



Role of USG Patients with Acute Abdomen in a district hospital Western Rajasthan

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Abstract

Background: Acute abdomen is the common cause of emergency admissions. USG plays an important role in the diagnosis of disease.

Material and Methods: This study was done on patient presented with acute abdomen in Department of Radiodiagnosis, Department of Radiodiagnosis, Govt.D.B. hospital Churu,Rajasthan .

Results: USG was 96% diagnostic in cases of perforation peritonitis , 62% Appendicular lump, Intestinal obstruction was diagnosed in 72% cases, renal stone diagnosed in 98% cases and abscess was diagnosed in 90% cases.

Conclusion: This study shows that simple USG plays an important role in definite diagnosis of acute abdomen.

Keywords: Acute Abdomen, Ultrasound, X- Ray.

Introduction

The term acute abdomen defines a clinical syndrome characterized by abdominal pain of sudden onset developed over a period several hours requiring surgical or medical treatment¹. Acute abdomen comprises 5-10 % of people presenting as a general surgical emergency² . An early and accurate diagnosis is essential for prompt and appropriate management in order to limit morbidity and mortality. Moreover identification of surgical problems is utmost importance, as most patients of acute

abdomen do not require surgery. A thorough history followed by meticulous clinical examination are no doubt cornerstone of efficient patient management. However diagnosis based on clinical evaluation alone has been accurate in only 65% of cases³. And is often associated with delay in diagnosis and treatment and unnecessary laparotomies are done due to considerable overlap of symptoms and signs of various disease entities causing acute abdomen⁴.

Material and Methods

The present study was conoducted in the Department of Radiodiagnosis, . All the patients with acute abdomen were included in the study. All the patient with acute abdomen come in Department of Radiodiagnosis, Govt.D.B. Hospital Churu, Rajasthan with acute abdomen formed part of study. Patients with abdominal trauma, obstructed hernia and malignancy were excluded from the study. Patients were subjected to routine haematological, urine examination and biochemical estimations. USG examination of every patients.

Results

Table-1: Role of Scout X RAY In Acute Abdomen

Disease group	No. Patients	USG positive	Percentage
Perforation	50	48	96
Peritonitis			

Intestinal obstruction	50	36	72
Appendicitis	50	0	0
Appendicular lump	50	31	62
Renal stone	50	49	98
Abscess	50	45	90
Total	300	209	69.66

USG was 96% diagnostic in cases of perforation peritonitis , 62% Appendicular lump, Intestinal obstruction was diagnosed in 72% cases, renal stone diagnosed in 98% cases and abscess was diagnosed in 90% cases.

Discussion

Ultrasound examination is highly accurate in diagnosing the exact cause of pain in patients presenting with acute abdominal conditions ⁵. Allemann et al ⁶ in his study described that in cases of patients with acute abdominal pain US improved the correct diagnostic rate from 348 (70%) to 414 (83%). In the same study, the diagnostic accuracy for acute appendicitis and biliary tract disease improved after US from 455 (92%) to 488 (98%) and from 463 (93%) to 490 (99%), respectively; the corresponding sensitivities and specificities were 91% and 99% and 94% and 99%. In our study USG was 96% diagnostic in cases of perforation peritonitis , 62% Appendicular lump, Intestinal obstruction was diagnosed in 72% cases, renal stone diagnosed in 98% cases and abscess was diagnosed in 90% cases.

Conclusion

USG have good overall sensitivity and specificity. Ultrasonography should be a part of routine surgical investigations as it guides in timely intervention in surgical cases.

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