

Malaysian GI Registry: Clinicoepidemiological Presentation of Esophagitis

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BACKGROUND

Esophagitis is a common medical condition usually caused by gastroesophageal reflux. The objective is to determine the clinicoepidemiological presentation of esophagitis in the tertiary hospitals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A descriptive analysis was done from the Malaysian GI registry on all patients with esophagitis from September 2008 till May 2009. Six tertiary hospitals (5 from Peninsular Malaysia and 1 from Sabah) participated in the electronic data collection in the Malaysian GI Registry. Diagnosis of esophagitis was made from OesophagealGastroDuodenoscopy (OGDS).

RESULTS

A total of 2601 patients were found to have esophagitis from the registry. From this registry 887 patients had esophagitis from OGDS. *H Pylori* testing was performed in 205 patients with esophagitis. A total of 207 patients underwent OGDS for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) symptoms.

GERD with esophagitis was more common in male (64 patients, 51%). 127 patients (61%) had esophagitis on endoscopy while 80 patients (39%) with GERD symptoms had no esophagitis. The predominant age group for the *H Pylori* positive patients with esophagitis was 60-70 years old. *H Pylori* was positive in 12 males (5.8%) and 4 female (1.95%) patients and was tested negative in 70 males (34.1%) and 45 females (22%). *H Pylori* positivity was the commonest among the Malaysian Chinese. 859 (94%) patients had esophagitis due to reflux esophagitis. Majority of patients (63%) had Grade A (LA classification) esophagitis, 196 patients (22%) had Grade B esophagitis, 57 (6.6%) had Grade C esophagitis and 48 (5.6%) had Grade D esophagitis. Twenty-six cases (2.9%) of esophagitis are due to esophageal candidiasis. One patient (0.11%) had viral esophagitis.

CONCLUSION

Erosive esophagitis is commoner than endoscopy negative reflux disease (ENRD). There is a need to find a correlation between esophagitis and *H Pylori* infection.

Staging and Post-Operative Preliminary Outcome of Colorectal Cancer Patients

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BACKGROUND

Colorectal cancer is emerging as the commonest cancer among adult males and 3rd commonest among adult females in Malaysia. An overview of the staging and preliminary outcome of colorectal cancers in Malaysia will provide more information for the management of this disease.

OBJECTIVE

To see the association of staging and post-operative preliminary outcomes of patients that presented with colorectal cancer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data was obtained from the NCPH-Colorectal Cancer. The registry recruits all histologically verified colorectal cancer cases from 10 hospitals (source data providers). Current results presented are from October 2007 to December 2008.

RESULTS

360 cases of colorectal cancer with surgical records were obtained from the registry; 207 males and 153 females. Dukes C was the most common stage followed by Dukes B for both males and females. Males recorded 7.25% inpatient death, with the highest percentage from the 'not staged/unknown' category. For females, there was 3.27% inpatient death post-operatively, with highest from Dukes B. Besides the primary cancer, cause of death also included post-operative complications.

CONCLUSION

Dukes C was the commonest pathological stage reported from the specimens, indicating that most patients presented late at hospitals. In every Dukes stage, more male cases were recorded, and a higher percentage of inpatient death was recorded for males compared to females.