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Original Research Paper

A study on Right iliac region mass in patients admitted in JLNMCH, Bhagalpur

Surgery

KEYWORDS: Appendicular mass, Ileocaecal tuberculosis, abdominal lump, Right iliac region

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ABSTRACT

Aim and Objectives: Right iliac fossa mass is one of the common cause for emergency patients admissions. All the time its different pathological process involved so there arises difficulty in diagnosis of the cause of right iliac region mass. So we have done this study to find the different causes of the right iliac region mass in the admitted patients. Materials & Methods: In this study, 40 cases of pain and mass in the right iliac region were taken with age group between 15-65 years. Study was done in surgery department of JLNMCH, Bhagalpur, Bihar from October 2015 to September 2016. All cases were registered fulfilled the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria. Results were analysed statistically. Results: It was shown in this study that mostly males were there, 30 out of 40 cases. Most common pathology was arising from appendix. Other are psoas abscess, GI malignancy / cecal carcinoma, ileo-caecal junction, small bowel. The most common complaint was abdominal pain and tenderness in right iliac region with palpable mass in 90% of the cases.

Introduction-

Mass in the right iliac fossa is not an uncommon presentation and still a matter of discussion and the patient with mass in the right iliac fossa may visit to the surgeon, physician, paediatrician and obstetrician and gynecologist. The well-known reported causes for RIF mass are appendix and psoas abscess, GI malignancy / cecal carcinoma, tubo-ovarian malignancy / abscess, crohn's disease, ectopic (pelvic) kidney / transplanted kidney, ileocaecal tuberculosis and enlarged lymph nodes, appendix mass, retroperitoneal tumors or massive distension of gall bladder, ruptured epigastric artery and external or common iliac artery aneurysm, appendicular mucocele, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, undescended testis malignancy and chondroma ilium. Though present day diagnostic armamentarium includes CT, MRI, radioisotope and interventinonal studies which has changed the scenario of imaging completely, but US has its unique position. Especially in country like ours US has got its lions share in evaluation of various abdominal masses including the gastrointestinal, genitourinary and masses from various other systems. Its high sensitivity, non-invasive nature, lower cost, general accessibility and no radiation risk has taken it to zenith and enabled it rightly be labelled as initial imaging modality in this regards. There has been and endless list of conditions presenting as RIF mass but appendicular lump has been found out to be the commonest one in a setting like ours. Other conditions like intussuception, ileocaecal tuberculosis, inflammatory bowel disease, carcinoma caecum, carcinoma colon, suppurated lymphnode or lymphnodal masses etc are seen to afflict this corner of abdomen from children to older patients. This challenging task of recognising certain well defined clinic pathological aspects of mass in the right iliac fossa has stimulated for undertaking this study.

Materials and methods

In this study, 40 cases of pain and mass in the right iliac region were taken with age group between 15-65 years. Study was done in surgery department of JLNMCH, Bhagalpur, Bihar from October 2015 to September 2016. All cases were registered fulfilled the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Provisional diagnosis as right iliac fossa mass with or without pain.
2. Cases included both male and female patients.
3. Age group between 15-65 years
4. Cases which were found incidentally of examination and investigations.
5. No systemic diseases (Hypertension, Diabetes, Asthma etc).

Exclusion criteria:

1. Masses arising from other regions and extending into the right iliac region were excluded.
2. Female patients with pathologies related to uterus
3. Multiple disorders of GIT
4. Masses from structures which abnormally present in right iliac fossa.
5. Bony swellings of the region

All cases were registered fulfilled the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria. Routine blood investigations were done. X-ray chest and abdomen with ultrasonography was done to diagnose.

Results

It was shown in this study that mostly males were there, 30 out of 40 cases. Most common pathology was arising from appendix. Other are psoas abscess, GI malignancy / cecal carcinoma, ileo-caecal junction, small bowel. The most common complaint was abdominal pain and tenderness in right iliac region with palpable mass in 90% of the cases.

Pathology	Number of cases
Appendicular mass	12
Appendicular abscess	08
Ileocaecal tuberculosis	11
Carcinoma of caecum	5
Psoas abscess	4

Discussion-

Along with clinical examination estimation of inflammatory mediators would provide better clarity to improve the patient condition. Various diagnostic aids may be used to increase the diagnostic accuracy; but clinical examination is paramount. According to Meshikhes AWN appendicular lump was more common in second and fourth decades of life with male to female ratio 20:5. In present study, appendicular masses was observed in 12 of cases mostly identified in second and fourth decades with male predominance. It has been postulated that on the third day (might be sooner) after the attack of acute appendicitis, a tender mass can be felt in the right iliac fossa with rigidity of the musculature; while the other parts of abdomen are free from tenderness or rigidity. Regarding appendicular abscess, 08 patients were observed with majority in third decade with male predominance, according to Bradley EL, et al mean age for appendicular abscess occurred was 39.34 ± 3.64. Carcinoma of caecum identified in 05 patients in fourth and fifth decades with male predominance. According to Crerand S, et al thirty nine percent patients were over 70 years of age and 51% were between 50-69 years of age with male population predominance.

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Conclusion-

In our study maximum incidence of RIF mass was the appendicular lump and which was the most common in the age group of 21 to 30 years and having male predominance. Appendicular pathology (mass/abscess) was the most common condition presenting as mass in the right iliac fossa. Ileocecal tuberculosis is the most common pathology in patients who present with chronic abdominal pain within the rural population, according to this study.

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