

Table II. Geriatric Nutritional Risk Index (GNRI) and clinicopathological factors.

Variable	Overall	Low GNRI, n (%) (n=64)		High GNRI, n (%) (n=731)		p-Value <sup>a</sup>
Age						
<75 Years	591	32	(50%)	559	(76%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
≥75 Years	204	32	(50%)	172	(24%)	
Gender						
Male	534	42	(65%)	492	(67%)	0.783
Female	261	22	(35%)	239	(33%)	
Tumor size						
<45 mm	479	20	(31%)	459	(63%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
≥45 mm	316	44	(69%)	272	(37%)	
Histopathological type <sup>b</sup>						
Differentiated	421	38	(60%)	383	(48%)	0.283
Undifferentiated	374	26	(40%)	348	(52%)	
Pathological T factor <sup>b</sup>						
T1-2	579	31	(48%)	548	(75%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
T3-4	216	33	(52%)	183	(25%)	
Pathological N factor <sup>b</sup>						
N0	571	32	(50%)	539	(74%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
N1-2	224	32	(50%)	192	(26%)	
Lymphatic invasion <sup>b</sup>						
0	443	19	(30%)	424	(58%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
1-3	352	45	(70%)	307	(42%)	
Venous invasion <sup>b</sup>						
0	511	32	(50%)	479	(66%)	<b>0.012</b>
1-3	284	32	(50%)	252	(34%)	
CEA (ng/ml)						
<5	116	47	(73%)	632	(86%)	<b>0.004</b>
≥5	679	17	(27%)	99	(14%)	
pStage <sup>b</sup>						
I	532	25	(40%)	507	(70%)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
II-III	263	39	(60%)	224	(30%)	

CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen; Low GNRI: major and moderate risk; High GNRI: low and no risk; <sup>a</sup>Chi-squared test. <sup>b</sup>According to the 15<sup>th</sup> edition of Japanese Classification of Gastric Carcinoma (21). Statistically significant *p*-values are shown in bold.