



Original Article

Histological evaluation of 400 cholecystectomy specimens

Kumar H¹, Kini H², Tiwari A³

¹Department of Pathology, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, India

²Department of Pathology, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India

³Department of Pathology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, India

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ABSTRACT

Background: A majority of gallbladder specimens show changes associated with chronic cholecystitis; however few harbour a highly lethal carcinoma. This study was conducted to review the significant histopathological findings encountered in gallbladder specimens received in our laboratory.

Materials and Methods: Four hundred cholecystectomy specimens were studied over a period of five years (May, 2002 to April, 2007) received at department of pathology, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India.

Results: Gallstones and associated diseases were more common in women in the 4th to 5th decade as compared to men with M: F ratio of 1:1.33. Maximum number of patients (28.25%) being 41 to 50 years old. Histopathologically, the most common diagnosis was chronic cholecystitis (66.75%), followed by chronic active cholecystitis (20.25%), acute cholecystitis (6%), gangrenous cholecystitis (2.25%), xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis (0.50%), empyema (1%), mucocele (0.25%), choledochal cyst (0.25%), adenocarcinoma gallbladder (1.25%) and normal gallbladders (1%).

Conclusion: All lesions were found more frequently in women except chronic active cholecystitis. Gallstones were present in (80.25%) cases, and significantly associated with various lesions (P value 0.009). Pigment stones were most common, followed by cholesterol stones and mixed stones. Adequate sectioning is mandatory in all cases to assess epithelial changes arising from cholelithiasis and chronic cholecystitis as it has been known to progress to malignancy in some cases.

INTRODUCTION

Gallbladder is one of the most commonly encountered specimens in the surgical pathology laboratory. A majority

of these specimens show rather mundane changes associated with chronic cholecystitis, however minority will harbor a highly lethal carcinoma. Often underappreciated, the gallbladder may be affected by a variety of pathological processes that have specific clinical correlates. Reactive changes within cholecystitis may mimic dysplasia. The number of cholecystectomy has increased more than 50% in the last decade, a vast majority performed annually

Correspondence:

Dr. Hema Kini, MBBS, MD

Professor, Department of Pathology

Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, India.

Email: hemakini@hotmail.com

for gallstone related diseases. Usual stone associated cholecystitis has only mild inflammation, but variants of cholecystitis may have abundant xanthoma cells, eosinophils or lymphocytes and plasma cells. Metaplasia from the normal columnar absorptive epithelium into mucinous epithelium occurs in some cases and few may progress to dysplasia which is thought to be the main precursor of invasive gallbladder carcinoma. Most invasive carcinomas present at advanced stage and therefore are highly lethal. Role of surgical pathologist is to detect these changes & distinguish between them. Resections of gallbladder performed in such cases must be accurately classified and staged to provide optimal prognostic information.¹

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study 400 gallbladders (GB) specimens of South Indian patients were received in department of pathology, Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore (India), were studied over a period of 5 years from May 2002 to April 2007. The study was permitted to conduct by institutional ethical committee. Gallbladder specimens were received in department of pathology from Govt. Wenlock hospital, Kasturba Medical Hospitals, Attavara and Ambedkar circle, and other private hospitals in & around Mangalore. Detailed history and other investigations were obtained. The specimens were received in 10% formalin. Prompt fixation of gallbladder was done because the epithelium is quite susceptible to bile- related autolysis. Further grossing was done as per standard protocol.^{2,3} The following sections were given for histology.⁴ Cystic duct, three sections from fundus, body and neck of the gallbladder were given in each of two cassettes. Lymphnode, when present was submitted for histopathology. Additional sections were given from other gross lesions when present e.g. carcinoma. The tissues were processed as per the standard paraffin processing technique. Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E).

This study was done to study histopathology of gallbladder for evidence of cholecystitis, cholelithiasis, metaplasia, dysplasia and malignancy and to ascertain the presence

of precursors of dysplasia in the gallbladder involved by chronic cholecystitis.

RESULTS

Four hundred specimens of gallbladder received over a period of five years in our institution were analyzed histopathologically.

Patient characteristics

Age & Sex distribution: Out of 400 cases, there were 172 (43%) men and 228 (57%) women with M: F ratio of 1: 1.33. The age of the patients varied from 1 ½ years to 85 years, with common mean age of 45.56 ± 15.48 yrs. Mean age for men was 47.47 ± 15.65yrs and for women was 45.87 ± 15.34 yrs. We found that a majority of patients of both sexes were in the age range of 41-50yrs, with men (31.97%)

Table 2: Histopathological diagnosis of the 400 cases

S. No.	Diagnosis	No. of cases (%)	Men	Women
1	Chronic cholecystitis	267 (66.75%)	107	160
2	Chronic active cholecystitis	81 (20.25%)	45	36
3	Acute cholecystitis	24 (6%)	10	14
4	Gangrenous cholecystitis	9 (2.25%)	05	04
5	Normal gall bladder	5 (1.25%)	01	04
6	Autolysed gall bladder	1 (0.25%)	01	00
7	Xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis	2 (0.50%)	00	02
8	Empyema	4 (1.00%)	02	02
9	Mucocele	1 (0.25%)	00	01
10	Choledochal cyst	1 (0.25%)	01	00
11	Adenocarcinoma	5 (1.25%)	01	04

Table 3: Gall bladder diseases and its association with Gall stones

	No. of cases (%)		
	no stones	with stones	Total
Acute cholecystitis	7	17	24
Adenocarcinoma	1	4	5
Autolysed gall bladder	1	0	1
Choledochal cyst	1	0	1
Chronic active cholecystitis	23	58	81
Chronic cholecystitis	40	227	267
Empyema	0	4	4
Gangrenous cholecystitis	4	5	9
Mucocele	0	1	1
Normal gall bladder	2	3	5
Xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis	0	2	2
Total	79	321	400

Table 1: Sex distribution in different age groups

Age group	No. of Men (%)	No. of women (%)
0-10yrs	02 (1.16%)	00
11-20yrs	08 (4.65%)	05 (2.19%)
21-30yrs	22 (12.79%)	39 (17.11%)
31-40yrs	19 (11.05%)	50 (21.93%)
41-50yrs	55 (31.97%)	58 (25.44%)
51-60yrs	35 (20.35%)	35 (15.35%)
61-70yrs	19 (11.05%)	24 (10.53%)
71-80yrs	08 (4.65%)	16 (7.01%)
81-90yrs	04 (2.33%)	01 (0.44%)

Table 4: Microscopic features observed in gall bladders

S. No	Microscopic feature	No. of cases	Percentage
1	Normal epithelium	17	4.25%
2	Ulceration	152	38%
3	Denudation (focal/ diffuse)	233	58.25%
4	Epithelial Hyperplasia- 126 (31.50%)		
	- Papillary	76	19%
	- Spongiform	30	7.50%
	- Combined	20	5%
5	Metaplasia – 95 (23.75%)		
	Pyloric type	79	19.75%
	Intestinal type	11	2.75%
	Squamous type	3	0.75%
	Combined (pyloric + intestinal)	2	0.50%
6	Reactive changes	19	4.75%
7	Dysplasia (low grade)	7	1.75%
8	Fibrosis	392	98%
9	Rokitansky – Aschoff sinus	314	78.50%
10	Congestion	372	93%
11	Hypertrophic nerve bundles (HNB)	98	24.25%
12	Malignancy – total	5	1.25%
	- Papillary type	3	0.75%
	- Adenocarcinoma- NOS	2	0.50%

predominating over women (25.44%). There were 2 pediatric cases and 5 octogenarians (Table 1).

We found that in both men and women the most common age group having cholecystitis and cholelithiasis was 41-50yrs (55 men and 58 women), followed by 51-60 yrs in men (20.35%) and 31-40 years in women (21.93%). Thus, we found that gallstones & associated lesions in women were seen at a lower age group than in men.

Out of 400 gallbladders, chronic cholecystitis was the most common diagnosis (table 2) in 267 (66.75%) cases, affecting more females (59.93%) than males (40.07%). It was characterized by varying degrees of lymphoplasmacytic, histiocytic and eosinophilic infiltration along with fibrosis of the gallbladder wall, presence of Rokitansky-Aschoff sinuses, hyperplasia, metaplasia and reactive epithelial changes (Table 2).

Gall stones

In the present study gall stones, either single or multiple, were seen in 80.25% of cases (Table 3). Gall stones were present in 77.90% men, and 82% women. Stones were seen most frequently in chronic cholecystitis in 85% cases. They were also associated with other conditions such as, 70.80% cases of acute cholecystitis, 71.6% cases of chronic active

cholecystitis, 55.6% cases of gangrenous cholecystitis, 100% cases of empyema gallbladder, 80% cases of adenocarcinoma, 100% cases of xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis, 100% case of mucocele.

In a majority of the cases (80.50%) the serosal surface was congested, while the rest (19.50%) showed normal serosa. Thickening of the gallbladder wall due to fibrosis, edema and inflammatory infiltrate was seen in 94.25 % specimens, most showing features of chronic cholecystitis.

Inflammation

Lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate was seen in 72.50% cases varying from mild to dense. Mixed inflammation was seen in 27.5% cases. Eosinophils were present in 22.50% cases. Focal lymphoid aggregates and lymphoid follicles were seen in 5.75% cases. Foamy histiocytes were seen in 4% cases. Focal granulomas were seen in 0.75% cases and multinucleated histiocytic giant cells in 1.50% cases. Mild to moderate fibrosis was the most consistent finding in 98%. Rokitansky–Aschoff sinuses were seen in 78.5% cases of chronic cholecystitis and chronic active cholecystitis. Congestion of the gallbladder wall, especially the subserosal blood vessels, was seen in 93%. Hypertrophic nerve bundles were seen in 24.25%, associated with obstruction either at the level of cystic duct or common bile duct (table 4).

Hyperplasia

In 31.50% cases (table 4), the epithelium showed hyperplastic changes, out of which papillary hyperplasia most common (19%) was followed by spongiform type (7.5%). Combined hyperplasia was seen in 5% cases. It was more common in females. Hyperplastic changes were seen most commonly in chronic cholecystitis (100 cases), chronic active cholecystitis (22 cases), and acute cholecystitis (4 cases). Only one case showed associated cytological atypia of the epithelium.

Metaplasia

Metaplastic changes were seen in 23.75% cases (table 4), out of which 19.75% cases were of pyloric type followed by 2.75% cases of intestinal type metaplasia. Two cases (0.50%) showed both intestinal and pyloric type of metaplasia. Three cases showed focal squamoid differentiation. Pyloric metaplasia was more commonly seen in women (41 cases) than in men (38 cases). Out of 11 cases of intestinal

Table 5: Incidence of hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia and carcinoma

Sex	No. of pt. (%)	Mean age	Lithiasis		Hyperplasia		Metaplasia			Dysplasia	CA	
			No.	%	No.	%	Pyloric	Intestinal	Squamous			Combined
Women	228 (57%)	45.87 yrs	187	82%	82/228	35.96%	41(17.9%)	4(1.7%)	2(0.87%)	1(0.4%)	5(2.19%)	4(1.75%)
Men	172 (43%)	47.47yrs	134	77.90%	44/172	25.58%	38(22.09)	7(4.06%)	1(0.58)	1(0.58%)	2(1.16%)	1(0.58%)

Table 6: Clinico-pathological characteristics of five cases of carcinoma gallbladder

Sex	No of pt	Mean age	With Lithiasis	Cholecystitis	Dysplasia	Histologic type	
						Papillary type	Adenocarcinoma
Women	4	60.75yrs	3	4	3	2	2
Men	1	42yrs	1	1	1	1	0

metaplasia four were women, and seven were men. Mean age for hyperplasia was 42.62 yrs. The mean age for pyloric metaplasia was 49.67 yrs. The mean age for intestinal metaplasia was 42.81 yrs, whereas these values were high for dysplastic changes with mean age of 56.43yrs. Three cases showed focal squamoid differentiation. Two cases were females and one was male patient. It was seen in two cases of chronic active cholecystitis and one case of gangrenous cholecystitis. These three cases did not show any associated hyperplasia or dysplasia.

Dysplasia

It is precursor lesion for gallbladder cancer characterized by abnormally polarized, apically oriented cigar-shaped hyperchromatic nuclei and absence of inflammation. We found dysplasia in seven (1.75%) cases (Table 4). Five were women and two were men. It was seen in four cases of malignancy in the adjacent mucosa, two cases showing features of chronic cholecystitis and one case of acute cholecystitis.

Reactive epithelial changes

Reactive changes were seen in 4.75% cases (Table 4). The epithelial cells showed enlarged but regular nuclei associated with dense inflammation in the lamina propria. It was seen most commonly in chronic active cholecystitis (8 cases) and chronic cholecystitis (8 cases). Two cases had associated acute cholecystitis and one gangrenous cholecystitis.

Carcinoma Gallbladder

Malignancy was seen in 5 (1.25%) of 40 cases (Table 4). Three (0.75%) cases were of papillary type (fig.1) and the other two (0.50%) were adenocarcinoma (fig.2), NOS (table 6). Four cases were females. The mean age of malignancy in women was 60.75 yrs. The only man was 42 years of age.

Out of five cases of carcinoma, four cases had associated gallstones. All five cases showed associated features of cholecystitis and four cases showed dysplasia in the adjacent mucosa.

DISCUSSION

Inflammatory diseases of the gallbladder are a frequent cause of morbidity in the West. In India, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Indo Gangetic belt is amongst the highest incidence

of gallbladder carcinoma in the world (along with Chile & Bolivia). The term cholecystitis encompasses a group of disorders that differ in their pathologic, pathogenetic and clinical characteristics. However, characterization of inflammatory patterns helps the pathologist to establish a diagnosis and provides insight into the pathogenesis of a disease. In addition, it is through the recognition of differences in inflammatory patterns that clinically useful histologic diagnoses are rendered.⁵

Specimens with chronic cholecystitis are associated with cholelithiasis in about 95% of cases. Chronic cholecystitis may follow single or recurrent attacks of acute cholecystitis. Chronic acalculous cholecystitis is much less common. Patients may experience biliary colic presumably due to longstanding irritation by bile with abnormal composition and/or gallbladder dysmotility. There is in general a poor correlation between clinical symptomatology and the number, size or volume of gallstones, suggesting other factors are involved.⁶

Sex distribution

In our study of 400 cases, M: F ratio of 1:1.33 which was higher than other Indian studies ranging from 1:2.63 to 1:6.4.⁷⁻⁹ Acute cholecystitis was diagnosed in more women (14 cases) as compared to men (10 cases). This was in contrast to previous study¹⁰. Chronic cholecystitis was also more common in women. This was consistent with Adsay¹, who reported female preponderance. Chronic active cholecystitis was seen in 45 men and 36 women.

Gallstones were seen in 80.25% cases, predominantly in women. This observation was also concurrent with previous studies by Mohan et al & Adsay, who described predominance of gallstones in women.^{1,8} The incidence increases with age, possibly owing to a progressive increase in the secretion of biliary cholesterol.

Adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder was diagnosed in 5 cases (1.25%) with female predominance (4 cases). This observation concurred with Henson et al who found carcinoma in 73.32% women.¹¹

Age distribution

The mean age of patients was 45.56years \pm 15.48 years. Other studies have also shown predominance of women in fourth and fifth decade among patients with stone diseases.⁷⁻⁹

Sex hormones and sedentary habits of most women in India expose them to factors that possibly promote the formation of gallstone.⁸ The mean age of patients with acute cholecystitis was 51.92 years. Glenn et al reported that it was more frequent in patients older than 65 years of age.¹⁰

The mean age for chronic cholecystitis and chronic active cholecystitis were 46.24 and 46.84 years, respectively. The mean age for epithelial hyperplasia, pyloric metaplasia, intestinal metaplasia and dysplasia was 42.62 years, 49.67 years, 42.81 years and 56.43 years, respectively. Mukhopadhyay et al¹² found the mean age for pyloric metaplasia, intestinal and dysplasia to be 48.4 years, 50.9 years and 52.6 years, respectively. Carcinoma was diagnosed in elderly women (4 cases) with the mean age of 60.75 years. Perpetuo¹³ reported mean age of 62 years and with female preponderance. Albores-Saavedra et al¹⁴ studied 42 cases of invasive gallbladder carcinomas and they found that it was more common in women (88%), with a mean age of 59 years.

Cholelithiasis

Gallstones are a major cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. They are associated with a variety of lesions including acute cholecystitis, chronic cholecystitis with its variants, and carcinoma gallbladder. Cholelithiasis produces a series of epithelial pathological changes which could be precursor lesions of gallbladder cancer. These changes include hyperplasia, metaplasia and dysplasia.⁹ In present study gallstones were detected in 80.25% cases. Gallstones were seen in association with in acute cholecystitis (70.8%), chronic cholecystitis (85%), chronic active cholecystitis (71.6%), xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis (100%) and adenocarcinoma (80%). This association (table 3) was statistically highly significant (P value 0.009). Out of 115 cases, pigment stones were predominant (83 cases). Cholesterol stones were found in 27 cases and mixed stones in 5 cases. In India, cholelithiasis was found to be seven times more common in North India than in South India, and predominantly affected women (M:F= 1:6.4). The estimated prevalence of gallstone disease in India has been reported as 2% to 29%.⁸

Acute Cholecystitis

It may occur either in the presence of gallstone impaction within the cystic duct or in the setting of chronic debilitation without gallstones, like in acalculous acute cholecystitis.¹⁵ It was characterized by marked congestion, edema, hemorrhage, acute inflammatory infiltrate and fibroblastic proliferation (fig.3). We found 6% cases of acute cholecystitis, out of which 70.8% cases had gallstones (Table 3). This was more common in women. Glenn et al¹⁰ reported 6.17% acute cholecystitis cases in his study occurring more frequently in males with the majority 65 years and above. Dix et al¹⁵ reported 2.9% cases showing acute cholecystitis or empyema. In our study, acute cholecystitis was seen in older patients (mean age 51.92 years).

Gangrenous cholecystitis occurred in about 2.5 % of all patients coming for surgical exploration at the Mayo Clinic. In 75% of cases, the symptoms were typical of recurrent acute cholecystitis or chronic cholecystitis. A palpable tender gallbladder was present in 45% of cases. Extensive necrosis was the typical finding, resembling complete infarction. The pathogenesis of gangrenous cholecystitis was thought to be due to ischemia because of either valvular insufficiency or obstruction with distention of the gallbladder and secondary vascular insufficiency.⁶ In our study it was seen in 2.25% cases with slight preponderance in men.

Xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis is an unusual variant of chronic cholecystitis has been reported in 1.8% to 8.9% of cholecystectomy specimens⁶. In our study, two cases were diagnosed as xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis and both were associated with gallstones.

Empyema gallbladder is an unusual condition characterized by purulent infection of the gallbladder superimposed on obstruction of the cystic duct. The lumen is often distended with pus. Several reviews have identified empyema of the gallbladder in 2% to 11 % of patients undergoing cholecystectomy.⁶ We had 4 cases (01%) in this study and all had associated cholelithiasis.

Chronic cholecystitis and chronic active cholecystitis

Chronic inflammation to some degree is seen in most cases of chronic cholecystitis, and it may vary greatly in severity and distribution. When there is mixed acute and chronic inflammation, the term chronic active cholecystitis has been used. Rokitansky-Aschoff sinuses are a characteristic feature of chronic cholecystitis, occurring in about 90% of cases. A variety of hyperplastic and metaplastic changes may be present. Hypertrophy of the muscularis may be present with longstanding and /or progressive disease. The wall of the gallbladder may become very fibrotic.⁶

In our study chronic cholecystitis was diagnosed in 66.75% cases, whereas 20.25% cases were diagnosed as chronic active cholecystitis (Table 2). Chronic cholecystitis was more common in women, whereas chronic active cholecystitis was slightly more common in men. Eighty five percent cases of chronic cholecystitis had gallstones, whereas 71.6% of chronic active cholecystitis was associated with cholelithiasis. Gupta et al¹⁷ found gallstones in 79% cases of chronic cholecystitis. We found lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in 72.5% cases. Eosinophils were present in 22.5% cases, as a part of inflammation. Focal lymphoid aggregates were seen in 5.75% cases. Foamy histiocytes were seen in 4% cases. Fibrosis of the gallbladder wall was the most consistent finding seen in 98% of cases. Rokitansky-Aschoff sinuses were seen in 78.5% of cases (Table 4). Hypertrophic nerve bundles were seen in 57 cases of chronic cholecystitis and 30 cases of chronic active cholecystitis. Hypertrophic nerve bundles probably occur secondary to obstruction.

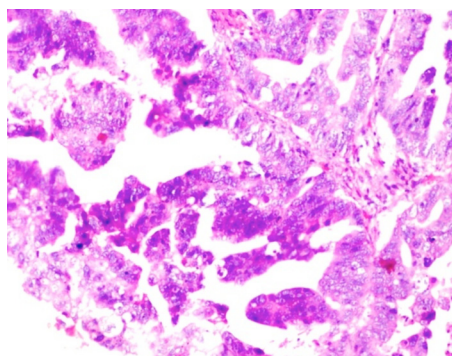


Figure 1: Papillary adenocarcinoma showing prominent papillae with fibrovascular core (HE stain, X400).

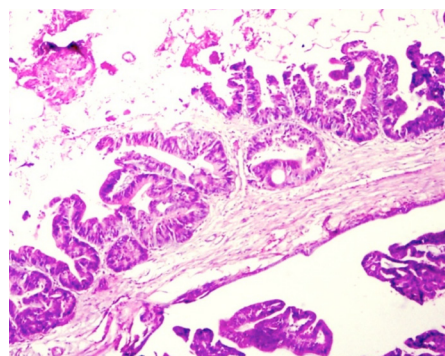


Figure 2: Invasive adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder (HE stain, X100).

Hyperplasia, Metaplasia and Dysplasia

Chronic cholecystitis and chronic active cholecystitis were associated with various types of hyperplastic and metaplastic changes. Out of 126 (31.50%) cases showing hyperplasia, 100 cases had chronic cholecystitis and 22 cases were chronic active cholecystitis. Hyperplastic changes (fig. 4) were seen in 35.96% women as compared to 25.58% men (Table 5).

Metaplastic changes were seen in 95 (23.75%) cases. Metaplasias of antral and intestinal type (figure 5) are frequently seen in gallbladders containing stones. It was presumed that prolonged irritation by gallstones and / or chronic inflammation led to metaplastic changes of gallbladder mucosa which may occasionally and eventually lead to the development of carcinoma. Khanna et al⁹ reported 16% each in their study. We found, pyloric metaplasia in 79 (19.75%) cases, intestinal metaplasia in 11 (2.75%) cases, combined (Pyloric and intestinal) in 2 cases and squamous metaplasia in 3 (0.75%) cases. Dysplasia was seen in 7(1.75%) cases, it was seen in the adjacent mucosa to carcinoma in five cases and in two cases of chronic cholecystitis (Table 4). We found epithelial changes in less number of cases than Duarte et al¹⁸ who found pyloric metaplasia in 95%, intestinal metaplasia in 58.1 % hyperplasia in 46.9% and dysplasia in 16% of cases. Albores-Saavedra et al¹⁴ reported hyperplasia in 83% and atypical hyperplasia in 13.5% cases. Mukhopadhyay and Landas¹² found pyloric metaplasia in 59.5% intestinal metaplasia in 9.8% and dysplasia in 5% of cases.

According to Duarte et al¹⁸ a single random section might detect less than one third of hyperplasia, dysplasia and carcinomas in-situ occurring in the gallbladder. Thus, emphasizing the importance of studying multiple sections. The malignant potential of these conditions in gallbladder is uncertain but incidence of malignant transformation would progressively increase from hyperplasia to metaplasia to dysplasia to carcinoma in-situ.

Carcinoma

Gallbladder carcinoma is a rare but fatal disease

characterized by poor prognosis and absence of effective therapy¹⁹ carcinoma constitutes 3- 4 % of all malignant lesions¹⁷ and is the commonest malignancy of the biliary tract. It has a striking geographic and ethnic variation. The reported incidence of carcinoma in India varies from 4.4 to 12.4%.²⁰ It was 10 times more frequent in North India as compared to South India. Gallstones appear to be the most important risk factor, being reported in 70- 98% cases of gallbladder cancer, a far higher prevalence than that in age matched general population.⁹ Despite the strong association between carcinoma and presence of gallstone, the casual relationship between gallstone disease and carcinoma has not been established. Only 1- 3% of patients with gallstones go on to develop carcinoma and many patients without gallstones develop carcinoma. Chronic inflammation and trauma of stones-containing gallbladder may lead to dysplasia, and subsequent progression to carcinoma. The median survival in most cases is less than 6 months; the overall 5 year survival rate is less than 5%.¹⁹

The great majority of in-situ carcinomas is grossly indistinguishable from cholecystitis and could easily be overlooked on macroscopic examination. The gallbladder wall may be normal or minimally thickened. The mucosa may appear granular, slightly nodular, plaque-like or trabeculated. Thus, the pathologist may have no definite guide as to where to cut the representative section and the incidence of in-situ carcinoma could be greatly underestimated.⁹

Gallbladder carcinoma has been an uncommon disease in our institution (south Indian population). We found only 5 cases (1.25%), out of 400 cases received over a period of five years (Table 2). Malignancy was more common in elderly females with a mean age of 60.75yrs. Gallstones were detected in four cases (80%). Three cases were papillary adenocarcinomas (fig. 6) and the remaining two were usual adenocarcinomas of the gallbladder. The signs and symptoms of carcinoma are non-specific, mimicking chronic cholecystitis (pain, anorexia and elevated alkaline phosphatase) and manifest only after the tumor has inflicted substantial damage.¹ In our cases most common presenting manifestations were jaundice and right hypochondriac pain (5/5 cases).

Transmural penetration of adenocarcinoma is common and tumor extends into the subserosal or adventitial connective tissue readily due to the thin wall of the gallbladder, may invade the liver and adjacent structures by direct extension.⁶ In two of our cases, the gallbladder had transmural infiltration by tumor (fig.7) and three cases showed infiltration only up to the muscle layer. In one case the specimen was received in fragments. The resected cystic duct margin was involved by tumor in two cases. In two cases, the malignant process caused diffuse thickening gallbladder wall, making it difficult to distinguish from chronic cholecystitis. This observation stressed the importance of microscopic examination of every resected gallbladder. Diffuse infiltration type may create a picture reminiscent of linitis plastica and may spread linearly along the extrahepatic bile ducts as well. Most carcinomas arise in the fundus (60%), followed by the body (30%). Those in the neck (10%) often grow into cystic duct and the precise origin may be difficult to determine.¹ Of our 5 cases, one arose in the fundus, one in the body and two were diffuse growths. The location of the fifth could not be determined, as the tissue was sent in fragments.

Histologically, the most common carcinoma is adenocarcinoma NOS (80%), followed by papillary adenocarcinoma (4.5%). Other uncommon variants include – intestinal type, mucinous, clear cell, signet ring, adeno-squamous, squamous cell, small cell and undifferentiated carcinomas.²² In our series, 3 were papillary adenocarcinoma and two were the usual type of adenocarcinoma. Papillary carcinomas are associated with better prognosis than conventional non-papillary carcinomas. This relatively favorable prognosis has been attributed to their exophytic growth, delayed invasion into the gallbladder wall and possibly early obstructive symptoms.²³

CONCLUSION

Since a variety of disease entity may come across while processing gall bladder; It should be assessed carefully. Adequate sectioning is mandatory in all cases to assess epithelial changes arising from cholelithiasis and chronic cholecystitis as it has been known to progress to dysplasia or even into malignancy.

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