



## EVALUATION OF INVOLVEMENT OF DIFFERENT SITES IN OESOPHAGEAL MALIGNANCY BY CONVENTIONAL BARIUM SWALLOW AND CT SCAN

### Radiodiagnosis

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### ABSTRACT

Oesophageal malignancy is the eighth most common malignancy in the world with an annual incidence of 456,000 new cases. In India, it is the fourth most common cause of malignancy-related deaths. The aim is to evaluate involvement of different sites in oesophageal malignancy by conventional barium swallow and CT scan. This study used data evaluating involvement of different site of in oesophageal malignancy among 57 patients which were diagnosed at radiology department of Dhiraj hospital piparia , waghodia. Out of 57 patients with detected oesophageal malignancy most common site involved was middle one third of oesophagus followed by mid- lower oesophageal junction. CT scan is excellent in diagnosis of various site involved, distant metastasis and lymphadenopathy in oesophageal malignancy.

### KEYWORDS

Oesophageal malignancy, CT Scan, Various sites.

#### INTRODUCTION:-

Oesophageal malignancy is the eighth most common malignancy in the world with an annual incidence of 456,000 new cases. In India, it is the fourth most common cause of malignancy-related deaths. In study done by cancer research UK (May 2012) shows the most site was lower oesophagus. Approximately, 47,000 new cases are reported each year and the reported deaths reach up to 42,000 each year in India. Population-based data suggest that oesophageal malignancy incidence peaks in the sixth decade in most parts of the world<sup>1</sup>. The same trend has been reported in India, with the mean age in women slightly earlier than in men. Squamous cell carcinoma are twice as common in men compared to women. This study is an attempt to evaluate different sites involvement in the oesophageal malignancy in patients coming to the Radiodiagnosis department of dhiraj hospital, piparia, vadoda.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:-

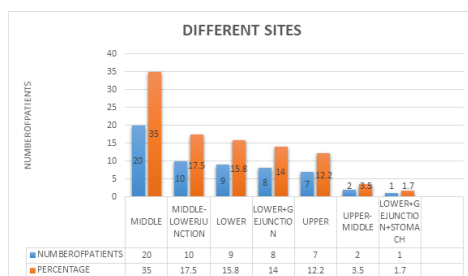
The aim is to evaluate involvement of different sites in oesophageal malignancy by conventional barium swallow and CT scan.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS:-

This study used data of patients presented in radiology department in Dhiraj hospital piparia , waghodia from January 2018 to August 2019. A 57 patients were diagnosed having esophageal malignancy at various sites using conventional barium swallow and 16 slice SIEMENS CT scan and using prospective and observational (non interventional ) type of study.

#### DISCUSSION:-

SITES	NUMBER OF PATIENTS	PERCENT AGE
MIDDLE	20	35
MIDDLE LOWER JUNCTION	10	17.5
LOWER	9	15.8
LOWER+GE JUNCTION	8	14
UPPER	7	12.2
UPPER MIDDLE JUNCTION	2	3.5
LOWER+JUNCTION+STOMACH	1	1.7



In my study the most common site for carcinoma oesophagus was middle oesophagus (35%) followed by middle-lower oesophagus

junction (17.5%) and lower oesophagus (15.8%).Least common site was lower oesophagus, gastroesophageal junction and stomach. In study done by cancer research UK (May 2012) shows the most site was lower oesophagus.<sup>2</sup> Their reports were not similar as to these of mine.

#### CONCLUSION:-

Carcinoma oesophagus is a fatal malignancy owing to high rate of metastasis at the time of diagnosis of the condition. Any patient presenting with symptoms of progressive dysphagia should undergo investigation. Barium swallow is the initial investigation of the choice but does not allow staging and biopsy. Double contrast barium swallow is more accurate in detecting early carcinoma. CT scan is excellent in the diagnosis of distant metastasis and lymphadenopathies. Thus, evaluation of various CT findings and preoperative staging of carcinoma of oesophagus will help to decide management of these patients. Hence, CT plays an important role in detecting and staging carcinoma of oesophagus.

#### REFERENCE:-

1. Malkan G, Mohandas KM. Epidemiology of digestive cancers in India. I. General principles and esophageal cancer. Indian J Gastroenterol 1997;16:98-102.
2. Cancer Research UK ([May 2012]), Oesophageal cancer statistics, Cancer Research UK.