

# 15<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN PATHOLOGY CONGRESS &

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### Histopathological evaluation of 103 patients with rectal carcinoma

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**Objective:** Colorectal carcinomas are the third most common carcinomas in men and the second most common carcinomas in women worldwide. Pathological examination of rectum specimens requires special attention for correctly evaluating many prognostically important factors. In this study, we aimed to present pathological results are 103 lower anterior resection (LAR) and abdominoperineal resection (APR) specimens that we retrospectively evaluated over a six years of period.

**Patients & Methods:** One hundred three LAR and APR specimens were included in this study. Patients were evaluated in the Istanbul Ekin Private Pathology Laboratory between January 2010 and January 2016.

**Results:** Of the 103 specimens, 14 (13.5%) were APR and 89 (86.4%) were LAR specimens. Fifty-six patients (54.4%) were males and 47 patients (45.6%) were females. The mean age of the patients was 61.1 years. Twenty-three patients (22.3%) had undergone neoadjuvant therapy. All surgical margins were negative in 100 specimens (97.1%), whereas a tumor was present in the distal surgical margins in three specimens (2.9%). There was no lymph node metastasis in 59 patients (57.3%), whereas there was lymph node metastasis in 44 patients (42.7%). Four (3.9%), 25 (24.3%), 58 (56.3%), 12 (11.6%) patients had stage T1, T2, T3, and T4 tumors, respectively, whereas 4 (3.9%) who had undergone neoadjuvant therapy had stage yT0 tumors. Eighty-six (83.6%), 7 (6.8%), 4 (3.9%), 1 (0.9%), 1 (0.9%), and 4 (3.9%) patients had adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenocarcinoma, intramucosal adenocarcinoma in the setting of a high-grade tubulovillous adenoma, synchronous colon/prostate adenocarcinoma, malignant melanoma, and adenocarcinoma diagnosed by the examination of colonoscopic biopsy specimens that showed complete regression with neoadjuvant therapy, respectively.

**Conclusion:** When evaluating specimens from patients with colorectal carcinoma, pathological evaluation, which is one of the most fundamental pillars, must be performed carefully and meticulously. Each pathological parameter should be evaluated carefully, and clinicians and pathologists should evaluate these cases together.

### Biography

Nuri Emrah Goret graduated from Medical School in 2006 and completed his Residency Training in General Surgery (2016). He is currently working at Canakkale State Hospital as a Staff Surgeon since 2016.

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