

**A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TYPES OF CARCINOMA ESOPHAGUS IN KIMS, HUBLI**Lokesh Gowda T. G<sup>1</sup>, Shivakumar<sup>2</sup>**HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:**

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**ABSTRACT:** A retrospective study was done on the basis of hospital data entries in one year from January 2011 to December 2011 in our hospital. Study was done on the basis of endoscopies performed, biopsy from suspected lesion, histological findings, surgery and radiotherapy given to the patients. After analyzing the endoscopy finding, it has described the different types of carcinoma in males and females in most prevalent region in Karnataka. Study showed that carcinoma esophagus affected mainly male population and was squamous cell carcinomas majority, other details are described below.

**METHODS:** The study has been done by retrospective analysis of the data registered in opds, endoscopy room, pathology department and radiotherapy departments in our hospital.

**Endoscopies performed in duration of one year for various reasons:<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Total no of endoscopy</b>	<b>1132</b>
Males	748
Females	384

**Age groups underwent upper GI Endoscopies:**

<b>Age(years)</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-20	30	20	50
20-40	259	143	402
40-60	292	140	432
>60	167	81	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1132</b>

The number of patients undergoing endoscopies was more in 40-60 yrs of age group.

**Endoscopic biopsy:**

Biopsy for suspected esophageal growth	136 cases
Patient proved malignancy	99 cases

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### Sex ratio of malignancy:

Malignancy	Cases
Males	60
Females	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>

In this study, 60 of males and 39 of females was suffering from esophageal carcinoma.

### Age and sex group who had malignancy:

Age group(yrs)	Males	Females	Total
0-20	0	0	0
20-40	6	7	13
40-60	34	21	55
>60	20	11	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>99</b>

Among the age group who had malignancy were more from 40-60 yrs age group.

### Histological findings:

1. Well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma: 29cases
2. Moderately differentiated scc: 56cases
3. Poorly differentiated scc: 01case
4. Well differentiated adenocarcinoma: 06cases
5. Moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma: 03cases
6. Poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma: 01case
7. Carcinoma in situ: 03cases
8. Dysplasia: 09cases
9. Barret's esophagus: 01 case

SQAUMOUS CELL CARCINOMA	86	86.86%
ADENO CARCINOMA	10	10.10%
CARCINOMA IN SITU	03	03.33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100%</b>

About 86.86% of patients who had proved malignant have squamous cell ca as predominant. Most of them were moderately differentiated.

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### DISTRUBUTION OF TYPES OF ESOPHAGEAL CA

TYPE	MALE	FEMALE
SCC	51	35
ADENO CA	08	02
CA IN SITU	01	02

Among the adenocarcinoma male has little higher incidence than females.

### DISTRUBUTION OF SCC AGE WISE

AGE (YEARS)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
20-30	0	02	02
31-40	07	05	12
41-50	10	08	18
51-60	17	14	31
>60	18	08	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>89</b>

Scs incidence was more among the age group between 50-60 yrs.

**RESULTS OF THE STUDY:** In our study (NORTH KARNATAKA WHERE INCREASED INCIDENCE IN INDIA) which is mainly based on endoscopy and histopathological data following conclusions are made:

1. Patients undergoing endoscopy in one year were about 1132 and about 11.48% of patients had undergone endoscopy for dysphagia as main symptom.
2. Among the patients who had dysphagia 40-60 yrs age group was more common.
3. About 136 patients underwent endoscopy biopsy and 99(total 8.7%) patients were proved as malignancy.
4. Among patients who proved as malignancy males were 60 and females were 39, which shows increasing incidence among females also.
5. Most of the malignancy was between the ages of 50-60yrs of age group.
6. About 86.6% of patients had various type of squamous cell carcinoma, and only about 10.10% patients had adenocarcinoma and 3 patients with carcinoma in situ.
7. 80% of adenocarcinoma was seen among males and 20% among females, which adenocarcinomas are more common among males.
8. Among males the incidence of squamous cell carcinoma increases with increase in age.
9. Nine patients were treated with surgery.
10. Rest all patients were treated with radiotherapy as main modality for squamous cell carcinoma.

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**DISCUSSION:** The incidence of esophageal cancer in the United States is low. The age standardized incidence rates/100 000 per year is 6 in men and 1.6 in women.<sup>1,2</sup>

Cancer esophagus incidence is higher in foot hills of Himalaya, Assam, Punjab, Northern Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Northern Karnataka. In India it accounts for 5-7% of total cancer.<sup>3</sup>

### **Age Group (35-64 Years)**

**Males:** Mouth was the leading site in Mumbai, second leading sites in Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram and third in Dibrugarh. Oesophagus was the leading site in Bangalore and within first five in other registries. Stomach was first in Chennai, fourth in Bangalore and within ten in other registries.<sup>4,5</sup>

### **Age Group (65 Years and above)**

**Males:** In this age group, lung was the leading site in Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram, oesophagus in Bangalore and Dibrugarh and mouth in Chennai. Hypopharynx was within five in Mumbai (third), Bangalore (second) and Chennai (second). Gall bladder was one of the leading sites in Dibrugarh (second) only.

**Females:** Cervix was the leading site in this age group in all the registries except Dibrugarh. It was followed by breast except in Bangalore (mouth). In Dibrugarh, cervix was fourth leading site. Oesophagus was the leading site followed by gall bladder and mouth.<sup>6,7,8</sup>

**CONCLUSION:** After the study it is concluded that the prevalence is higher in north Karnataka region and more common among males 85% and of squamous cell carcinomas affecting 50-60 years of age group.

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