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 : Oblitrative Fibrosis Of appendix
 Jajau .[] : reactive follicular Hyperplasia
 Vermicular appendix
 Roving

WBC

WBC				
WBC<	(%)	(% /)	(% /)	(%)
<WBC≤	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
WBC≥	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	(%)
	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	(%)

P.value=0

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PMN (

PMN<%	(%)	(%)	(%)	(% /)
% <PMN≤ %	(%)	(%)	(% /)	(%)
% <PMN≤ %	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	(%)
PMN ≥%	(%)	(%)	(% /)	(% /)
	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	(%)

P.value=0

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Evaluation of the prevalence of true acute appendicitis in patients suspected to have acute appendicitis referring to Be'sat hospital in 2004

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of pathologic appendicitis in patients undergoing appendectomy with a clinical and laboratory diagnosis of acute appendicitis.

Materials and methods: 200 patients including 128 males (64%) and 72 females (36%) who underwent surgery in 1383 in Be'sat Nehaja hospital were studied.

Results: The average age was 23.8 years (from 6 to 57 years old). Average oral temperature was 37.2 and average length of stay was 4.3 days (from 2-16 days). 133 cases (66.05%) had pathologic appendicitis. 94 cases (47%) were acute simple appendicitis and 39 cases (19.5%) had complicated appendicitis. In 67 cases (33%) the appendix was normal. Among the 128 males studied 99 (77.3%) had appendicitis; This number was 34 (47.2%) for the 72 females.

Conclusion: In our study leukocytosis, PMN percentage, abdominal tenderness, rebound tenderness and shifting pain were valuable parameters (P. value < 0.01).

Nausea and vomiting, anorexia, pyuria and hematuria were not valuable for diagnosis. (P. value < 0.05).

Key words: Acute appendicitis, Diagnosis, Para clinical value.

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