

JOINT EVENT ON
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CANCER RESEARCH & DIAGNOSTICS
&
16TH ASIA PACIFIC BIOTECHNOLOGY CONGRESS

August 15-16, 2018 Singapore

Accuracy of diagnostic ultrasound in detection of pancreatic head carcinoma

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Background & Aim: The diagnosis of carcinoma of head of pancreas can be established by many modalities including Computed Tomography (CT) and Ultrasonography (USG). USG is considered a least invasive, readily available and inexpensive investigation as compared to CT scan. Aim of this study was to determine the diagnostic accuracy of USG for detection of pancreatic head tumors taking Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) as gold standard.

Method: This cross-sectional study of six months duration was conducted in New Radiology Department of Services Hospital, Lahore. Patients of both genders, 125 in number, having suspicion of pancreatic tumor based on clinical and laboratory findings were enrolled for the study. Ultrasound abdomen was done by consultant radiologist and findings were noted regarding presence or absence of pancreatic carcinoma. Patients then underwent ERCP and ultrasonography findings were compared with ERCP findings, regarding detection of carcinoma head of pancreas.

Result: The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of USG for detection of pancreatic carcinoma were 88.3%, 86.4% and 88%, respectively.

Conclusion: USG is a reliable test for detection of pancreatic head carcinoma.

Biography

Naseera Khanum is FCPS from Pakistan in Diagnostic Radiology under College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan. She is currently working as a Breast Imaging Fellow in Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital, Pakistan.

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