

# Cancer of the Gastrointestinal Tract: (esophagus, stomach, small intestine)., Part 1 | American Cancer Society, 1974 | American Cancer Society | 1974

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are uncommon mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract. Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is one option for diagnosing GISTs before surgery. This study was designed to evaluate the clinical utility of FNA in the diagnosis of GISTs. FNAs from 19 GISTs originating in the stomach, small bowel and colon obtained from 1988 to 1998 were studied. Immunocytochemistry was performed on 12 cases. The current gold standard in Barrett's esophagus monitoring consists of four-quadrant biopsies every 1-2 cm in accordance with the Seattle protocol. Adding brush cytology processed by digital image cytometry (DICM) may further increase the detection of patients with Barrett's esophagus who are at risk of neoplasia. I. Colon, stomach, and esophagus. Occup Med. Jan-Mar 1987;2(1):109-35. Stomach Neoplasms / chemically induced. Stomach Neoplasms / etiology\*. Barretts esophagus. -metaplasia of esophageal cells -develops in some patients with chronic reflux esophagitis (adaptive response to chronic injury) -squamous mucosa is replaced by glandular mucosa with goblet cells (metaplasia) (resembles stomach) -at risk to develop dysplasia and then cancer (adenocarcinoma). kinds of esophageal carcinomas. -identified only when tested for chemically -small amounts of blood from anywhere -upper GI ulcers or cancer -colon inflammation, adenoma or colon cancer -red meat in diet (false positive) -others. early gastric adenocarcinoma. how common are tumors of the small intestine. despite great length and large surface area, far less common than esophagus, stomach, and colon. acute appendicitis.