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Concordance of diffusion-weighted MRI and rectoscopy in the determination of rectal cancer location

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Rectal cancer is one of the frequent human malignant neoplasms and the second most common cancer in the large intestine and localization of tumor is an important issue in patients. During the past few years, diagnosis and management of rectal tumors as a separate entity from other parts of the colon has been considered greatly. With the help of rectoscopy and new imaging modalities, these cancers can be diagnosed at earlier stages. This study was conducted to determine the concordance rate of Diffusion-weighted MRI and rectoscopy for localization of rectal cancer. Between April 2017 and October 2017, 45 consecutive patients attending to Tahmores imaging clinic, Kerman, Iran were considered for inclusion in this observational diagnostic study and were enrolled and a concordance rate of diffusion-weighted MRI and rectoscopy for localization of rectal cancer was assessed. In this study, the mean location of tumors in DW-MRI was 6.7 ± 1.9 mm from anal verge and in rectoscopy were 6.8 ± 1.5 mm. There was a significant association between Diffusion-weighted MRI and rectoscopy for determination of tumor location in the rectum ($P=0.001$). Finally, according to the obtained results, it may be concluded that there is a high concordance rate between diffusion-weighted MRI and rectoscopy for localization of rectal tumor.

Biography

Moosa Tahmouresi has completed his MD at the age of 26 years from Islamic Azad University and attended to residency program of Radiology at Iran University of Medical Sciences School of Medicine. He has worked at Tahmores imaging clinic, Kerman, Iran for 7 years.

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