



A STUDY ON GALL BLADDER STONE AS A RISK FACTOR FOR Ca-GB

General Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Carcinoma of gall bladder is the most common malignant lesion of the biliary tract. The frequent relationship of carcinoma gall bladder with cholelithiasis has been widely recognized & thoroughly studied. Objective of this study is to find out the incidence of gall stones in different age groups and sex and its relation to the incidence of carcinoma gall bladder. Total 110 cases were included in the study. All excised gall bladder tissue was sent for Histo-pathological examination. Majority of the cases of cholelithiasis have some sort of epithelial changes hence the previous thinking that silent gall stones should be treated with "wait and watch" policy seems untenable.

KEYWORDS

Cholelithiasis, Ca-GB, Dysplasia, Incidence.

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of cholelithiasis either as a silent stone or with symptoms and complications are quite frequent. Carcinoma of gall bladder has a low overall prevalence, it is the most common malignant lesion of the biliary tract and holds fifth place among malignant neoplasm of the digestive tract¹.

The frequent relationship of carcinoma gall bladder with cholelithiasis has been widely recognized & thoroughly studied. The risk of Ca gall bladder is 7times greater in the presence of gall stones.²The risk increases directly with gall stone size.³Since some of the constituents of gall-stones are chemically related to known carcinogenic agents, it is postulated that the gall- stones themselves may be carcinogenic.

Although the role of cholelithiasis in causing Ca-GB is still controversial, all recognize that early cholecystectomy for all cases of cholelithiasis would significantly reduce the incidence of the disease.⁴This study has been taken up to study the details of relationship of stones to Ca-GB.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To study the incidence of gall stones in different age groups and sex and its relation to the incidence of carcinoma gall bladder.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The materials for the clinical study were collected from patients admitted to Indira Gandhi Institute Of Medical Sciences, Sheikhpura, Patna. Total 110 patients were admitted through emergency as well as on routine outdoor basis in the surgical unit and underwent cholecystectomy during the time period of Aug.2019 to Mar.2020. The case history and investigation reports were recorded. All excised gall bladder tissue was sent for Histo-pathological examination.

RESULTS

A total of 110 patients were included in the study out of which 88 were females and 22 males with a ratio of 4:1. The highest incidence was found in 5th decade (40.1%). In this study chronic cholecystitis with epithelial dysplasia was found in 46.96% of cases whereas atypical hyperplasia was present in 12.12% of cases. Unexpected malignant changes were seen in 3.04% of cases of biopsy of the diseased gall bladder containing stones.

CONCLUSION

Majority of the cases of cholelithiasis have some sort of epithelial changes ranging from histo-pathological study of the gall bladder specimens. The previous thinking that silent gall stones should be treated with "wait and watch" policy seems untenable. Hence the plan of "hidden snake of malignancy might be lurking there" should be adopted in all cases of cholelithiasis irrespective of the type, duration and nature of gall stones.

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