Clinical Study and Management of Mass in Right Iliac Fossa at M.G. Hospital Bhilwara Rajasthan

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Abstract

Background - A mass in the right iliac fossa is a common diagnostic problem.

Methods - 100 patients with signs and symptoms of right iliac fossa mass admitted in Department of surgery, M.G.Hospital, Bhilwara, Rajasthan were identified and were studied by taking detailed clinical history, physical examination.

Result - In this study of 100 cases more than 50% of cases were related to appendicular pathology either in the form of appendicular mass or appendicular abscess. There were 17 cases of ileocaecal tuberculosis. 75% cases of acute abdomen were managed surgically where as 25% were managed conservatively.

Conclusion - The common causes are acute appendicitis, perforation peritonitis, biliary diseases and intestinal obstructions. Most of the patients are managed surgically.

Keywords - Appendicular mass, ileocaecal tuberculosis, carcinoma caecum.

Introduction

A mass in the right iliac fossa is a common diagnostic problem encountered in clinical practice, requiring skill in diagnosis. A swelling in the right iliac fossa may arise from the structures normally present in that region or from structures, which are abnormally situated in the region.

Patient with mass in the right iliac fossa may confront the surgeon, pediatrician obstetrician and gynaecologist. A thorough understanding of the anatomy and pathological processes that may occur within the abdomen are essential for an accurate diagnosis and management. Some patients will need immediate surgical intervention, whereas others will improve with conservative treatment.

Material and Methods

Study design: Hospital prospective based study.

Study place: Dept. of Surgery, M.G.Hospital Bhilwara.

Sample size: 100 patients reporting to the Surgery dept. within study duration and eligible as per inclusion criteria will be included in the study.

Sampling Method: Convenienc sampling

Inclusion Criteria: patients attending the surgical OPD with pain in right iliac fossa

Exclusion Criteria: Pregnant Women, Terminally ill cancer patients.

Data Collection: All the patients were evaluated as per the proforma.

A written and informed consent was taken from the patient after explaining details of treatment modalities. Clinical diagnosis was confirmed by relevant investigations (routine investigations of blood/urine and Ultrasonography and CT scan if required) and patient will be managed appropriately.

After confirming the diagnosis and depending on patient's condition appropriate surgery was performed if necessary.

Results

Table no.1.Incidence of diagnosis of various conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Various conditions</th>
<th>No. of patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendicular mass</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendicular abscess</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this study of 100 cases more than 50% of cases was related to appendicular pathology either in the form of appendicular mass or appendicular abscess. There were 17 cases of ileocaecal tuberculosis.

Table 2. Distribution of Cases of Acute Abdomen According to Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgical</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75% cases of acute abdomen were managed surgically whereas 25% were managed conservatively.

Table 3. Distribution of Cases of Acute Abdomen According to Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discharged</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referred</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95% of all the cases of acute abdomen were discharged successfully. The overall mortality rate was 4% observed in this study.

Discussion

More than 50% of pain right iliac fossa cases were related to appendicular pathology either in the form of appendicular mass or appendicular abscess.

The observations recorded in this study were found to be similar to those conducted by Al Mulhim et al in which acute appendicitis was the most common cause of acute abdomen accounting for 47% of the cases.

In study conducted by Matin et al the incidence of acute appendicitis was found to be 32% and those of biliary diseases was 7.33%.

75% of cases were managed surgically in our study and 25% were managed conservatively.

In studies conducted by Matin et al and Ray et al 40.67% and 90.90% patients were managed surgically.

91% of all cases were discharged successfully in our study and overall mortality was 8%.

The mortality rates observed in Ravindra et al, Ray et al and Chanana et al were 2.3%, 2.72% and 2.3% respectively.

Conclusion

The common causes are acute appendicitis, perforation peritonitis, biliary diseases and intestinal obstructions. Most of the patients are managed surgically.

References

