Joint Event on

International Conference on

Cancer Research & Diagnostics

and

16th Asia Pacific Biotechnology Congress

August 15-16, 2018 Singapore

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

Naseera Khanum, J Cancer Diagn 2018, Volume 3
DOI: 10.4172/2476-2253-C1-002

Diagnostic accuracy of Doppler ultrasound for diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma in postmenopausal bleeding women

Naseera Khanum
Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Center, Pakistan

Aim: The aim of the study is to determine the diagnostic accuracy of transabdominal ultrasound for diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma in postmenopausal bleeding women taking histopathology as gold standard. The study was conducted in Department of Radiology, Services Hospital, Lahore.

Method: A total of 345 cases fulfilling the inclusion/exclusion criteria were enrolled from Obstetrics & Gynecology Department, SIMS, Lahore. Doppler ultrasound was performed. Endometrial thickness and uterine artery resistive index was recorded. Patients having endometrial thickness >5 mm and uterine artery resistive index <0.7 were labeled as endometrial carcinoma. Endometrial biopsy of these patients was carried out.

Conclusion: Use of Doppler ultrasonography in the diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma in patients with post-menopausal bleeding is useful with good sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV.

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.

naseera.dr@gmail.com

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Naseera Khanum et al., J Cancer Diagn 2018, Volume 3
DOI: 10.4172/2476-2253-C1-002

Accuracy of diagnostic ultrasound in detection of pancreatic head carcinoma

Naseera Khanum[1], Mamoona Chiragh[2] and Ayesha Anjum[3]
[1]Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Center, Pakistan
[2]Nawaz Sharif Social Security Teaching Hospital, Pakistan
[3]Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health, Pakistan

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.

naseera.dr@gmail.com

Notes: