



Right Iliac Fossa Mass : A Surgical Dilemma

KEYWORDS

Appenicular Lump, Right Iliac Fossa mass, lipoma.

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ABSTRACT Right iliac fossa mass is a surgical dilemma a surgeon encounters in surgical practice arriving to diagnosis of which is difficult. Various conditions presenting as lump includes spectrum of diseases like appenicular lump, ovarian cyst, lipoma, fibroma and many more.

Methods:

100 patients with signs and symptoms of right iliac fossa mass admitted under General Surgery were included in study after obtaining consent. A detailed history, physical examination was done followed by various investigations like x ray erect abdomen, chest X-ray, contrast X-ray, ultrasonogram , Contrast Enhanced CT Scan . Colonoscopy was done in selected cases.

Results:

In our study appenicular mass was diagnosed in 58% patients, appenicular abscess in 10%, ileocecal tuberculosis in 19%, ovarian tumor in 6%, lipoma in 5% and carcinoma cecum in 2%

Conclusion: In our hospital Appenicular lump was found as the most common cause for right iliac fossa mass.

INTRODUCTION:

Right Iliac Fossa mass also called as surgical dilemma as it is like a Pandora box. Patients with right iliac fossa mass presents to Surgical OPD. Mass can be due intra or extra-peritoneal causes. Most common causes are appenicular lump, ileocecal tuberculosis, carcinoma cecum, iliac lymphadenitis, tuboovarian mass. Arriving to diagnosis of mass is difficult so we have conducted this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a prospective study done from June 2013 to March 2015. 100 patients with signs and symptoms of a right iliac fossa mass admitted in general surgery department are included in this study. A detailed clinical history was elicited and a careful general physical and systemic examination was carried out along with the necessary investigations.

Exclusion criteria

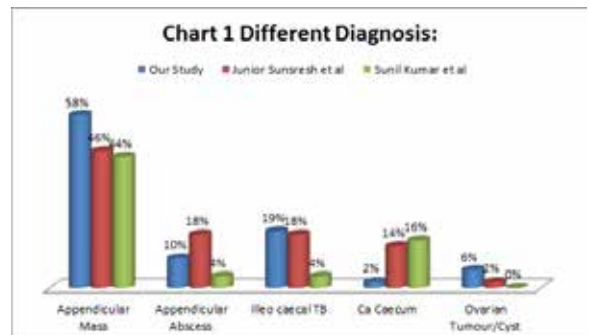
1. Masses arising from other regions and extending into the right iliac region were excluded.
2. Masses from structures which abnormally present in right iliac fossa.
3. Bony swellings of the region.

Methods

All the cases were subjected to physical examination and various investigations like x ray erect abdomen, chest x-ray, contrast x-ray, ultrasonogram Ct Scan abdomen and Pelvis and colonoscopy(in selected cases) to establish diagnosis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

In our study appenicular mass was diagnosed in 58% patients, appenicular abscess in 10%, ileocecal tuberculosis in 19%, ovarian tumor in 6%, lipoma in 5% and carcinoma cecum in 2% which was comparable to Junior sundresh et al study and Sunil Kumar et al study [1,2].



CONCLUSION

In our hospital Appenicular lump was found as the most common cause for right iliac fossa mass.

REFERENCE

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2. Sunil Kumar M, Mohan, Sarath Babu K, Deepak Hongaiiah, Pradeep Kumar T, Balakrishna MA. Demographic Data Comparison of Prevalence of Mass in Right Iliac Fossa: A Prospective Hospital Based Study. International J Bioassays. 2014; 3: 1832-1834.