

Demographic and clinical study of children with acute abdominal pain referred to Fatemi and Boali hospital in Ardabil in 2021 to 2022

Abstract

Background: One of the most common and important complaints in children is acute abdomen. And this problem has different etiology and symptoms and as a result treatment in different ages and genders, so for correct diagnosis and prevention of disease complications in children and to adopt the correct treatment process, it is necessary to examine the relationship between these factors and also due to the limitation of communication Children, especially under the age of 6 years, can benefit from the results of these studies.

Aim: Demographic and clinical study of children with acute abdominal pain referred to Fatemi and Boali hospital in Ardabil in 2021 to 2022.

Materials and Methods: The statistical population includes 800 children who referred to the emergency department of Fatemi and Boali Hospital in Ardabil with acute abdominal pain, who were treated or underwent surgery on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Sampling was done from the reference samples in 2021 to 2022. The sampling method was easy non-probability sampling until the desired number was reached. The patients' information was collected through an initial questionnaire. Then, about a month later, the final form was completed by studying the clinical files in the patients' files and telephone calls with the patients, and this information was analyzed in SPSS21 software.

Result: In this study, 406 patients were female (50.8 percent), 301 boys and 309 girls in Boali and 93 boys and 97 girls in Fatemi. The average age of the patients is about 69 months, which is equivalent to 5-6 years. In this statistical population, 520 people lived in the city (65 percent). In terms of hospital breakdown, 67% of those who referred to Bu Ali Hospital were urban and 33% were rural, and 58.4% of those who referred to Fatemi Hospital were urban and 41.6% were rural.

Nausea was seen in 66.2% of patients in Bo Ali Hospital and in 30% of patients in Fatemi Hospital. Vomiting was seen in 84.6% of patients referred to Bo Ali Hospital and in 24.2% of patients referred to Fatemi Hospital. Anorexia and poor feeding were found in 77.4% of patients referred to Bo Ali Hospital and in 52.6% of patients referred to Fatemi Hospital.

The frequency distribution of pain intensity in patients is reported by hospital, the average pain in Bo Ali Hospital is 5.47 and in Fatemi Hospital is 6.67.

The average time of going to the hospital was reported to be 1.2 days in Bu Ali Hospital and 1.1 days in Fatemi Hospital. In the patients of Bo Ali Hospital, the most common place where pain was reported and found during examinations was generalized abdominal pain with 66.9%. And in Fatemi Hospital, the most common place where pain was reported was RLQ with 42.6%.

The most common cause was appendicitis in Boali GE Hospital with 51.0% and in Fatemi Hospital with 26.8%. 107 patients out of 800 patients underwent

surgery. The most common cause was appendicitis with 53 cases, 28 of which were in the age group of 6-12 years.

Conclusion: 291 out of 334 cases of GE, which shows about 87.1 concordance between initial and final diagnosis, and the most common manifestations of GE in the differential diagnosis were, respectively, appendicitis in Fatemi Center and pneumonia in Bu Ali Center. Out of 74 cases of the diagnosis of COVID19, 64 cases were matched (86.4 percent) and in 4.6 cases it was differentially diagnosed with appendicitis. Out of 53 cases of the diagnosis of appendicitis, 52 cases were matched (98.1 percent).

Key word: Acute abdomen, appendicitis, peritonitis, children, adult children, abdominal pain, demographics

