

## Comparative Analysis of the Clinical Course of Acute Appendicitis in the Bukhara Region with Information in the Literature

**Rakhmatullayev J. D**

Bukhara State Medical Institute

**Abstract:** Based on the goal of our scientific work, the medical history of 66 patients was studied, who were admitted in January-December 2021 with a diagnosis of acute appendicitis to the emergency surgery department of the central hospital of Vobkent district of Bukhara region. The analysis of the results of the treatment of the examined patients showed that there were differences in the appearance of the first clinical symptoms, the nature of clinical symptoms and the transition of acute appendicitis to complicated forms when compared with the information in the literature.

**Keywords:** acute appendicitis, clinical symptoms, comparison with the literature.

### Actuality

Acute appendicitis remains a timeless problem in the 21st century and is widely discussed among surgeons. Among the acute diseases of the abdominal organs that require an immediate decision on the need for surgery, it takes the leading place; and the number of appendectomies accounts for 26-29% among all urgent abdominal operations. More than a million appendectomies are performed every day in the world and about 30% of them are catarrhal appendicitis.

Data from the literature of the last decades show that, despite the advances in medical science and practice, the postoperative mortality rate in patients with acute appendicitis is 0.2-0.3%, and in some regions it has stabilized at the level of 0.4-0.5%. A high incidence of appendicular peritonitis, as well as a high mortality rate from appendicular peritonitis, and the death rate in complicated forms of the disease reaches 4.3 - 5.8%.

**Based on the goal of our scientific work**, the medical history of 66 patients was studied, who were admitted from January 2021 to December 2021 to the emergency surgery department of the central hospital of Vobkent district of Bukhara region with a diagnosis of acute appendicitis.

### Material and methods

The analysis of the results of the treatment of the examined patients showed the following: out of 66 patients with acute appendicitis:

- 50 were women and 16 were men.
- the average age of patients is 30.1 years.

The distribution of patients according to the time from the onset of clinical symptoms of the disease to the time they applied to the clinic was as follows:

**Table 1.1**

Time	Number	%
up to 8 hours	3	4.45
9-24 hours	25	38.4
24 hours to 72 hours	25	37.4
More than 72 hours	13	19.7
Total	66	100

As can be seen from the table above, relatively few of the 66 examined patients - 4.45% applied within the first 8 hours from the onset of symptoms. 38.4% of patients applied within 24 hours, 37.4% of patients applied within 24-72 hours, and 19.7% of patients applied within more than 72 hours.

All hospitalized patients were diagnosed with appendicitis through all clinical and laboratory tests. The amount of leukocytes in the blood and the leukocyte index were studied by the Kalf method. Among the local symptoms characteristic of appendicitis, Kocher Valkovich, Shotkin Bulunberg, Razdolsky, Sitkovisky, Voskresenisky, Rovzing, Bartome Michelson symptoms were identified and diagnosed, and 86.3% of 57 cases were treated urgently, while 9 (13.7%) of patients were diagnosed with acute appendicitis at the time of referral to the clinic. The rest of the patients due to the obvious lack of development, acute appendicitis was suspected and observed within 6 hours. After the diagnosis of acute appendicitis was made, urgent appendectomy surgery was performed. Laboratory tests showed that the number of leukocytes of the referring patients was  $7.6 \pm 0.3$  units. L.I.I was observed to be  $0.8 \pm 0.02$ .

**Table 1.2 In patients clinical and laboratory of characters to meet level**

Laboratory and clinical characters	Abs tested in patients	%	Books indicator according to
leukocytes	$7.6 \pm 0.3$		$8.1 \pm 0.2$
LII	$0.8 \pm 0.02$		$1.0 \pm 0.03$
Body temperature	$37.3 \pm 0.2$		$37.8 \pm 0.2$
Shotkin Bulunberg	66	100%	100%
Kocher Valkovich	25	38.4%	35-40%
Razdolsky	8	14.14%	22.0%
Sitkovisky	20	30.3%	36%
Voskresenisky	58	87.9%	65%
Rovzing	18	27.3%	35-40%
Bartome Michelson	22	33.3%	35-40%

The average number of leukocytes in the general blood analysis of 66 patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis was equal to  $7.6 \pm 0.3$ . However, it is stated in the literature that these indicators are  $8.1 \pm 0.2$  in most cases of patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis. In the patients L.I.I. indicator was  $0.8 \pm 0.02$ . Our results were not significantly different from the literature we studied ( $1.0 \pm 0.03$ ). In the literature, 100 percent positive cases of Schottkin-Bulunberg symptom, which is a sign of inflammation of the peritoneum, are recorded. In the patients studied by us, this symptom was observed in full cases, and we can say that this symptom is really of practical importance in the territory of Bukhara region. Kocher Valkovich syndrome had a positive result in 25 (38.4%) patients. This did not differ from the indicators in the literature (35-40%).

Razdolsky's symptom, which is used to diagnose acute appendicitis, had a positive result in only 8 out of 66 patients (14.14%). However, this indicator reaches 22% in the literature. Sitkovisky syndrome was observed in 20 (30.3%), Voskresenisky syndrome in 58 (87.9%), Rovzing syndrome in 18 (27.3%), Bartome Michelson syndrome in 22 (33.3%) patients.

In all patients, together with visual assessment of intraoperative local inflammatory process, material was taken separately from the wall of the appendicular worm-like tumor for bacteriological and morphological examination. The results of morphological examinations showed that catarrhal form of acute appendicitis was detected in 3 (4.45%) cases out of 66 patients, phlegmonous form in 38 (57.6%) patients, gangrenous form in 10 (15.15%) patients, and in 12 (18.2%) patients Gangrenous perforation, 1 (1.5%) appendicular abscesses, 3 (4.4%) appendicular infiltrates were detected.

**Checked in patients sharp \_ of appendicitis complicated forms indicator books data with comparative analysis**

**Table 1.3.**

Appendicitis uniform	Abs thigh	%	Books to show in % on
Catarrhal	3	4.45	6-8%
Phlegmanosis	38	57.6	48-54%
Gangrenosis	10	15.15	18-24%
Gangrenosis perforative	12	18.2	20-28%
Appendicular abscesses	1	1.5	2-6%
Appendicular infiltrate	3	4.45	6-10%

**Results:**

The data obtained in the results of a targeted scientific research in the Vobkent district of the Bukhara region showed that the clinical and laboratory course of acute appendicitis was unique in our region compared to other regions. The results of treatment indicators can be the basis for comparative analysis with the indicators provided by authors from other regions.

The number of leukocytes in the general blood analysis of 66 patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis is lower than that of patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis in the literature; L.I.I. the indicator is similar; 100 percent positive cases of Schottkin-Bulenberg syndrome were noted.

In all patients, together with visual assessment of intraoperative local inflammatory process, material was taken separately from the wall of the appendicular appendix for bacteriological and morphological examination. The difference in them was recorded in percentages.

1. The course of acute appendicitis has its own characteristics;
2. The development of complications of peritonitis against the background of acute appendicitis is easier than in other regions and has fewer indications;
3. Relief of acute appendicitis has a positive effect on treatment results in our region;
4. The clinical course and treatment results of acute appendicitis depend not only on treatment methods and the doctor's experience, but also on the patient's region of residence.

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