Abstract

Background: despite the decline in its incidence and mortality rate, gastric cancer continues to be the 4th most common tumor and the 2nd cause of death in the world. Objective(s): to analyze the factors associated with gastric cancer in hospitalized patients. Method: Transversal study of case series type made at Recife hospitals. The data were obtained from a questionnaire adapted from a previously validated model, which consists of socioeconomic factors, eating habits, lifestyle, family history of cancer, infection by H. pylori and anthropometric data. Results: among 33 patients, there was a slight prevalence of women aged 60, from rural areas, with low education and income levels. According to IMC, 57.6% were eutrophics and 69.7% at nutritional risk when used % PP. It was found that 42.4% did not undergo any examination for H. pylori, 48.5% had a genetic predisposition, 75.8% were sedentary, 60.6% smokers and former smokers, 51.5% addicted to alcohol and 36.4% were overweight patients. There was frequent consumption of salty foods, fried foods, and low intake of fruits, foods containing nitrates / nitrites and inadequate food storage. Conclusion: low socioeconomic status, physical inactivity and inappropriate diet patterns were prevalent factors for gastric cancer in the treated group.

Keywords

Gastric cancer, Risk factors, Diet, Lifestyle.