Correlation between endoscopic and histopathological findings in patients with stomach lesion referred to Firoozgar Hospital, Tehran (2016-2017)

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Abstract

Background: Stomach is a common location for benign and malignant lesions in the digestive system from inflammation to cancer. Therefore, recognition and diagnosis in the endoscopic stage and its confirmation in a pathological examination will be critical.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between endoscopic and histopathological findings in the patients with stomach lesion.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 350 patients who referred to endoscopy center in Firoozgar Hospital were selected from 2016 to 2017. The stomach endoscopy was performed on various parts including; fundus, body (lesser and greater curvatures) and antrum, and pathological examination was performed on biopsy samples. The checklist was used to record patients’ age and gender. Data were analyzed by t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Findings: The mean age of patients was 51±6 years and 207 patients (59.1%) were male. The correlation between pathologic and endoscopic results for antrum, body and fundus were 0.62, 0.56 and 0.46 respectively. Also, the significant correlation between endoscopy and histopathology was found (P<0.001).

Conclusion: The results indicated that additional endoscopy reports and histopathological studies are required to achieve a better outcome for an accurate diagnosis. Also, the highest and lowest correlations between endoscopic and histopathological results were observed in the fundus and antrum, respectively.

Keywords: Endoscopy, Pathology, Stomach, Gastric fundus