ABSTRACT

ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC LAPAROSCOPY IN MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE ABDOMEN OFUNKNOWN AETIOLOGY

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Background:
Acute abdominal pain (AAP) is a medical emergency, characterized by painarising from the abdominal area, of non-traumatic origin with a maximum duration of fivedays. It is the most common surgical emergency, one of the most common reasons for referral to an emergency department (ED) and the most common cause for non-trauma-related hospital admissions.

Aim of the Work:
To evaluate the role of laparoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment ofunexplained acute abdominal pain and establish it instead of conventional exploratorylaparotomy.

Results:
Maximum numbers of patients were of age 26 to 30 years (9 patients i.e. 30.0%).Least number of patients were from age group of 31-35 years. Female patients of acuteabdomen were slightly more than that of male patients, due to increased number of cases ofacute cholecystitis in females. Most common cause of acute abdomen in this study wasacute appendicitis, while least common causes were pelvic inflammatory disease andmickel's diverticulum equally. Laparoscopy was done in all cases (100%); therapeuticlaparoscopy was successful in 22 cases (73.30%) while 8 (26.7%) patients required to beconverted to laparotomy. Complications related to laparoscopy in our study were observed in15 out of 30 cases (50%); with shoulder pain is the most common one.

Conclusion: Diagnostic Laparoscopy is helpful in confirming a diagnosis made on clinicalgrounds and laboratory evaluation