

*research article*

Does age have an impact on surgical and oncologic outcomes after curative resection for gastric cancer: a ten-year single-centre retrospective study

Matjaz Horvat, Stojan Potrc, Nuhi Arslani

Clinical Department of Abdominal and General Surgery, University Medical Centre Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia

Radiol Oncol 2026; 60(3): 442-449.

Received 22 January 2026

Accepted 30 April 2026

Correspondence to: Matjaž Horvat, M.D., Ph.D., Clinical Department of Abdominal and General Surgery, University Medical Centre Maribor, Ljubljanska ulica 5, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija. E-mail: matjaz.horvat@ukc-mb.si

Disclosure: No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the CC-BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Background. Gastric cancer remains a major health burden in Slovenia, particularly among elderly patients. With increasing life expectancy, a growing number of patients aged ≥ 70 years are expected to undergo curative surgery. This study compared clinical, surgical, and oncologic outcomes between elderly (≥ 70 years) and younger (< 70 years) patients with gastric cancer.

Patients and methods. A single-center retrospective cohort study included patients who underwent curative-intent surgery for gastric adenocarcinoma between 2015 and 2024. Patients were stratified by age. Demographic data, comorbidities, tumor characteristics, surgical variables, postoperative complications (Clavien-Dindo classification), and overall survival (OS) were analyzed. Survival was assessed using the Kaplan-Meier method, and prognostic factors were evaluated using Cox proportional hazards regression.

Results. A total of 433 patients were included (229 < 70 years; 204 ≥ 70 years). Elderly patients had higher American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) scores and a higher incidence of major postoperative complications. R0 resection rates and surgical radicality were comparable between groups; however, elderly patients more frequently underwent subtotal gastrectomy and less extensive lymphadenectomy. Perioperative chemotherapy was more commonly administered in younger patients. Tumour characteristics and TNM stage distribution were similar between groups. Five-year OS was significantly lower in elderly patients (37.3% vs. 59.6%, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions. Curative gastric cancer surgery should not be denied based solely on chronological age. Carefully selected elderly patients can achieve acceptable surgical and oncologic outcomes, highlighting the importance of biological age and functional status in treatment decision-making.

Key words: gastric cancer; elderly patients; curative gastrectomy; age-related outcomes

Introduction

Despite a declining incidence of gastric cancer in Slovenia over the past 60 years, its prevalence remains relatively high, with incidence rates of approximately 26.8 per 100,000 in men and 16.4 per 100,000 in women.^{1,2} Approximately 60% of cases occur in individuals older than 65 years, more fre-

quently in men than in women.² The overall 5-year survival rate for gastric cancer patients in Slovenia is around 28% and has shown little improvement in recent years, largely due to late-stage diagnosis.³ According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, life expectancy at birth is approximately 77.7 years for men and 83.8 years for women and continues to increase.⁴ Taken together, these data

suggest that the number of elderly patients with gastric cancer will rise in the future.

The European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) has developed several resources and guidelines to improve cancer care in elderly patients, including an accepted chronological age cut-off for defining “elderly” patients. Although biological aging is more relevant than chronological age in determining individual health status, chronological age remains a practical and widely used criterion in clinical practice. Currently, 70 years is the most commonly used cut-off in geriatric oncology.⁵ Elderly patients often present with multiple comorbidities that significantly affect treatment strategies, outcomes, and quality of life.⁶ In gastric cancer, delayed diagnosis, comorbidities, and atypical symptom presentation frequently result in more advanced disease at diagnosis in older patients.⁷

Although surgical resection remains the primary curative treatment, elderly patients face increased risks of postoperative complications and mortality.⁷ Furthermore, chemotherapy and targeted therapies require careful consideration due to age-related declines in organ function and a higher risk of treatment-related toxicity.⁸ Nevertheless, several studies have demonstrated that carefully selected, fit elderly patients can benefit from standard treatment approaches, including surgery and systemic therapy, when individualized treatment planning is applied.⁸

The aim of this study was to evaluate differences in clinical, surgical, and oncologic outcomes between elderly (≥ 70 years) and younger patients undergoing curative gastric cancer surgery and to contribute to the existing literature, which has reported inconsistent and sometimes contradictory findings.^{9,10}

Patients and methods

This single-institution retrospective cohort study was conducted at the Clinical Department of Abdominal and General Surgery, University Clinical Centre Maribor, Slovenia, between January 2015 and December 2024. Patients who underwent curative-intent surgery for gastric adenocarcinoma were included. Patients were stratified into two groups according to age (< 70 years *vs.* ≥ 70 years), in line with the criteria proposed by the European Society of Medical Oncology.⁵

Demographic data, clinical findings, histopathological parameters, and clinical outcomes were ret-

rospectively reviewed using a prospectively maintained database. Tumour topography and morphology were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition.¹¹ Tumour staging was based on different editions of the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) TNM classification, with all records subsequently harmonized to the fifth N classification.¹² Physical status was assessed using the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification.¹³ Postoperative complications were graded according to the Clavien-Dindo classification, with complications of grade III or higher included in the analysis.¹⁴

After surgery, patients were followed every three months during the first two years and every six months thereafter for up to five years. Follow-up evaluations included physical examination, laboratory tests, ultrasound, and, when indicated, CT, MRI, or endoscopy. Overall survival (OS) was calculated from the date of surgical resection to the date of death, using data from institutional records and the Cancer Registry of the Republic of Slovenia.

The primary outcome was overall survival according to age group. Secondary outcomes included comparisons of surgical and pathological results and postoperative morbidity between the two groups. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 30 (SPSS Inc., IBM, Chicago, USA). Categorical variables were compared using Fisher's exact test or the χ^2 test. Continuous variables were analyzed using Student's t-test or the Mann-Whitney U test, as appropriate. Independent prognostic factors were identified using Cox proportional hazards regression. Survival curves were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee (No: UKC-MB-KME 36/25).

Results

Between 2015 and 2024, a total of 433 patients underwent potentially curative gastric cancer resection at the University Clinical Centre Maribor. Of these, 229 patients were younger than 70 years and 204 were aged 70 years or older. Baseline demographic characteristics and preoperative clinico-pathological features are summarized in Table 1. A significantly higher proportion of women was observed in the elderly group. Elderly patients also had significantly more comorbidities, as reflected

TABLE 1. Clinicopathological characteristics of the younger and elderly group

		Young (< 70 years) N = 229	Elderly (≥ 70 years) N = 204	P - value
		N (%)	N (%)	
Sex	Male	169 (73.8)	130 (63.7)	0.024
	Female	60 (26.2)	74 (36.3)	
ASA	ASA 1, ASA 2	203 (88.6)	127 (62.3)	< 0.001
	ASA 3, ASA 4	26 (11.4)	77 (37.7)	
Tumor site	Distal third	81 (35.4)	81 (39.7)	0.069
	Middle third	85 (37.1)	87 (42.6)	
	Upper third	62 (27.1)	34 (16.79)	
	Whole stomach	1 (0.4)	2 (1)	
Lauren	Intestinal	94 (48.2)	105 (61.4)	0.052
	Diffuse	39 (20.0)	23 (13.5)	
	Mixed	60 (30.8)	42 (24.6)	
	Missing data	36 (15.7)	34 (16.6)	
Tumor grading	0	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0.221
	1	19 (11.0)	26 (15.0)	
	2	52 (30.1)	59 (30.1)	
	3	100 (57.8)	84 (48.6)	
	Missing data	58 (25.3)	35 (17.1)	
Tumor diameter	mean	46.3 mm (SD 29.9)	53.2 mm (SD 32.1)	0.418

ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status classifications system; SD = standard deviation

by higher ASA scores, which were grouped as < 3 and ≥ 3 for analytical purposes.

No significant differences were observed between the groups regarding tumour location.

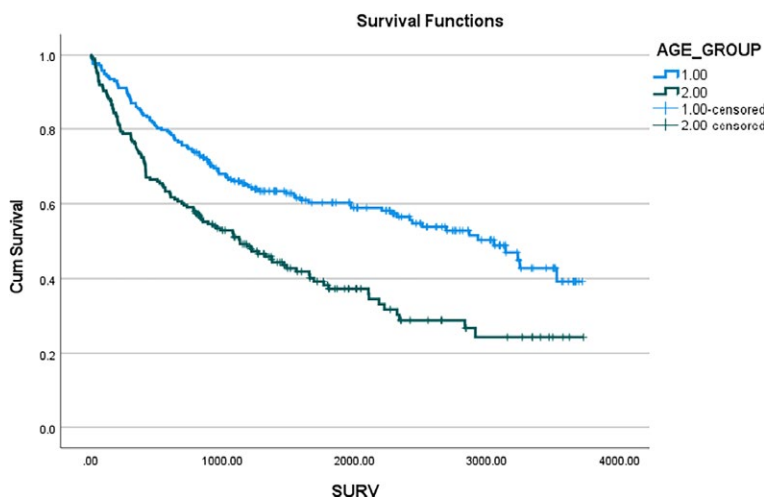


FIGURE 1. Overall survival (OS) between the younger and elderly group of patients. 1.00 represents patients < 70 , 2.00 represents patients > 70 .

According to the Lauren classification, the intestinal type was more common in elderly patients, although missing data were present in 15.7% of younger and 16.6% of elderly patients. Tumour grading did not differ significantly between groups. Tumour diameter was slightly larger in elderly patients (mean 53.2 mm *vs.* 46.3 mm), but this difference was not statistically significant.

Data on chemotherapy and radiotherapy are presented in Table 2. Significantly more younger patients were candidates for neoadjuvant treatment based on preoperative staging and performance status (135 *vs.* 58 patients). Consequently, all forms of neoadjuvant therapy were more frequently administered in the younger group. Adjuvant therapy was also more common in younger patients (76.9% *vs.* 55.4%), with a proportional distribution between chemotherapy and chemoradiotherapy in both groups.

Surgical procedures are detailed in Table 3. Elderly patients more frequently underwent subtotal gastrectomy, whereas total gastrectomy with distal esophagectomy was more common in younger patients. Splenectomy rates were similar, but lymphadenectomy was more extensive in younger patients ($p = 0.028$). R0 resection rates were high and comparable between groups (98.3% *vs.* 98.0%).

Postoperative complications were classified as Clavien-Dindo $\geq 3b$ or lower. Major complications were significantly more common in the elderly group. Conservative management was the most frequent approach in both groups. Interventional procedures were more common in younger patients, while reoperations were more frequent in elderly patients, although these differences were not statistically significant. Ninety-day postoperative mortality was higher in elderly patients but did not reach statistical significance.

Histopathological findings are summarized in Table 4. No significant differences were observed regarding lymphocyte infiltration, vascular invasion, tumour thrombus, extranodal infiltration, or perineural invasion. Some missing pathological data were noted. TNM stage distribution was similar between groups, with T3 being the most frequent stage. Nodal involvement did not differ significantly. Intraoperative metastases were detected in 4.4% of younger and 6.4% of elderly patients.

Overall survival data are presented in Figure 1. Five-year OS was significantly higher in younger patients (59.6%) than in elderly patients (37.3%; $p < 0.001$).

TABLE 2. Operation characteristics and postoperative outcome of the younger and elderly group

		Young (< 70 years) N = 229	Elderly (≥ 70 years) N = 204	P - value
		N (%)	N (%)	
Type of resection	Subtotal	38 (16.6)	60 (29.4)	
	Total	132 (57.6)	108 (52.9)	
	Total + distal oesophagectomy	41 (17.9)	22 (10.8)	
	Proximal resection	14 (6.1)	10 (4.9)	
	Stump resection	2 (0.9)	3 (1.5)	
	Wedge resection	2 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	
	Stomach + Whipple	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	0.012
Splenectomy	No	187 (81.7)	175 (85.8)	
	Yes	42 (18.3)	29 (14.2)	0.247
Extent of lymphadenectomy	D 1	5 (2.2)	16 (7.8)	
	D 1.5	13 (5.7)	16 (7.8)	
	D 2	209 (91.3)	169 (82.8)	
	D 2.5	2 (0.9)	3 (1.5)	0.028
Residual tumour	R0	225 (98.3)	200 (98.0)	
	R1	2 (0.9)	3 (0.9)	
	R2	2 (0.9)	1 (0.5)	0.178
Clavien-Dindo complications classification	$< 3b$	206 (90.0)	171 (83.8)	
	$\geq 3b$	23 (10)	33 (16.2)	0.04
Treatment of complications	None	176 (76.9)	144 (70.6)	
	Conservative	21 (9.2)	28 (13.7)	
	Interventions US guided, endoscopy	14 (6.1)	7 (3.4)	
	Surgery	18 (7.9)	25 (12.3)	0.1
Mortality (30 days)		5 (2.2)	2 (1.0)	0.275
Mortality (90 days)		10 (4.4)	17 (8.3)	0.088

Discussion

Age alone should not preclude patients from undergoing curative surgery. In this ten-year retrospective study of potentially curative gastric cancer resections, we compared surgical, pathological, and oncological outcomes between younger and elderly patients. The incidence of gastric cancer was higher in men across all age groups. Notably, the male-to-female ratio increased with advancing age, particularly after menopause, suggesting a potential protective role of oestrogen in premenopausal women.¹⁵ In our cohort, women accounted for one quarter of cases in the younger group compared with one third in the elderly group ($p =$

0.024). This finding may also reflect the generally longer life expectancy of women.

Previous studies have demonstrated that higher ASA scores – particularly classes III and IV – are associated with increased postoperative complications and reduced overall survival in elderly gastric cancer patients. A retrospective study of 166 patients aged 80 years or older identified ASA class III–IV as an independent risk factor for postoperative mortality.¹⁶ Similarly, Wakahara *et al.* reported a significantly higher incidence of postoperative cardiovascular complications among patients with ASA class III or IV, underscoring the predictive value of ASA for systemic postoperative risk. In our study, ASA class III–IV was significantly more

TABLE 3. Preoperative and postoperative chemotherapy between the groups of younger and elderly patients

		Young (< 70 years) N = 229	Elderly (≥ 70 years) N = 204	P - value
Neoadjuvant therapy	Candidate	135 (59.0)	58 (28.4)	< 0.001
	Not a candidate	94 (41.0)	146 (71.6)	
Type of neoadjuvant therapy	None	94 (41.0)	146 (71.6)	< 0.001
	Chemo + RT	14 (2.9)	6 (4.6)	
	Chemo - FLOT	74 (32.3)	31 (15.2)	
	Chemo - EOX	47 (20.5)	21 (10.3)	
Adjuvant therapy	Candidate	176 (76.9)	113 (55.4)	< 0.001
	Not a candidate	53 (23.1)	91 (44.6)	
Type of adjuvant therapy	None	83 (36.2)	138 (67.6)	< 0.001
	Chemo	121 (52.8)	58 (28.4)	
	Chemo + RT	25 (10.9)	8 (3.9)	

Chemo = chemotherapy; EOX = epirubicin + oxaliplatin + capecitabine; FLOT = 5-fluorouracil + leucovorin + oxaliplatin + docetaxel; RT = radiotherapy

frequent in the elderly group (37.7%) than in the younger group (11.4%). This difference was associated with a higher incidence of Clavien-Dindo grade $\geq 3b$ complications. However, no significant differences were observed in 30- or 90-day perioperative mortality, possibly due to the relatively younger age of our elderly cohort compared with those in previous studies.¹⁷

Tumour histology and biological behaviour vary with age. A large meta-analysis by Petrelli *et al.*, including over 60,000 patients, demonstrated that the intestinal histological type is more prevalent in elderly patients and is generally associated with better differentiation and prognosis, whereas the diffuse type is more common in younger patients and is linked to poorer differentiation. Nevertheless, in elderly patients with early gastric cancer, cancer-specific survival does not appear to differ significantly between intestinal and diffuse types.¹⁸ Yang *et al.* identified age, tumor location, differentiation, and tumour size as key predictors of overall survival in elderly patients.¹⁹

In our study, the middle third of the stomach was the most common tumour location in both groups. Tumour location in younger patients was relatively evenly distributed across all gastric thirds, whereas elderly patients showed a tendency toward distal tumour localization, although this difference was not statistically significant. Lauren classification in our cohort was consistent with published data, with the intestinal type accounting for approximately two thirds of cases in the elderly group. However, no significant differ-

ences were observed in tumour grading between groups. Although tumour size has been variably reported as a prognostic factor in the literature often losing significance in multivariate analyses unless lymph node evaluation is inadequate.²⁰⁻²² We found no statistically significant difference in tumour diameter, despite slightly larger tumours in the elderly group.

Surgical strategies also differed between age groups. Elderly patients more frequently underwent subtotal gastrectomy, whereas younger patients were more likely to receive total gastrectomy. In the CRITICS trial, subtotal gastrectomy was performed in 45% of patients aged ≥ 70 years compared with 39% of younger patients.²³ Similarly, in our cohort, subtotal gastrectomy was significantly more common in elderly patients (29.4% *vs.* 16.6%), despite no significant difference in tumor location. Total gastrectomy remained the most frequently performed procedure in both groups. Younger patients also underwent more extensive lymphadenectomy, with D2 dissection performed in over 90% of younger patients and over 80% of elderly patients. This difference likely reflects concerns regarding the higher risk of postoperative morbidity associated with extensive dissections in elderly patients.

Postoperative complication profiles differed between age groups when classified according to the Clavien-Dindo system. While several studies report that minor complications (grade $< 3b$) occur more frequently in elderly patients, the incidence of severe complications is generally comparable between age groups.²⁴⁻²⁶ In our study, minor com-

TABLE 4. Histopathological findings between younger and elderly patients

		Young (< 70 years) N = 229	Elderly (≥ 70 years) N = 204	P - value
		N (%)	N (%)	
Lymphocyte infiltration	None	68 (32.7)	60 (32.8)	0.492
	Mild	74 (35.6)	71 (38.8)	
	Moderate	56 (26.9)	39 (21.3)	
	Severe	10 (4.8)	13 (7.1)	
	Missing data	21 (9.1)	21 (10.2)	
Vascular invasion	None	173 (77.9)	138 (71.9)	0.155
	Present	49 (22.1)	54 (28.1)	
	Missing data	8 (3.4)	12 (5.8)	
Tumour thrombus	None	184 (94.8)	162 (91.0)	0.160
	Present	10 (5.2)	16 (9.0)	
	Missing data	35 (15.2)	26 (12.7)	
Extranodular infiltration	None	185 (93.4)	159 (87.8)	0.060
	Present	13 (6.6)	22 (12.2)	
	Missing data	31 (13.5)	23 (11.27)	
Perineura invasion	None	112 (49.8)	86 (43.4)	0.257
	Present	113 (50.2)	111 (56.1)	
	Missing data	4 (1.7)	7 (3.43)	
T stage	T0	6 (2.6)	6 (2.9)	0.200
	Tx	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	
	Tis	32 (14.0)	13 (6.4)	
	T1a	11 (4.8)	10 (4.9)	
	T1b	10 (4.4)	12 (5.9)	
	T2	23 (10.0)	23 (11.3)	
	T3	91 (39.7)	75 (36.8)	
	T4a	44 (19.2)	55 (27.0)	
	T4b	12 (5.2)	9 (4.49)	
Nodes	N0	110 (48.0)	88 (43.1)	0.377
	N1	33 (14.4)	26 (12.7)	
	N2	39 (17.0)	37 (18.1)	
	N3a	27 (11.8)	23 (11.3)	
	N3b	20 (8.7)	30 (14.7)	
	Negative nodes	110 (48.0)	88 (43.1)	
	Positive nodes	119 (52.0)	116 (56.9)	
Metastases	None	219 (95.6)	191 (93.6)	0.353
	Present	10 (4.4)	13 (6.4)	

plications were similarly distributed (90% in the younger group *vs.* 83.3% in the elderly group). However, severe complications (grade $\geq 3b$) were significantly more frequent among elderly patients (16.2% *vs.* 10%). Management strategies were com-

parable across groups, with conservative treatment being the most common approach. Perioperative mortality was higher in elderly patients, particularly at 90 days, although this difference did not reach statistical significance.

Significant differences were also observed in the use of systemic therapy. Younger patients were more frequently candidates for neoadjuvant chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy than elderly patients (59.0% vs. 28.4%). Given the comparable tumor characteristics between groups, this discrepancy likely reflects differences in comorbidities, functional status, and treatment tolerance. FLOT was the most commonly used neoadjuvant regimen in both groups. Prior studies have shown increased toxicity and impaired quality of life in elderly patients receiving intensive chemotherapy, emphasizing the importance of careful patient selection.^{23,27} Regarding adjuvant therapy, younger patients were more likely to receive treatment (76.9% vs. 55.4%), although TNM staging did not differ significantly between groups. Evidence suggests that the survival benefit of adjuvant chemotherapy is most pronounced in stage III disease, and monotherapy may offer a favourable balance between efficacy and tolerability in elderly patients.²⁸

Pathological features such as lymphocytic infiltration, vascular invasion, tumor thrombus, extranodal extension, and perineural invasion did not differ significantly between groups. Nonetheless, previous studies have reported higher rates of vascular and lymphovascular invasion in patients aged ≥ 60 years.²⁹ Perivascular invasion is associated with aggressive tumor behavior, poorer prognosis, and significant correlations with histological subtype.^{30,31}

As expected, overall survival was shorter in the elderly group, in agreement with existing clearly published data. Puhr *et al.* demonstrated similar stage-specific survival distributions across age groups.³²⁻³⁴ Given the comparable tumor characteristics in our study, the reduced overall survival in elderly patients may primarily reflect a higher burden of comorbidities and shorter life expectancy. Importantly, several authors have reported comparable overall survival between younger and elderly patients when curative resection is achieved, supporting the principle that age alone should not be a contraindication to curative surgery.³⁵

This study is limited by its retrospective design, with inherent risks of selection bias and inability to infer causality. Reliance on medical records introduces potential inaccuracies due to incomplete or inconsistently documented data. Missing data for key clinical variables may have introduced information bias and reduced statistical power, particularly in subgroup analyses. Finally, the single-center nature of the study limits external validity,

as institutional practices and patient characteristics may not be generalizable to other settings. Prospective, multi-center studies with standardized data collection are needed to confirm these findings.

Conclusions

This ten-year retrospective study confirms that chronological age alone should not be considered a contraindication to curative surgery for gastric cancer. Although elderly patients presented with higher ASA scores and experienced more severe postoperative complications, perioperative mortality and oncologic outcomes were comparable when curative resection was achieved. Tumor characteristics and stage distribution were similar across age groups, and standard oncologic principles were maintained in selected elderly patients. The reduced overall survival observed in elderly patients appears to be driven primarily by comorbidities and limited life expectancy rather than tumor-related factors. These findings support an individualized treatment approach based on biological age, functional status, and comorbidity burden rather than chronological age. As the population continues to age, multidisciplinary assessment and tailored treatment strategies will be increasingly important.

References

1. Zadnik V, Primic Zakelj M, Lokar K, Jarm K, Ivanus U, Zagar T. Cancer burden in Slovenia with time trend analysis. *Radiol Oncol* 2017; **51**: 47-55. doi: 10.1515/raon-2017-0008
2. Zadnik V, Žagar T. SLORA: *Cancer in Slovenia*. [Internet]. Ljubljana: The Cancer Registry of Slovenia, Institute of Oncology Ljubljana. Available at: https://www.slora.si/en/home_hidden
3. Zadnik V, Zagar T, Lokar K, Tomsic S, Duratovic Konjevic A, Zakotnik B. Trends in population-based cancer survival in Slovenia. *Radiol Oncol* 2021; **55**: 42-9. doi: 10.2478/raon-2021-0003
4. Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. [Internet]. Available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en>
5. Aapro MS, Schrijvers D, editors. *ESMO handbook of cancer in the senior patient*. 1st edition. New York: Informa Healthcare; 2010.
6. Marengoni A, Angleman S, Melis R, Mangialasche F, Karp A, Garman A, et al. Aging with multimorbidity: a systematic review of the literature. *Ageing Res Rev* 2011; **10**: 430-9. doi: 10.1016/j.arr.2011.03.003
7. Joharatnam-Hogan N, Shiu KK, Khan K. Challenges in the treatment of gastric cancer in the older patient. *Cancer Treat Rev* 2020; **85**: 101980. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2020.101980.
8. Kim HS, Kim JH, Kim JW, Kim BC. Chemotherapy in elderly patients with gastric cancer. *J Cancer* 2016; **7**: 88-94. doi: 10.7150/jca.13248.
9. Zhang Q, Zhang M, Hu S, Meng L, Xi J, Xu A, et al. Prevalence and risk factors of preoperative frailty in Chinese elderly inpatients with gastric and colorectal cancer undergoing surgery. *Support Care Cancer* 2022; **30**: 677-86. doi: 10.1007/s00520-021-06483-4

10. Vermillion SA, Hsu FC, Dorrell RD, Shen P, Clark CJ. Modified frailty index predicts postoperative outcomes in older gastrointestinal cancer patients. *J Surg Oncol* 2017; **115**: 997-1003. doi: 10.1002/jso.24617
11. World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O). 3rd edition. Geneva: WHO; 2000.
12. Amin MB, Edge SB, Greene FL, Byrd DR, Brookland RK, Gershenwald JE, et al., editors. *AJCC Cancer Staging Manual*. 8th edition. New York: Springer; 2017.
13. American Society of Anesthesiologists. ASA physical status classification system. 2020. [Internet]. Available at: <https://www.asahq.org/standards-and-guidelines/asa-physical-status-classification-system>
14. Dindo D, Demartines N, Clavien PA. Classification of surgical complications: a new proposal evaluated in 6336 patients and survey results. *Ann Surg* 2004; **240**: 205-13. doi: 10.1097/01.sla.0000133083.54934.ae
15. McNaughton SA, Bates CJ, Mishra GD. Diet quality is associated with all-cause mortality in adults aged 65 years and older. *J Nutr* 2012; **142**: 320-325. doi: 10.3945/jn.111.148692
16. Endo S, Yamatsuji T, Fujiwara Y, Higashida M, Kubota H, Matsumoto H, et al. Prognostic factors for elderly gastric cancer patients who underwent gastrectomy. *World J Surg Oncol* 2022; **20**: 10. doi: 10.1186/s12957-021-02475-0
17. Wakahara T, Ueno N, Maeda T, Kanemitsu K, Yoshikawa T, Tsuchida S, et al. Impact of gastric cancer surgery in elderly patients. *Oncology* 2018; **94**: 79-84. doi: 10.1159/000481404
18. Petrelli F, Berenato R, Turati L, Mennitto A, Steccanella F, Caporale M, et al. Prognostic value of diffuse versus intestinal histotype in patients with gastric cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Gastrointest Oncol* 2017; **8**: 148-163. doi: 10.21037/jgo.2017.01.10
19. Yang H, Ji X, Jin C, Ji K, Jia Z, Wu X, Ji K, Jia Z, Wu X, et al. A practical nomogram for predicting the prognosis of elderly patients with gastric adenocarcinoma after gastrectomy. *Int J Gen Med* 2022; **15**: 473-88. doi: 10.2147/IJGM.S343306
20. Kunisaki C, Makino H, Takagawa R, Oshima T, Nagano Y, Kosaka T, et al. Tumor diameter as a prognostic factor in patients with gastric cancer. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2008; **15**: 1959-67. doi: 10.1245/s10434-008-9884-3
21. Yokota T, Ishiyama S, Saito T, Teshima S, Yamada Y, Iwamoto K, et al. Is tumor size a prognostic indicator for gastric carcinoma? *Anticancer Res* 2002; **22**(6B): 3673-7. PMID: 12552975
22. Xiao J, Shen K, Fan H, Wang G, Liu K, Wang Y, et al. Prognostic value of tumor size in gastric cancer: a retrospective cohort study based on the SEER database. *Int J Surg Pathol* 2023; **31**: 1273-82. doi: 10.1177/10668969231152578
23. Slagter AE, e Tudela B, van Amelsfoort RM, Sikorska K, van Sandick JW, van de Velde CJH, et al. Older versus younger adults with gastric cancer receiving perioperative treatment: results from the CRITICS trial. *Eur J Cancer* 2020; **130**: 146-54. doi: 10.1016/j.ejca.2020.02.008
24. Takeuchi D, Koide N, Suzuki A, Ishizone S, Shimizu F, Tsuchiya T, et al. Postoperative complications in elderly patients with gastric cancer. *J Surg Res* 2015; **198**: 317-26. doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2015.03.095
25. Lee KG, Lee HJ, Yang JY, Oh SY, Bard S, Suh YS, et al. Risk factors associated with complication following gastrectomy for gastric cancer. *J Gastrointest Surg* 2014; **18**: 1269-77. doi: 10.1007/s11605-014-2525-1
26. Shibata C, Ogawa H, Nakano T, Koyama K, Yamamoto K, Nagao M, et al. Influence of age on postoperative complications after gastrectomy for gastric cancer. *BMC Surg* 2019; **19**: 106. doi: 10.1186/s12893-019-0573-x
27. Pak LM, Wang J. The appropriate treatment for elderly gastric cancer patients. *Art Surg* 2017; **1**: 4. doi: 10.21037/aos.2017.11.02
28. Chan WL, Liu X, Wong CK, Wong MS, Wong IY, Lam KO, et al. Adjuvant chemotherapy in older patients with gastric cancer: a population-based cohort study. *Cancers (Basel)* 2023; **15**: 3768. doi: 10.3390/cancers15153768
29. Li P, He HQ, Zhu CM, Ling YH, Hu WM, Zhang XK, et al. Prognostic significance of lymphovascular invasion in resectable gastric cancer. *BMC Cancer* 2015; **15**: 370. doi: 10.1186/s12885-015-1370-2
30. Selçukbiricik F, Tural D, Büyükkunal E, Serdengeçti S. Perineural invasion as an independent prognostic factor in gastric cancer. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev* 2012; **13**: 3149-52. doi: 10.7314/APJCP.2012.13.7.3149
31. Taghavi A, Khorsand A, Saberafsharian M, Sahabi R, Beiraghdar M, et al. Gastric cancer: correlation of histologic type with prognostic variables. *Int J Cancer Manag* 2023; **16**: e134832. doi: 10.5812/ijcm-134832
32. Pühr HC, Karner A, Taghizadeh H, Jomrich G, Schoppmann SF, Preusser M, et al. Outcome of young versus older patients with upper gastrointestinal carcinoma. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol* 2020; **146**: 3313-22. doi: 10.1007/s00432-020-03302-x
33. Schlesinger-Raab A, Mihaljevic AL, Egert S, Emeny R, Jauch KW, Kleeff J, et al. Outcome of gastric cancer in the elderly: a population-based evaluation. *Gastric Cancer* 2016; **19**: 713-22. doi: 10.1007/s10120-015-0527-7
34. Wu C, Chen M, Huang K, Chang SC, Fang WL, Lin CH, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics and genetic alterations in younger versus older gastric cancer patients. *Aging (Albany NY)* 2020; **12**: 18137-50. doi: 10.18632/aging.103627
35. Kim HG, Lee JH, Kim DY. Prognosis of elderly patients with advanced gastric cancer without serosal invasion. *J Cancer Allied Spec* 2022; **8**: 467. doi: 10.37029/jcas.v8i2.467