

Histopathological Study of Splenectomy Specimens with Correlation with Age, Sex, and Cause of Splenectomy.

Dr Hiral Patel^{1*}, Dr Hansa Goswami², Dr Mehul Patel³

ABSTRACT:

Spleen is mysterious organ. It can be troublesome specimen for surgical pathologist due to discordance between patient's clinical condition and perceived finding. The weight of spleen is about 150 grams and lies beneath 9th to 12th thoracic rib in healthy adult and between fundus of stomach & diaphragm. It composed of red pulp (76-79%) and white pulp (5-20%) which are separated by marginal zone. A total of 100 cases were studied at histopathology section of our laboratory during the period of January 2015 to December 2015. The specimens were received in 10% neutral buffer formalin with duly filled request form. All specimens were examined macroscopically. After routine processing the sections were stained with routine haematoxylin and eosin stain. The most common age group to be affected is 3rd decade (29%), next was 4th decade (23%) with slightly male predominance. Male: female ratio is 1.3:1. Most common cause for splenectomy was portal hypertension (33%) followed by trauma (15%). Most common microscopic finding is fibrocongestive splenomegaly (68%) which is correlated with clinical and radiological finding. In adult Portal hypertension as a hepatic cause and in paediatric age group thalassemia is the most common indication for splenectomy.

Key Words: Fibrocongestive splenomegaly, Portal Hypertension, Splenectomy.

Authors:

^{1, 3} Third Year Resident, ² Professor & Head, Department of Pathology, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

*** Corresponding Author:**

Dr Hiral Patel

Email:- hiralchakupatel156@gmail.com