

INCIDENCE OF DYSPHAGIA EXPERIENCED IN TERTIARY CARE REFERRAL HOSPITALS IN BANGALORE CITY

SURYANARAYAN JOSHYAM, VENKATARAJAMMA K & VARSHITA T P

Department of ENT, Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Fort Road, Bangalore, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The study of the 307 cases of Dysphagia has led to the following conclusions. In all cases of Dysphagia a male predominance was observed except in Paterson, Kelly syndrome and Post cricoids cancers. Most of the patients were expressed to fifth and sixth decades. Ninety of the malignancies were associated with the consumption of alcohol tobacco and spicy food fifty seven percent of the cases of Dysphagia were due to malignancies and eighty seven point three were due to neuromuscular disorders like bulbar palsy and eleven point five three percent patients were due to foreign bodies in Aero digestive tract was fifty percent. Most of the cases presented of Dysphagia was within three months of the onset of symptoms. Almost ninety three percent of Dysphagia was for solids only and fifty percent of the patients with neuromuscular disorders had Dysphagia for liquids. Total fifty percent of the malignancies causing Dysphagia were in pyriform fossa, around twenty percent in base tongue and vellicula and thirteen percent is due to unclassified causes. The Coins were the most common foreign bodies in children and in adults bones/dentures were the commonest. They were at the level of cricopharynx which were endoscopic ally removed. Most of the cases of Dysphagia due to malignancies were presented in their advanced stage and they were treated with surgery and Radiotherapy. Most of the cases of Dysphagia due to malignancies were found to be Squamous cell carcinoma. Histopathology was found to belong to Grade III according to Broader's Classification

KEYWORDS: Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Dysphagia, Kelly Syndrome, Post Cricoids Cancers