WBC :

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% : PMN .

% : % % :

WBC . % : % .[ ] % %

PMN

RBC WBC . %

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HPF .

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Chi – Square SPSS .

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% /

.[ ]   (%   %)   .

WBC   WBC

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.   PMN   PMN

% /

.   % /   % /

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%   )

.(P.value> /)   .(

Hale

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Kahrau

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:   Oblitrative   Fibrosis   Of   appendix

Jajau .[ ]   :   reactive   follicular   Hyperplasia

Vermicular appendix

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Rovsing

WBC

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

P.value=0

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PMN   (

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

P.value=0

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	%	%
	%	%
	%	%
	%	%
	%	%
	%	% /
	%	% /
	% /	% /
	%	% /

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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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