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### **RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF CT GUIDED BIOPSY OF ABDOMINAL CAVITY LESIONS**

**INTRODUCTION:** Percutaneous CT-guided biopsies, have been widely accepted as effective and safe procedures with high accuracy in the diagnosis of neoplastic lesions in different organs. All the organs in the abdomen can undergo this type of biopsy. Few studies evaluated the performance of this type of biopsy, as a single set, and the impact of clinical and radiological factors related to the procedure, success rates and complications. The objective of this study is to assess the performance of percutaneous CT guided biopsy of abdominal lesions.

#### **METHODS:**

The study included consecutively all those who underwent CT-guided biopsies of the abdominal cavity in the A.C. Camargo Cancer Center, between January 2014 and June 2015. We excluded from the study the patients who gone to the hospital only to do the procedure and had no medical record documents in it. Apart from these, they were also excluded those patients that the procedure documentation was incomplete due to the loss of some images while changing the institution's image management system. Were evaluated procedures images, medical records of each patient, in addition to filing records. After this analysis, a standardized data collection form was filled, including the following factors: Clinical and demographic characteristics of the patient; Details of the procedure; Imaging features of the lesion to be biopsied; Technique for biopsy; Presence of complications related to the procedure; Histopathologic examination and need for new biopsy; **DISCUSSION / RESULTS:** We evaluated 225 procedures performed in the mentioned period. Of these, only 23 were not sufficient for the diagnosis, which leads us to a utilization of 89.7%, and only 14 had some type of complication, which leads to a complication rate of 6.2%. 120 of these patients had some type of comorbidity. **CONCLUSION:** Our results confirm the advantages of CT guided biopsy in terms of adequacy of the sample, determining the diagnosis and reduction of morbidity and mortality.