

University Of Baghdad	
Alkindy College Of Medicine/ Research Module	
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Abstract	<p>Background: stomach disorders are one of the most commonly encountered problems in clinical practice. They account for substantial morbidity, mortality and cost. The histopathological study of endoscopic biopsies permits exact diagnosis for further management.</p> <p>Aim of the study : to determine the histopathological findings of gastric endoscopic biopsies and correlate the findings with the clinicopathological parameters(age, sex and endoscopic findings).</p> <p>Patients and Methods: A retrospective cross- sectional study in Al-Kindy teaching hospital in baghdad, the population are all the patients who had gastric endoscopic biopsies send for histopathological assessment during 2016 and 2017. Data was collected from hospital records and analysed by researchers group.</p> <p>Results : of the total 359 patients 191 (53.2%) were male and 168 (46.8%) were female. The overall mean age was 45.27 years range(14-81).chronic gastritis was diagnosed in 316 (88%) cases of which 51(16.4%) showed H pylori. Gastric polyp was seen in 16 (4.5%) cases of which 14 (87.5%) were hyperplastic, the other 2 cases were divided equally between adenomatous and fundic gland polyps.adenocarcinoma was found in 10 (2.8%) of the cases.</p> <p>Conclusion: Chronic gastritis was the commonest histopathological findings in gastric endoscopic biopsies. Although 90% of gastritis is due to H. pylori, it was detected in minority of the cases in the recent study probably due to poor detection methods. The endoscopic findings is highly in concordance with hisytopathological findings in malignant lesions.</p>

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