

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Role of Endosonography in the Upper Gastrointestinal Subepithelial Lesions

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Introduction: Subepithelial lesions(SEL) are often covered with normal mucosa, asymptomatic and found incidentally during endoscopy. SEL is encountered in approximately 1 of every 500 endoscopy. Endosonography(EUS) is the most important diagnostic tool for optimal treatment and management of the SEL. In this study, we published the results of our clinic that patients underwent EUS and follow-up for the SEL.

Method: In our clinic, EUS were performed to patients by Olympus Linear / Radial endosonography device. All patients were recorded by sex, age, lesion site, size, layer, echo pattern, calcification, cystic cavities, infiltration of serosa and lesion- edge characteristics. EUS fine needle aspiration (FNA), and operations data were found from medical records

Findings: A total of 79 patients with SEL preliminary diagnosis were performed by EUS . The mean age 52.9 ± 15.3 , 38 (48.1%) were female and 41 (51.9%) were male patients with an average of 16 months (3-22 months) was observed. Mean lesion size were 20.9(6-90) mm. EUS-FNA was performed in 17(%26.9) patients.. In the upper gastrointestinal system, the most common SEL in encountered with EUS were first gastrointestinal stromal tumor(GIST) and second extraluminal compression 16(%20.3)(table-1). When compared to extraluminal compression according to the age and sex of SMT was no statistically significant difference(table-2). When SEL was divided according to the anatomical region.The most frequent lesion in the esophagus leiomyoma 61.1%, GIST %58.5 in the stomach and duodenum was lipoma with 75% (table 3).

Results: EUS that due to description of layer, size ,echo pattern and biopsy sampling in SEL is the most effective tool in the diagnosis and treatment decisions SEL. We believe the diagnosis and treatment is carried out effectively, when Patients with SEL are evaluated by EUS/EUS-FNA

Table 1

EUS results n:79	
GIST	26(%32.9)
Leiomyoma	14(%17.7)
Lipoma	8(%10.1)
Carsinoid	1(%1.3)
Cavernous hemangioma	1(%1.3)
Duplication cyst	3(%3.8)
Granular hc tumor	1(%1.3)
Aberrant pancreas	9(%11.4)
External pressure	16(%20.3)

Table-2

Variables	SEL	External pressure	P value
AGE	51±15.5	49.4±14.3	0.280
SEX(F/M)	31(81.6)/32(%78)	7(18.4)/9(22)	0.696

Table-3

	Esophagus (n:18)	Stomach(n:41)	Duodenum (n:4)
GIST/leimyom	%66.7	%65.8	%25
Lipoma	%16.7	%4.9	%75
Karsinoid	0	%2.4	
Cavernöz hemangioma	%5.6	0	0
Duplication cyst	%5.6	%4.9	0
Granular hc tumor	%5.6	0	0
Aberrant pancreas	0	%22	0