

Confirmation of normal-appearing duodenum by pathological examination in endoscopic processes

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18986496>

Article History	Abstract
Original Research Article	<p>Introduction: Endoscopic procedures performed to evaluate diseases are the gold standard diagnostic procedures in some cases. During the endoscopic procedure, the patient's pathology is evaluated with the eye of the endoscopist. Based on this evaluation (visual assessment), the endoscopist decides whether to take a biopsy or not. We evaluated the accuracy of the evaluation of patients who were not biopsied according to this evaluation method, with the pathological examination sent to the second endoscopist and performed together with the endoscopy.</p> <p>Material–Method: 60 patients diagnosed with malabsorption between 2019-2021 were included in the study. All of the patients were patients whose biopsy was not taken in their first endoscopies because of normal appearance, but malabsorption was detected in their clinical controls</p> <p>Result: In the first endoscopies of 60 patients included in the study, duodenal biopsy was requested for the etiology of malabsorption, which was tried to be clarified in the patient's clinic, and biopsy was not taken because there was no pathology observed by the endoscopist. Duodenitis was found in the biopsy of 58 (96.6%) of the patients who were biopsied in another center in the second endoscopies of all patients with the preliminary diagnosis of malabsorption.</p> <p>Discussion: Failure to take the biopsy requested by the doctor who performs the clinical follow-up may lead to different clinical treatment disruptions, and the evaluation for the patient may be inaccurate and incomplete.</p> <p>KeyWords: Endoscopy, visual assessment, biopsy, malabsorbtion.</p>
Received: 15-02-2026	
Accepted: 04-03-2026	
Published: 12-03-2026	
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Citation: ABDULKADIR GEYLANI SAHAN. (2026). Confirmation of normal-appearing duodenum by pathological examination in endoscopic processes. UKR Journal of Medicine and Medical Research (UKRJMMR), Volume 2(2), 32-33.	

Introduction

Endoscopic procedures performed to evaluate diseases are the gold standard diagnostic procedures in some cases. (1)

The mucosal pathologies detected based on the examination of the results of the mucosal evaluation and biopsies taken for pathological confirmation according to the results of the mucosal evaluation of the endoscopists in endoscopic interventions were examined. Therefore diagnosis and treatment may be affected.(2) In this study, we aimed to determine the accuracy rate by taking routine biopsy in the second evaluation of patients for whom endoscopists did not take biopsy due to their preliminary diagnosis.

Mucosal evaluations are often performed by the endoscopist. During the endoscopic procedure, the patient's pathology is evaluated with the eye of the endoscopist. Based on this evaluation (visual assessment), the endoscopist decides whether to take a biopsy or not.

We evaluated the accuracy of the evaluation of patients who were not biopsied according to this evaluation method, with the pathological examination sent to the second endoscopist and performed together with the endoscopy.

Material –Merthod:

60 patients diagnosed with malabsorption between 2019-2021 were included in the study.

All of the patients were patients whose biopsy was not taken in their first endoscopies, but malabsorption was detected in their clinical controls.

The patients included in the study were 22 male and 38 female patients between the ages of 16-54 mean age 38, who had dyspeptic and abdominal gas complaints, who had multiple vitamin and mineral deficiencies and malabsorption was detected in the stool digestion analysis.

Result

In the first endoscopies of 60 patients included in the study, duodenal biopsy was requested for the etiology of malabsorption, which was tried to be clarified in the patient's clinic, and biopsy was not taken because there was no pathology observed by the endoscopist. Duodenitis was found in the biopsy of 58 (96.6%) of the patients who were biopsied in another center in the second endoscopies of all patients with the preliminary diagnosis of malabsorption.

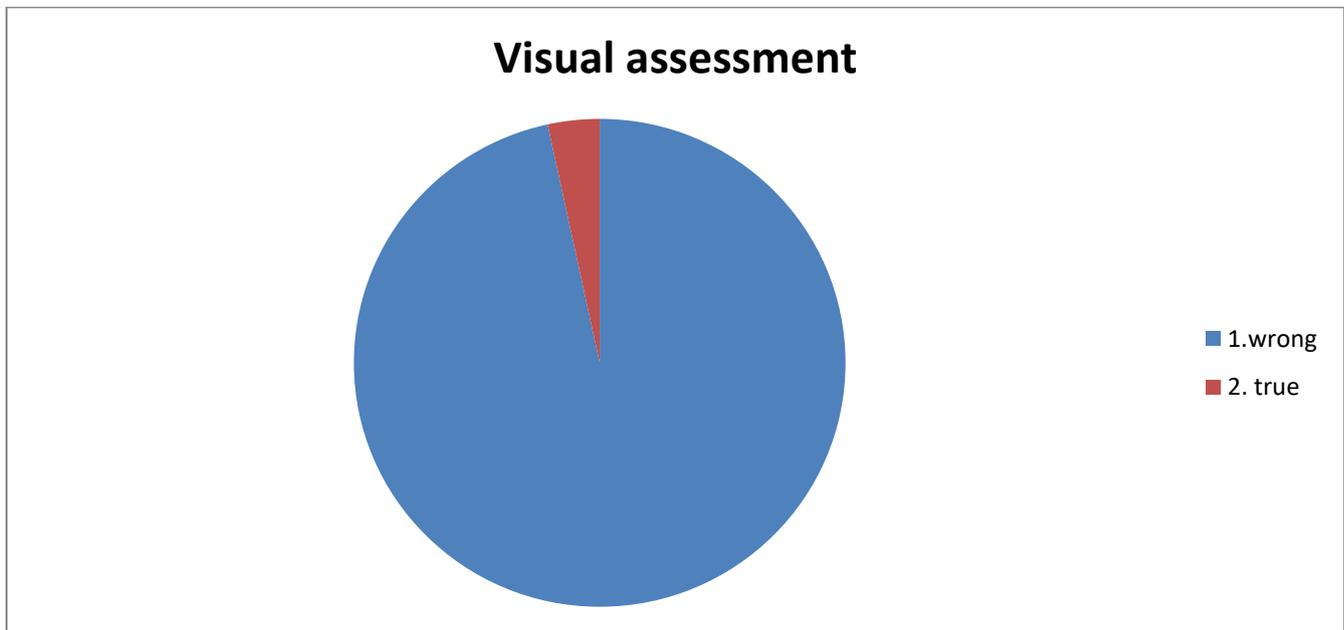


Table1: Visual assessment correlation

Discussion

Evaluation should be made according to the test results performed by the following clinician for diagnostic evaluation.

The results that can be missed in the endoscopist's no pathology analysis may hinder the clinical and treatment follow-up of the patient and lead to the wrong approach and wrong treatments.

Failure to take the biopsy requested by the doctor who performs the clinical follow-up may lead to different clinical treatment disruptions, and the evaluation for the patient may be inaccurate and incomplete.

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