

Demographic and clinical study of adult patients with acute abdomen referred to Fatemi Hospital in Ardabil from 2020 to 2021.

Abstract

Background: Since acute abdomen is one of the most common cases of patients visiting the emergency room, and its prevalence, causative factors, and nature can be different in different regions and races, therefore, knowing these cases is of particular importance in order to perform Unnecessary surgeries and unwanted complications caused by surgery should be avoided.

Aim: Demographic and clinical investigation of adult patients with acute abdomen referred to Fatemi Ardabil Hospital from 2020 to 2021.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 1031 patients referred to the emergency department of Fatemi Ardabil Hospital with abdominal pain were included in the study. The sampling method was easy non-probability sampling until the desired number was reached. The information of these patients was collected through the initial questionnaire. Then about a month later, the final form was completed by reading the files and calling the patients. The use of spss 21 software was analyzed

Results: In this study, 535 people (51.9%) were men and 496 people (48.1%) were women. Of these, 664 patients lived in the city (64.4%) and 367 patients lived in the village (35.6%). Because this study was about adults, people between 18 and 70 years of age were examined The most frequent age group was 61-70 years old..In this study, 40.3% of the investigated patients had no vomiting at all and 59.6% mentioned vomiting, among them non-bilious vomiting was more common. Among the patients, 67.6% had normal abdominal function. 14.3% of the studied subjects had fever and 16.2% of the patients had abdominal distension. The most tender place in the examinations was the right lower quadrant of the abdomen with a frequency of 24.9%. 15.6% of patients had rebound tenderness at the pain site. The most frequent location of pain was in the lower right quadrant with a relative frequency of 30%, and the most common diagnosis was appendicitis with a relative frequency of 27%. About 53% of the patients with

acute abdominal pain did not need surgery and underwent conservative treatment. Our initial diagnoses during surgery usually corresponded to pathology diagnosis in 83% of cases. 3 Common causes of abdominal pain include appendicitis, cholecystitis, and intestinal obstruction, which are 27%, 20%, and 15% of pain, respectively. Abdominals were included in this study.

Conclusion: According to the high statistics of matching between the final pathology diagnosis and the surgeon's initial diagnosis, it can be concluded that clinical examination and comprehensive history is still the best available tool for examination and management of abdominal pain.

Keywords: demographic, clinical, acute abdomen, adults