

**CLINICAL VIGNETTE**  
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**MANAGEMENT OF APPENDICITIS**



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# MANAGEMENT OF APPENDICITIS

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# CASE PRESENTATION

- O. A., 20-year-old, Female, Student
- Abdominal pain x 4/7
- Vomiting x 4/7
- Colicky periumbilical pain, localize to the right iliac fossa, Progressively worsening,
- Non-bilous & non projectile vomiting; Anorexia
- Low grade fever
- Had a similar episode 3 months prior
- No vaginal discharge

# EXAMINATION

- Young lady, not pale, anicteric, acyanosed, afebrile (T=36.7<sup>0</sup>C)
- Flat abdomen, Right iliac fossa tenderness with Guarding and rebound tenderness
- Normal rectal examination
- Assessment- Acute appendicitis

# TREATMENT PLAN

- Open Retrograde appendectomy
- Operative findings- Inflamed appendix
- Discharged 3<sup>rd</sup> day after surgery

# DISCUSSION- INTRODUCTION

- Acute appendicitis- inflammation of the vermiform appendix
- Most common acute surgical condition of the abdomen in Nigeria- 15 -40% of all the emergency surgeries done in most hospitals in the country (USA 10/10000/year)
- Approximately 7% of the population will have appendicitis in their lifetime
- Peak incidence- ages of 10 and 30 years
- Incidence is equal among males and females before puberty
- Teenagers & young adults- Male:Female ratio increases to 3:2
- **Surgery** is the treatment of choice for appendicitis
- Cost & fear of surgery are some of the main reasons for late presentation in Nigeria

# ANATOMY

- Its position varies widely-
  - Retrocaecal -74%
  - Pelvic-20%
  - Post ileal/pre ileal-5%
  - Paracaecal-1%.
- Location may vary in maldescent of the caecum, situs inversus/non rotation of the bowel, pregnancy

# PATHOPHYSIOLOGY...

- Mucosal disruption with bacteria invasion by bowel flora - Inflammation
- Invading organism- of E. coli, Klebsiella & Enterobacter spp.
- Faecolith about 70% of cases, Serosal adhesion and kinking, Luminal stenosis, Parasitic infection –pinworm ,ova of schistosomiasis, Tumours-carcinoid, caecal pole tumour

## CATARRHAL TYPE

- Often from lymphoid hyperplasia (children & young adult)
- Inflammation and oedema occur in the mucosa and submucosa
- Fibrous adhesion formation
- May obstruct the lumen

## OBSTRUCTIVE TYPE

- Characterized by a much acute course
- Commoner variety
- More severe
- A progressive disease



# PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- Lymphatic flow obstruction
- Followed by venous stasis
- Arterial thrombosis then ischemic necrosis of the wall
- Gangrene then perforation then ensue
  - The initial luminal distension triggers the
    - visceral afferent pain fibers, which enters at the 10<sup>th</sup> thoracic vertebra level
    - Pain is typical felt in the periumbilical area
    - As inflammation continues, the serosa and adjacent structures becomes inflamed- triggers the somatic pain nerve fiber endings in the parietal peritoneal

# Natural history

- Not always a progressive.
  - Progressive in obstructive appendicitis, Luminal obstruction, bacterial overgrowth
- 
- Resolution
  - Recurrence
  - Ruptures
  - Appendiceal mass/abscess
  - Appendiceal mucocele

# PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

## SIGNS

- ❖ Rovsing's sign
- ❖ Obturator's sign
- ❖ Iliopsoas sign
- ❖ Aaron's sign
- ❖ Lanz sign
- ❖ Diuellafoys sign
- ❖ Hayem sonneburg sign

## UNCOMPLICATED

- Looks ill
- Low grade fever
- Features of peritoneal irritation: tenderness, rebound tenderness, guarding,

## COMPLICATED

- High grade fever
- Peritoneal irritation: [localized/ generalized]
- Abdominal mass
- Abdominal distension

**" No single evaluation can replace the diagnostic accuracy of the skilful physician."**

# Diagnostic scoring- Alvarado score

- ✓ RIF tenderness: +2
- ✓ Increased White cell count: +2
- ✓ Pain migrates to RIF: +1
- ✓ Rebound tenderness: +1
- ✓ Anorexia: +1
- ✓ Nausea/Vomiting: +1
- ✓ Fever: +1
- ✓ White cell count- 'left shift': +1

1-4: Very unlikely  
5-6: Possible  
7-8: Very probable  
9-10: Definite

- Predictive yield is higher in Men
- Reliable as a 'rule out criterion' [high specificity]
- Not sensitive

# Diagnostic pitfalls

- Pregnant state
- Elderly
- Immunocompromised
- Women in reproductive age group
- Children

# INVESTIGATIONS

- Full blood count
- Abdominal ultrasound
- Abdominal CT SCAN
- Abdominal X-RAY
- Barium enema

# Operative Treatment

- Emergency Open appendectomy
- Emergency Laparoscopic appendectomy
  - ✓ 3 ports
  - ✓ 2 ports
  - ✓ Single port[ SILA]
- Laparoscopic assisted
- Drainage of abscess
  - ✓ Percutaneous
  - ✓ open

# Open appendectomy incisions

- McBurney's: Right angle to a line joining ASIS and Umbilicus, at the junction of medial 2/3<sup>rd</sup> and lateral 1/3<sup>rd</sup>
- Lanz: skin crease centered on the Mcburneys point
- Rockey davies
- Lower Midline



# Controversies: Laparoscopy vs open appendectomy

“ there is a hidden competition between laparoscopic surgeons and surgeons doing conventional surgery, and this competition influences study”

....RK MISHRA et al, laparoscopic versus open appendectomy.  
World journal of laparoscopic surgery jan - april 2012 1(1) 19-28

# Antibiotics vs Operative treatment

“evidence to date is not definite enough to change routine practice , current evidence provides support for the feasibility and safety of antibiotic therapy in patient with uncomplicated acute appendicitis”

-Evidence base review in surgery group 2013

# REFERENCES

