Stomach and Duodenum: Special Issue—Part One

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As we are slowly coming out of another wave of the pandemic and the chatter on COVID-19 gradually settles, it is perhaps a great time to brush up on some of the less illuminated areas of abdominal radiology that we face in our daily practice. Stomach and duodenum are among the most commonly overlooked regions in the era of cross-sectional imaging. Gastric pathologies, ranging from polyps to malignant neoplasms, are often missed in screening abdominal imaging. The fundus and antrum are particularly difficult areas to evaluate. Duodenum, despite its length and strategic position in the abdomen, is often ignored by radiologists. In yesteryears, barium study of the stomach and duodenum was the main diagnostic tool. However, with endoscopy taking the lead in evaluating the stomach and duodenum, radiologists find fewer and fewer referrals for imaging of these organs. Barium studies are now bordering on extinction. As a result, these regions do not always receive the attention they deserve in imaging literature. With this in mind, we are bringing out these two special issues where we attempt to focus on the stomach and duodenum.

In the first part, we review both conventional wisdom and new frontiers in gastric and duodenal imaging. The second part will largely focus on neoplastic conditions. In this part, Vora et al discussed the radiological anatomy of the stomach and duodenum with special emphasis on clinical aspects. A thorough discussion is included regarding the various imaging modalities employed in the pathologies of stomach and duodenum. Prithviraj et al have presented an extensive review of pediatric gastric and duodenal pathologies, starting from the very common hypertrophic pyloric stenosis to the very rare entities such as malignancies. Rastogi et al have discussed an important clinical condition, gastric outlet obstruction, in light of modern imaging philosophy. The emphasis given CT should prove very useful to our readers, as it reflects their current clinical practice. Finally, Girish shekhar et al shed some light on the upcoming issue of bariatric surgery, which has now come to the realm of general radiology practice as well. The stress is on postoperative anatomy and its complications, and their exhaustive presentation of fluoroscopy is enlightening.

In harmony with the theme of the overlooked regions of the abdomen in this issue, Nadeem et al presented an exhaustive review of splenic pathologies. JGAR is continuing to observe an increase in the submission of original research. In this issue, Youseef et al presented a large series of perianal sepsis and discussed how transperineal, transvaginal and transabdominal ultrasound can be used to evaluate the nature and extent of intersphincteric plane infection. Shah et al presented two cases of mass-forming autoimmune pancreatitis and discussed the clinical dilemma in such cases. Their discussion on the role of biopsy and serum markers in such cases should prove very useful for the readers. Finally, the bizarre case of double gossypiboma, presented by Batra et al, reminds us of the importance of keeping our eyes open for uncommon possibilities over and above the usual suspects.

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Conflict of Interest
None declared.

References