



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO EVALUATE PANCREATIC LESION WITH THE HELP OF CT SCAN.

Radiology

Firdous Ahamad Bhat	M.Sc. MIT, Dept of Radiodiagnosis, Subharti Medical College, CSS Hospital, NH-58, Meerut, UP-250005
Dr. Surendra Singh*	Associate professor, Dept of Radiodiagnosis, Subharti Medical College, CSS Hospital, NH-58, Meerut, UP-250005 *Corresponding Author
Mr. Shiv Kailash Yadav	Assistant professor & RSO, Dept of Radiodiagnosis, Subharti Medical College, CSS Hospital, NH-58, Meerut, UP-250005
Dr. Sachin Agrawal	Associate professor, Dept of Radiodiagnosis, Subharti Medical College, CSS Hospital, NH-58, Meerut, UP-250005

ABSTRACT

Computed Tomography (CT) scan is a useful diagnostic tool for detecting diseases and injuries. It uses a series of x-rays and a computer to produce a 3D image of soft tissues and bones. In the present study, it has been attempted to identify the pancreatic lesion by computerized tomography and evaluation of site of pancreatic lesion. This prospective study was conducted on 40 patients with some clinical indications subjected to CT scanning on PHILIPS 128 slice machine. In the present study male patients (17.5%) had more pancreatic abnormalities. The pancreatic abnormalities were observed in patients between 40-60 years (4). Thus, CT is useful for the diagnosis of pancreatic lesion and other abnormalities in the body.

KEYWORDS

Pancreatic lesion, Pancreatitis, Solid pseudopapillary, Neoplasms, Tumor, pancreatoblastoma,

INTRODUCTION

The pancreas is an organ of the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates. In humans, it is located in the abdomen behind the stomach and function as a gland.

Pancreatic lesion includes the spectrum of disease ranging from inflammation and its complication to malignancy and are associated with high morbidity and mortality. CT Scan has made it possible to identify and detect various benign and malignant pancreatic lesions.

Computerized tomography has been a revolutionary advance in the field of diagnostics.

In children with Pancreatic disease, Computed Tomography (CT) has a primary role in the evaluation of pancreatitis, trauma, and malignancy.

The aims of this study are-

- To evaluate the site of pancreatic lesion.
- To describe the type of pancreatic lesion.
- To assess the age and gender relation of pancreatic lesion.

EPIDIMIOLOGY

Pancreatic cancer varies across regions and populations in 2018, 458,918 new cases of pancreatic cancer were registered worldwide, representing 2.5% of all cancers. The age-standardized rate (ASR) incidence was highest in Europe (7.7 per 100,000 people) and Northern America (7.6 per 100,000) the lowest rate was observed in Africa with an estimated incidence of 2.2 per 100,000 people⁽⁵⁾

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

The present study "A descriptive study to evaluate pancreatic lesion with the help of CT scan." deals with actual findings of pancreas in the NCCT abdomen and CECT abdomen examination. The study subjects were patients with suspected case of pancreatic lesion. (Based on history), referred from Emergency, OPD, surgical wards and other wards for NCCT/CECT abdomen to the department of radio-diagnosis and imaging, Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti medical College, Meerut. The study was undertaken with the aim to evaluate the site of lesion. A total of 40 cases were evaluated in this study for a period of five and half months from 25th Dec 2021 to 5th June 2022 the findings were described below with the appropriate tables, charts and graphs below; interval of 20 years, given below is the number of the patients whose findings were collected on the basis of age group.

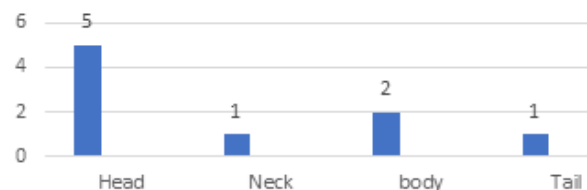
Distribution of patients according to the site of pancreatic lesion

In this given study the patients have been categorized on the basis of site of pancreatic lesion. A total of 40 patients were included in this study out of which 9 patients are found to be having pancreatic lesion

and 31 patients were having other abnormalities. the table below shows different sites of pancreatic lesion.

Site of pancreatic lesion	frequency	percentage
Head	5	12.5%
Neck	1	2.5%
Body	2	5%
Tail	1	2.5%

distribution of patients according to the site of pancreatic lesion.



Graph no.5. Distribution Of Patients According To The Site Of Pancreatic Lesion.

DISCUSSION

To conduct this study 40 patients with suspected Abdomen were selected, and it was found that 5 (12.2%) patients had lesion on the head of pancreas and 1 (2.5%) had on neck and body and tail had 3 (7.5%) patients the study also shows that the most common cause of pancreatic lesion is heavy alcohol.

In this study patients are dividing according to their gender. Out of total 40 number of patients of NCCT /CECT abdomen, in which 23 were male which was (57.5%) and 17 were female, which was 42.5% of the total patients.

The highest number of patients with pancreatic lesion were from the 40-60 years age group category, which was 4 out of 9 i.e., 44.4% of the total number of patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a prospective observation study, in which the source of data is collected this study are the patients referred to the Department of Radio-diagnosis and Imaging for the CT pancreatic disease study from OPD/IPD/ER of Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti Hospital, Subharti Medical College, Meerut, U.P.

The machine used for this study is PHILIPS Ingenuity core 128 slice MDCT machine.

All age group patients are collected during data collection period.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Julio Iglesias-Garcia, Daniel de la Iglesia-Garcia, Jose'M Olmos-Martinez, Jose Larino -Noia, J Enrique Dominguez- Munoz.in 2016 did study on "Differential diagnosis of solid pancreatic masses." solid pancreatic lesions include mainly adenocarcinoma neuroendocrine tumors pancreatic cystic neoplasms with solid component., Solid pseudopapillary tumor, pancreatoblastoma, pancreatic lymphoma, and pancreatic metastasis. The most frequent pancreatic lesion is the adenocarcinoma representing between 70% and 95% of all solid.

Sharvari Shashikant Gulve, Pratap Singh Parihar, rajasbala Dhande in 2020-2021 did a study on "Role of Computed Tomography Scan in Evaluation of Pancreatic Lesions" A observational study of 180 patients with complaints suggestive of pancreatic disease.

In this study he intends to find out the distribution of various pancreatic disease, He except to find out common etiological factor and gender and age distribution of pancreatic disease. He will eventually grade acute pancreatitis according to the modified CT severity index. And evaluates its correlation with clinical outcome of patients.

CONCLUSION

In this given study, A total of 40 patients were included in which 9 patients were found to be having pancreatic lesion, there were 6 male patients (12.5%) and 3 were female patients i.e., (7.5%) of total number of patients.

The cause of most pancreatic lesion is unknown some cysts are associated with rare illnesses, or a genetic disorder that can affect the pancreas and other organs.

The main thing in this thesis is that patients have pancreatic lesion are also found below 20 ages .it means that cause may be genetic disorder or any other cause which effect the pancreas.

REFERENCES

1. Ioannis Karoumpalis and Dimitrios k. christodoulou. "Lesions of the pancreas" The Hellenic Society of Gastroenterology. "Endoscopic ultrasound on introductory manual and atlas" vol 1 page 208-299
2. B D Chaurasia's "anatomy of Pancreas" human anatomy" vol- 2. page no, 283. And Raghunandan.et.al "peritoneal relation of pancreas" vol 29 page no 2
3. Julio Iglesias-Garcia, Daniel de la Iglesia-Garcia, Jose'M Olmos- Martinez, Jose Larino -Noia, J Enrique Dominguez- Munoz. differential diagnosis of solid pancreatic masses. Gastroenterology journal. Vol 5 page no 2, 2017
4. Sharvari Shashikant Gulve, Pratap Singh Parihar, Rajasbala Dhande "Role of Computed Tomography Scan in evaluation pancreatic lesion" European Journal of Molecular and clinical medicine. Vol,7 page no 11, 2020-2021.
5. Prashanth Rawla, Tagore Sunkara "epidemiology of pancreatic cancer" Global trends" vol-10, page no 27