

PROBLEMET DHE VËSHIRËSITË DIAGNOSTIKE NË BIOPSITË GASTRIKE

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Summary

DIAGNOSTIC PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES ON GASTRIC BIOPSIES

Background: Endoscopy is not only a diagnostic tool, but also a therapeutical one. In these conditions the pathologist should be predictive and definitive in the diagnosis of gastric biopsies for different lesions of stomach. This duty sometimes is very difficult because of the small specimens, artifacts, and controversial series in classification of some lesions.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic productivity of gastric biopsy in our cases, the problems we are involved to, the ways for improvement.

Materials and methods: A retrospective view of 70 gastric biopsies and review of the cases for evaluation of specimen adequacy, definitive diagnosis, intraobserver variability according to dysplasia and carcinoma. The materials were provided from the archive of the Anatomic Pathologic Laboratory. The slides were coloured on H-E, and some of them with modified giemsa.

Results The most diagnosed lesion was adenocarcinoma in 55.7% of cases. 28.6% of cases were reported with no definitive diagnosis but the description of dysplasia of different grades. 11.42% of cases were represented by inflammatory lesions of non-neoplastic nature. Accordance on gastric adenocarcinoma diagnosis was 94.8%, whilst for dysplasia there was a discordance of 24%, especially for the diagnosis of mild/moderate dysplasia and reactive atypia. 4.2% of the materials were not adequate for histopathologic examination.

Conclusions: when the gastric biopsy material is adequate for examination the diagnostic value is high, this is especially for the diagnosis of gastric cancer. Evaluation of dysplasia as a precursor lesion should be better reported according to the Guidelines on gastric dysplasia/neoplasia.

Biopsia është një material indor i marrë nga organizmi i gjallë për studim morfologjik, dhe vendosjen e diagnozës së dëmtimeve të vërejtura në të. Në varësi nga teknika e marrjes së materialit biopsik, biopsitë janë të llojeve të ndryshme (p.sh. biopsi operator, punktionbiopsia, biopsia aspirative me agje të hollë etj.). Një ndër këto lloje biopsish është

edhe biopsia endoskopike në përgjithësi dhe biopsia gastrike në veçanti, që merret nga mukoza e stomakut gjatë ekzaminimit endoskopik të tij. Biopsia gastrike, ashtu si të gjitha biopsitë e këtij lloji, është një grimcë e vogël indore, mbi të cilën bëhet ekzaminimi mikroskopik. Në ditët e sotme kur endoskopia është mjaft e zhvilluar jo vetëm si një teknikë

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