Autopsy prevalence of gastroesophageal reflux disease

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Introduction: Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) is relatively rare in Nigeria. There is paucity of data regarding its prevalence in Nigeria. Recent population based studies have shown that it is on the rise; and with this may come the risk of progression to Barrett's esophagus and a potential of progressing to esophageal adenocarcinoma. The aim of this study is to determine the autopsy prevalence of gastro esophageal reflux disease (GERD) at LUTH.

Materials & Methods: Histopathological analysis of paraffin-embedded tissues stained with hematoxylin and eosin as well as special stains like PAS, Alcian blue and Giemsa were used on the gastro esophageal samples from 100 autopsy cases. Representative gastric samples were also examined.

Results: The prevalence of GORD in this study was thirteen percent and no case of Barrett oesophagus and dysplasia was recorded.

Conclusion: Gastro esophageal reflux disease has thus shown an apparent increase in prevalence compared to previous studies. More clinico pathologic study will be required to confirm this assertion.

Biography
Momoh Martins completed his early education in Edo state Nigeria and attended University of Lagos, graduated with MBBS in 1994. He served as a Medical Officer with National Orthopaedic Hospital Igbobi from 2000 to 2006. He proceeded to National Post Graduate Medical College of Nigeria, for residency training in histopathology with Lagos University Teaching Hospital training point and graduated with FMCPATH in 2013. He is presently a Lecturer, consultant pathologist and Head of Histopathology Department Benjamin Carson School of Medicine, Babcock University Ilifihan Remo Nigeria.

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