HBP SURGERY WEEK 2021 VIRTUAL &ONSITE
MARCH 25-27, 2021 GRAND WALKERHILL HOTEL, SEOUL, KOREA
www.khbps.org
& The 54th Annual Congress of the Korean Association of HBP Surgery
The Korean Association of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery

EP153

Ultrasound guided FNAC of Intra-abdominal masses in a tertiary center of Bihar,India

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Introduction : USG-guided Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology has become an indispensable component of diagnosis of abdominal masses especially the Pancreato-Biliary system. It allows the real time visualization of the needle tip as it passes through the tissue planes into the target area. Under USG guidance ,needle can access smaller lesions and lesions in critical anatomical areas.

Methods : The study involved 50 cases with clinically or sonographic diagnosis of abdominal masses in the department of pathology PMCH.

Results : Among the 50 patients in the study,33 were female and 17 were male. The age ranged from 4 to 75 years. The most common site aspirated was Gall bladder being 38 out of 50. Among the total, 28 cases(56%) were malignant,17 cases(34%) were benign and 5 cases(10%) were inconclusive.
The most common age group was 51-60 years in which a total of 15 cases were seen among which 13 cases were malignant and 2 cases were benign. The most common malignancy seen was carcinoma of Gall bladder, predominantly in females from Gangetic belt of Bihar were the Arsenic content of the soil is very high.

Conclusions : USG-guided FNAC procedure involves the presence of both pathologist and radiologist thereby facilitating clinical correlation and appropriate handling and allocation of aspiration material for routine and ancillary tests.
Real time USG is a simple, cost-effective imaging modality, has an advantage over CT in guiding non-axial needle trajectories and allowing the procedure to be accomplished more quickly than CT.

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