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Trends and risk factors of esophageal carcinoma in surgically intervened patients of Bangladesh

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Esophageal cancer is the eighth most common malignancy worldwide. It shows marked diversity in geographical distribution both internationally and nationally with exceptionally high rates in limited areas of Asia. However, the patterns are changing in several western countries. But there are very few studies in Bangladesh regarding the trend and epidemiology of esophageal cancer though many of the patients undergo surgical intervention. The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiology and pattern of esophageal carcinoma with respect to age and sex groups and to identify the trends of histology, site and specific risk factors of esophageal carcinoma of the patients who undergone surgical intervention. A prospective study was carried out in 210 patients with esophageal carcinoma to find out the trend and risk factors who admitted for surgical intervention. Maximum number of the patients of esophageal carcinoma was seen in male in 5th and 6th decades of life. Etiology of the cancer is multi-factorial. Tobacco & betel nut chewing were the most common risk factors for esophageal cancer. Squamous cell carcinoma was the most common malignancy seen in patients (93.81%) and mainly localized in lower esophagus. Additional research on the etiology of this emerging carcinoma may provide more information which will add more aid in the development of readily implementable preventive strategies in Bangladesh.

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