

Careful Evaluation and Review Criteria Alvarado Appendicitis Symptoms in Patients Referred to Fatemi Hospital Emergency Department

Introduction and Problem Statement

Acute appendicitis is the most common surgical emergencies; there are different scoring systems for its diagnosis. This study was conducted to evaluate Alvarado scoring system.

Material and Methods

This is a descriptive, analytical and cross-sectional study which carried out on 200 patients with abdominal pain that were undertaken of laparotomy because of early diagnosis of appendicitis. Information was asked from patients such as age, gender, symptoms, signs and etc. then this information was recorded in check lists. Finally obtained data were analyzed by SPSS v16 statistical software.

Results

In this study the average age of patients was 24.91 ± 13.38 years and the most prevalent age range of them was 21-30 years. Among the patients' symptoms pain migration in 53%, anorexia in 67.5%, nausea and vomiting in 73%, abdominal localized tenderness in 92.5%, rebound tenderness in 37%, fever in 10.5%, leukocytosis in 55.55% and shift left in 61.50% of patients was observed. Also among 200 patients with suspected appendicitis, 75.50% of patients were positive for pathology only. The most prevalence MAS was between 7-8 among patients. The average MAS in patients with positive pathology was 6.31 ± 1.6 and in negatives was 4.95 ± 1.65 so this difference was significant statistically ($p=0.000$). As well as the most sensitivity level was for abdominal tenderness (92.71%) and the most sensitivity was related to abdominal rebound tenderness (77.51%). After analyzing data was observed that there was a significant relation between patients' MAS and their pathology, and with increased MAS the probability of positive pathology increases ($p<0.001$). Results were also indicated that MAS was higher in patients with positive pathology. Results showed that there was a significant relationship between nausea and vomiting, rebound tenderness, leukocytosis and shift left with patients' pathology and this finding was more in patients with positive pathology than negatives. There was no significant relationship between age and appendicitis pathology ($p=0.181$).

Conclusion

nausea and vomiting, rebound tenderness, leukocytosis and shift left have higher value than other benchmarks in acute appendicitis diagnosis. Thus, these benchmarks should propel us toward a more doubt to appendicitis.

Keywords

Alvarado appendicitis, Appendicitis, Fatemi Hospital