

## **A CASE SERIES ON INCIDENTALLY DETECTED GALL BLADDER MALIGNANCY**

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GALL BLADDER MALIGNANCY ( Retrospective Analysis )**

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## **STUDY DESIGN, MATERIAL, AND METHODS:**

A retrospective analysis of hospital records of patients who underwent Cholecystectomy in year duration (2019) for benign conditions, diagnosed and confirmed histopathologically as Gallbladder Malignancy. There are a total of one hundred and eighty patients who underwent cholecystectomy at our hospital (Osmania General Hospital) in 2019; out of which seven patient's histopathological diagnosis was gall bladder malignancy. We reviewed all the case's history and cross-checked the histopathological slides and confirmed the diagnosis. To avoid the bias of covid-19 pandemic in surgical practice we confined the patient records to the pre-pandemic period of one-year duration (2019).

**Case Series:** All the case details including the investigations and the final diagnosis are incorporated in the table format ( Table- 1 )

Table- 1: Showing the details of patients diagnosed with gallbladder malignancy, and the final histopathological diagnosis

Case No	Gender	Age	Clinical presentation	Investigations	Procedure done	Histopathology
1	Female	60	Right upper abdominal pain, yellowish discolouration of eyes, Nausea for 10days	USG – Multiple calculi with max diameter 6mm CT – Cholelithiasis, CBD diameter- 11mm	ERCP stenting Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy	Intestinal type metaplastic gallbladder malignancy
2	Male	65	Right upper abdominal pain – 20days	USG – Distended gallbladder with no mass lesions and a hypoechoic density	Open Cholecystectomy	Adenocarcinoma gallbladder infiltrating muscularis mucosa
3	Female	58	Right upper abdominal pain radiating to back – 3 days	USG – Multiple calculi and a small <1cm polyp in the gallbladder CECT: 1*0.7cm polyp	Laparoscopic to Open cholecystectomy	Well differentiated adenocarcinoma of gall bladder
4	Female	40	Right upper abdominal pain- 20 days	USG – 8*10mm polyp	Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy	Well differentiated adenocarcinoma of gall bladder
5	Male	59	Right upper abdominal pain- 20 days Lump in the upper abdomen- 20 days	USG – Distended gallbladder with Sludge CECT – Thickened gallbladder wall with periGB collection S/O Perforation	Open Subtotal Cholecystectomy	Well to moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma of gall bladder
6	female	52	Right upper abdominal pain- 20 days	USG- Distended gallbladder with no mass lesions	Laparoscopic to Open cholecystectomy	Well differentiated adenocarcinoma of gall bladder
7	female	55	Right upper abdominal pain- 20 days	USG – Multiple calculi with max diameter 6mm	Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy	Well differentiated adenocarcinoma of gall bladder

### Statistical Analysis:

A total of 180 patients underwent cholecystectomy for various benign conditions in one year, out of which seven patients confirmed histopathologically with Gallbladder malignancy.

Total no of patients	180
Diagnosed with malignancy	7
percentage	3.8%

Among these seven, three patients converted from laparoscopic to open procedure for difficulty with resection, two patients are posted for surgery considering empyema of gall bladder preoperatively, one patient posted in view of gall bladder perforation, and two patients preoperative diagnosis was gall bladder polyp.

Converted from Lap to Open	3
Pre-op GB Polyp	2
Perforated GB	1
Empyema GB	2

Only one patient is 40 years old and others are more than 50 years, and two of them are males.

Total	7	Percentage
Males	2	28.5
Females	5	71.5

Out of a total of 180 patients who underwent cholecystectomy, 117 are females and 63 are males

Total	180
Males	63
Females	117

Out of 180, the age distribution is as follows

Percentage of malignancy detected

Age	Percentage
20 – 29	0
30 – 39	0
40 – 49	0.005
>50	99.99

It implies that the malignancy rate increases with an increase in the patient's age more than 50 years and also with gender (Females > males)

