

CORRELATION OF ENDOSCOPIC FINDING WITH HISTOLOGICAL, DIAGNOSIS IN GASTRITIS

Alamzeb Manan, Sajjad Ahmed

ABSTRACT:

Twenty-five (14 males and 11 female) gastritis cases diagnosed on endoscopic examination revealed some form of inflammatory lesion of gastric mucosa. All the cases were biopsied for histological confirmation of diagnosis. Nineteen of 25 had histological evidence of the disease while 6 showed no histological changes. Thus in about 76% cases there was positive correlation between endoscopic and histopathological diagnosis.

INTRODUCTION:

The term gastritis is generally used for the clinical diagnosis of upper abdominal discomfort with dyspeptic symptoms. However, every case of gastritis does not necessarily have visual findings of the disease on endoscopic examination¹. Moreover, there is always some discrepancy between the endoscopic diagnosis and histological findings of the disease² Hence, some workers suggest that the term gastritis should preferably be used for the cases who also have histological evidence of the disease^{3,4}.

In the present study an effort has been made to correlate endoscopic findings and histological changes in the clinically diagnosed gastritis cases from the local population.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The patients consisted of clinically diagnosed 25 (14 males and 11 female) cases of gastritis. All these were examined endoscopically in Medical 'B' Unit of the District Headquarter Teaching Hospital, Abbottabad. At least two biopsy specimens were taken from the suspected areas and immediately fixed in 10% buffered formalin. Histological examination of the material was carried out in the Pathology Department, Ayub Medical -College, Abbottabad.

RESULTS:

On endoscopic examination of 25 cases 13 (5male and 8 female) showed severe generalised gastritis. Five had generalised gastritis with erosion while rest of the cases had minimal gastritis (Table-I).

From Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad.

ALAMZEB MANAN, MBBS, MRCP, Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine.

SAJJAD AHMED, MBBS, M.Phil, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Patology

TABLE – I

ENDOSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS OF GASTRITIS CASES

Endoscopic Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Sex		Percentage
		M	F	
Severe generalised gastritis	13	5	8	52
Generalised gastritis with erosion	5	4	1	20
Minimal gastritis	7	5	2	28
Total:	25	14	11	100

The histological examination of these 25 cases revealed pathological changes in 19 (76%) cases while 6 (24%) showed no evidence of the disease (Table-II). Seven out of 13 endoscopically diagnosed generalised gastritis cases had histological findings of acute gastritis while two had gastritis with erosion. Three cases showed histological changes of chronic superficial gastritis and one had chronic atrophic gastritis (Table-III). Two of the 5 cases with endoscopic lesion of generalised gastritis showed no histological changes while two had changes of chronic atrophic gastritis (Table-III). Three of the 7 cases with endoscopic findings of minimal gastritis showed acute gastritis on histological examination, while the other four showed no evidence of the disease (Table-III)

TABLE-II CORRELATION OF ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

No of Cases with positive endoscopic findings	No of Cases with histological evidence of the disease	Cases with no Histological findings
25	19(76%)	6 (24%)

TABLE-III COMPARISON OF ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS

Endoscopic Diagnosis	No of Cases	Histopathological Diagnosis				
		Acute Gastritis (with erosion)	Acute Gastritis	Ch. Sup. Gastritis	Ch. Atrophic Gastritis	No Change
Severe generalised gastritis	13	7	2	3	1	—
Generalised gastritis with erosion	5	1	—	—	2	2
Minimal gastritis	7	3	—	—	—	4
Total	25	11	2	3	3	6

DISCUSSION:

As has been mentioned by a host of workers that every clinically diagnosed gastritis case may not be having positive endoscopic findings^{1,2} similarly every case with positive endoscopic finding does not necessarily have histological evidence of the disease¹. Morson has suggested that the term gastritis should be used only for those cases which show positive histological changes³.

Our present study of 25 cases of gastritis diagnosed on endoscopic examination showed various types of inflammatory changes in the gastric mucosa. However, the histological examination could reveal pathological changes in only 19 (76%) cases. While the rest of the 6 (24%) cases showed no histopathological lesion (Table-II).

Moreover, a large number of cases with similar type of endoscopic lesion revealed a wide range of histopathological changes (Table-III)

Thus due to a greater discrepancy between clinical symptoms, endoscopic diagnosis and histological finding, it is imperative that all such cases of gastritis should be finally diagnosed while combining the visual finding with endoscopy and changes seen on histology.

REFERENCES

1. Gear, M.W.L. and Bame R.J., Endoscopic studies of dyspepsia in general practice. *Br. Med. J.* 1980 280: 1136-37.
2. Hallisey M.I., Jewkes A.J., Allum, W.II., Ellis, D.J., and Fidding, J.W.L., Clinical diagnosis in dyspepsia: a valueless exercise. *Gut*, 1989 30-A: 709-10.
3. Morson, B.C., Dawson. I.M.P. and Spriggs, A.I., *Gastro Intestinal Pathology*. 2nd Ed. Blackwell Scientific Publications, London, 1979.
4. Brain. S., Endoscopic demands in the 90's. *Gut*, 1990 31: 125-126.