



Incidence of Carcinoma Gall Bladder in and Around Bhagalpur

KEYWORDS

gall bladder carcinoma, gallstones, cholecystectomy, ultrasonography

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ABSTRACT Gallbladder carcinoma is a highly malignant tumor with a poor prognosis; the incidence of incidentally diagnosed gallbladder cancer has increased with the increasing number of patients undergoing cholecystectomy. We report our experience with gallbladder carcinoma diagnosed after cholecystectomy performed for cholelithiasis.

Aims & Objectives: We report our experience with gallbladder carcinoma diagnosed after cholecystectomy performed for cholelithiasis.

Observation: We prospectively studied our clinicopathological observations in 275 cases of gall bladder diseases. A total of 275 patients underwent cholecystectomy from march 2015 to march 2016. In 29 of patients carcinoma was present in the pathologic specimens.

Conclusion: The incidence of carcinoma of gall bladder is very high in our parts of the country. 91 percent of cases carcinoma gall bladder was associated with gall stones

INTRODUCTION

Gall Bladder Carcinoma was first described by DeStoll in 1777 in his book "Nosocomio Practico Vendobonensi". Carcinoma of the gall bladder has a very unusual geographical distribution with pockets of high incidence seen in Chile, Poland, India, Japan and Israel. It is a common malignancy in the North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh region of India. The present picture is that today carcinoma gall bladder is the common abdominal malignancy encountered in our daily practice. Hai, A.A. et al (1988) has reported the incidence of carcinoma gall bladder as high as 9 percent in Patna, Bihar.

The aetiology of this tumour is complex but there is a strong association of it with gall stones. Chronic typhoid carrier, Organo chloride Pesticides, over expression of P53 protein in genetic setup, and other numerous factors have been implicated but the aetiology of carcinoma gall bladder is still obscure. Treatment with radical or extended cholecystectomy is supposed to be potentially curative, although these procedures are only possible in 10-30% of patients. Patients with advanced inoperable disease should receive palliative treatment; however, the role of chemotherapy and radiation in these patients need further evaluation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present series of work has been conducted in the department of surgery, Jawahar Lal Nehru medical college and hospital, Bhagalpur from march 2015 to march 2016. Over 275 cases of gall bladder diseases were studied, out of which 4 cases were diagnosed as inoperable carcinoma of gall bladder. The materials for the study comprised of all the surgically removed gall bladder irrespective of clinical or Ultrasonological diagnosis. The detailed information was collected from direct interrogation of the patient admitted to the hospital and from previous records, if any clinical and other details were noted in each case. Patients had received full counseling and gave informed consent to

the surgery. Patients were given a full detailed explanation of what the operation entailed and the drugs to be used during the consent process. The diagnosis was made on the basis of detailed history through clinical examination, ultrasonological investigation and finally confirmed by histopathological examination

OBSERVATION

Present study consisted of clinicopathological observations in 275 cases of gall bladder diseases out of which 271 were treated by cholecystectomy while 4 cases were non-operable.

Table No. - 1
Showing incidence of carcinoma gall bladder in total cholecystectomy done in 12 months period

Total Cholecystectomy done	No. of carcinoma gallbladder	Percentage
275	29	10.54

The above data shows that carcinoma gall bladder was found in 10.54 percent of total cholecystectomies done in the period of 12 months.

Table No. II
Showing presence of gall stones in carcinoma gallbladder cases
[Operable + Inoperable]

Total Cases	Total No. of cases with stones	Percentage
29	27	91

Out of 29 cases of carcinoma gallbladder, stones were found in 27 cases [91%].

Each surgically removed gallbladder after thorough gross examination was sent for histopathologic examination and final diagnosis was made. 4 cases diagnosed as inoperable on clinical and ultrasonological basis. On histopatho-

logical examination it was found that well differentiated adenocarcinoma had the highest incidence, followed by undifferentiated adenocarcinoma in the total series of 20 cases.

DISCUSSION

In the present series of 275 cases an attempt has been made to study the various aspects of gallbladder diseases and to find out the aetiology, incidence diagnosis carcinoma gall bladder is adce diagnosis and management of carcinoma of gall-bladder.

INCIDENCE OF CARCINOMA GALL – BLADDER

Carcnioma of gall bladder is a disease of varied incidence. Hai, et al [1998] in his study over a period of 7 years also observed very high incidence of gall bladder carcinoma [9.00%] in Northern – Eastern parts of India . He ranked carcinoma gall bladder as the common abdominal malignancy encountered in daily practice. In the present series of 12 months, there were 29 cases of carcinoma out of 275 cases, thus showing an incidence of 10.54 percent.

AGE INCIDENCE IN CARCINOMA GALL-BLADDER CASES

Almost all reports from Western American countries suggested that carcinoma gallbladder was a disease of elderly women. But contrary to the above said figures, the Indian workers have reported that most of the patients of carcinoma gallbladder were in the 4th to 6th decades of life. In the present series we see that most of the cases are in 45 to 74 years of age group and the average age is 65 years.

SEX INCIDENCE IN CARCINOMA GALL BLADDER

It is well known to all that carcinoma gallbladder is basically a disease of women. Strauch(1960) observed that the female to male ratio in this series was 3:1. In the present series we observed that female to male ratio was 5:1.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Anemia, Jaundice and disturbed liver functions are non – specific findings. However, FNAC and ultrasound examination have helped to a great extent in making diagnosis. Adecocarcinoma is the commonest type of gallbladder cancer. This has been reported in almost all series and has confirmed by our series. We find that adenocarcinoma is the commonest type.

FOLLOW - UP

In the present series we have no sufficient data to analyse follow-up, because most of the case failed to come for follow-up.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A study of 275 cases of gallbladder disease was made in department of surgery, Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College and Hospital, Bhagalpur from March 2015 to March 2016 the following facts were observed regarding carcinoma gall bladder.

The incidence of carcinoma of gall bladder is very high in our parts of the country. It was found in 10.54 percent of the diseased gallbladder. The incidence is far high than its reported incidence in other parts of the world.

91 percent of cases carcinoma gall bladder was associated with gall stones.

Carcinoma of gallbladder was found in elderly patients mostly in females, average being 65 years with male to fe-

male ratio of 1:5.

Histological examination revealed that majority of carcinoma cases belong to Adenocarcinoma group [90%] with few cases of Adeno-acenthoma.

Considering the above facts, in all cases of biliary diseases with gall stones early elective cholecystectomy followwd by histopathological examination of the specimen should be carried out provided there is no surgical contra indication.

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