Right Iliac Fossa Mass: A Surgical Dilemma

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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 appendicular 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 appendicular mass was diagnosed in 58% patients, appendicular abscess in 10%, ileocecal tuberculosis in 19%, ovarian tumor in 6%, lipoma in 5% and carcinoma cecum in 2%.

Conclusion: In our hospital Appendicular 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 extraperitoneal causes. Most common causes are appendicular 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 appendicular mass was diagnosed in 58% patients, appendicular 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.

CONCLUSION

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

REFERENCE