: DEDICATION

To my parents

To my sister

My brothers

My friends

To everyone whom

Gave me a bit of

Wise advice

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am heartily thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Caroline Edward, whose encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final level enabled me to develop an understanding of the subject.

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to characterize the rectal neoplasms by the computerized tomography and sigmoidoscopy in patients who have suspected colorectal neoplasms.

It was conducted at radiology and endoscopy departments in Soba hospital. This study was expanded from October 2011 up to December 2011, fifty patients were studied (34 male , 16 female) , mean age : 52.5 y , range : 25 – 85 y.

All patients underwent to sigmoidoscopy and CT. The most common site of rectal neoplasms were detected by the CT is a lower third of rectum. CT also has a benefit of determining the invasion of the masses to surroundings.

The sigmoidoscope has a great benefits in determining the distance from the anal verge at which the masses are detected, the majority of lesions were found at 8 – 15 cm from the anal verge, also by the same method the nature of the mass is identified, most masses are circumferential mass.

The biopsies are taken from all patients who has rectal lesions by the sigmoidoscope and sent to histopathological

examination that classified the most masses as Moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma.

When comparing the CT findings and biopsy result, finings , the study showed that 46 cases were true positive in biopsy and CT, where the CT failed to diagnose 4 cases, therefore the CT has an accuracy of 46.1% and sensitivity of 92%.

It can be said that the two image modalities were performed together and used as essential methods in diagnosing of rectal neoplasms in addition to histopathological examination as effective tool in determining the possibility of malignancy of this detected neoplasms.

ملخص البحث

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توصيف أورام المستقيم بإستخدام تقنية الأشعة المقطعية ومنظار القولون السيني.أجريت هذه الدراسة في مستشفى سوبا الجامعي في الفترة من (أكتوبرالى ديسمبر 2011) وخضع لها 50 مريض (16 ذكور,,34 إناث), المتوسط العمري لهم 52.5 سنة وأعمارهم ما بين (25– 85 سنة) .كل المرضى خضعوا لكشف المنظار وفحص الأشعة المقطعية.

أغلب أورام المستقيم التي أكتشفت بواسطة الأشعة المقطعية كانت في الثلث السفلي الأخير من المستقيم.كما أن الاشعة المقطعية لها ميزة تحديد تعدي الورم على الاعضاء المجاورة للمستقيم.

منظار القولون السيني يمتاز بكفائته في تحديد مدى بعد الأورام من فتحة الشرج,حيث أن النسبة الأكبر للأورام كانت على بعد (8 – 12 سم) من

فتحة الشرج, كما أنه يتميز بتوصيفه لشكل الورم, فكانت أغلب الأورام من النوع المحيطي.

أخذت عينات بواسطة المنظار من كل المرضى و أرسلت لاختبار الأنسجة والذي أوضحت نتائجه أن غالبية الأورام هي أورام سرطانية متوسطة التميز.

وعند مقارنة نتائج فحص الأشعة المقطعية مع نتائج إختبار الأنسجة,وجد أن 46 حالة تطابقت فيها النتيجتان في حين أن فحص الأشعة المقطعية فشل في تشخيص 4 حالات,وبناءاً على ذلك كانت دقة فحص الأشعة المقطعية 46.1% وكانت الحساسية 92%.

ويمكن القول بأن كلتا الوسيلتين ذات أهمية كبيرة في توصيف أورام المستقيم بالإضافة إلى إختبار الأنسجة الذي يحدد ما إذا كان الورم حميداً أو خبيثاً.

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