

An Analytic Study of Colonic Malignancy in Our Institution

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DESCRIPTION

Colorectal malignancy is the second most commonly reported cancer world wide. Colon cancer is reported to be very common among women and rectal among females. Though chemo and radiation therapy is given for these colonic malignancy, surgery becomes the only final choice. Hence this study aims to determine the incidence of age, sex, common clinical manifestations of the malignancies, pathological evaluation and morbidity and mortality associated with types of colonic tumours.

Methodology: The patients (45 No's) who were confirmed histologically with colonic malignancy were taken up for the study.

Blood biochemistry assessments including LFT to assess general conditions, Colonoscopy to confirm the location and nature of the growth, USG abdomen to image the liver to check for secondary deposits were diagnosed on the samples.

From the study samples, of the total 35 patients, males constituted 21 patients (60%) and females constituted 14 patients (40%).

The frequency of distribution of malignancy is depicted in table 1.

Table1: Frequency of distribution.

Site	Frequency	Percentage
Caecum	7	0.21
Ascending Colon	6	0.2
Hepatic Flexure	3	0.0857
Transverse Colon	1	0.0225
Splenic Flexure	1	0.0225
Descending Colon	5	0.125
Sigmoid & Recto sigmoid	12	0.342

For right-sided tumors commonest clinical manifestation is pain abdomen which presents with intermittent colic in 68% of patients due to the mass impinging the lumen of the colon and for left sided tumors, altered bowel habits is the commonest manifestation, presenting with intermittent diarrhoea and passing mucus in 60% of patients.

Mass abdomen as a clinical manifestation were seen in 58% of patients with right sided tumors and in 13% of patients with left sided tumor. Only 3 patients 13% with left sided tumors both are with sigmoid carcinoma presented with acute obstructive features. Clinical manifestation with only constitutional symptoms of fever,

anaemia and weight loss occurred in two patients were 16% with right sided tumors. Pain abdomen as a feature occurred in 13% of patients with left sided tumors. Out of the total 35 cases, the following is the frequency of each macroscopic appearance of colonic tumors. The most common stage at presentation is stage IIIa accounting for 42.8% of cases.

Nodal metastases are present in 74%. Hepatic metastases are present in 7.5% of cases. One patient died in post-operative period after re-laparotomy for anastomotic leak. One emergency laparotomy patient died post-operative period due to his stage IV disease and general condition.

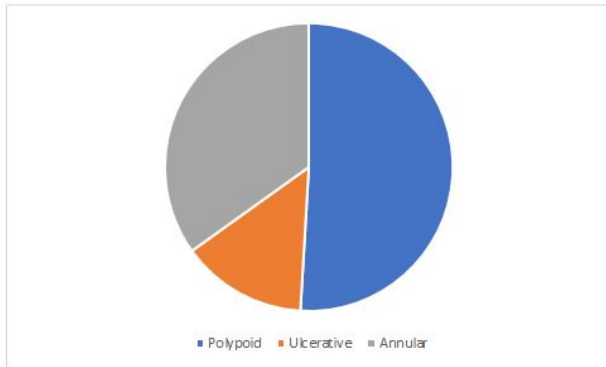


Figure1: Colonoscopy.

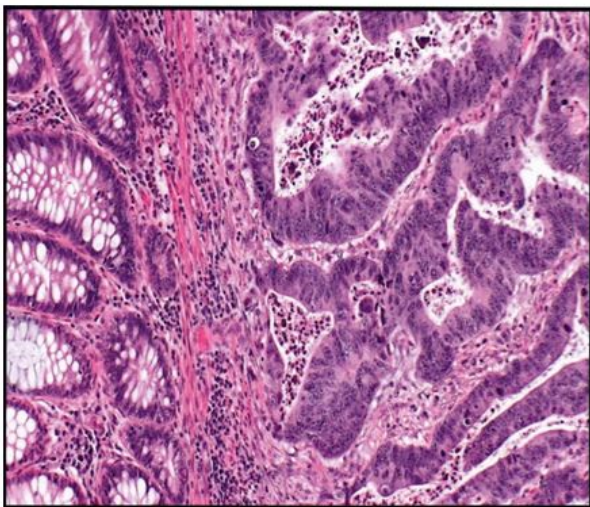


Figure2: Histopathology of moderate to poorly differentiated samples.

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