

clinical entity & lack of careful examination. The importance of this disease lies in its recurring symptoms and the probability of spread of infection into the peritoneal cavity^[12]. Sonography is an important diagnostic tool that is cost effective, time efficient & able to visualize superficial structures proficiently. Presence of thin linear hyperechoic structures corresponding to hair fragments in the lesion confirms the diagnosis. Using ultrasonography we can identify how far the tract is extending and the direction it is extending in. We can assess whether sinus is infected or has formed an abscess. With the information mentioned above provided by ultrasound imaging, the surgeon can tailor the surgical approach in each case and improve the outcome.

In brief ultrasound in UPS has a role in diagnosing, assessing the disease extent, presence or absence of abscess formation and detecting recurrent cases.

SR No	Age Sex	Clinical presentation	Ultrasound features	Surgical findings
1	25 M	Umbilical swelling, pain & discharge	Hypoechoic lesion measuring approx. 3.5 x 2.5 x 2.0cm in the subcutaneous tissue of umbilicus. Thin linear echogenic structures seen within it. Mild hypervascularity seen. No deep extension.	Granulation tissue & tuft of hair. Extent & size of lesion matched with sonographic findings.
2	30 M	Umbilical swelling, pain & discharge	Hypoechoic lesion measuring approx. 4.0 x 3.2 X 2.5 cm in the subcutaneous tissue of umbilicus. Thin linear echogenic structures seen within it. Mild hypervascularity seen. No deep extension.	Granulation tissue & tuft of hair. Extent & size of lesion matched with sonographic findings.
3	21 M	Umbilical swelling & pus discharge	Hypoechoic lesion with cystic area, internal echoes within it, suggestive of an abscess. Linear echoes seen.	Abscess & hair
4	24 M	Small sinus opening with hair protruding through it	Hypoechoic lesion with linear echoes. No hypervascularity	Sinus with tuft of hair
5	19 M	Umbilical mass & redness.	Hypoechoic lesion, two linear echoes, mild hypervascularity	Pilonidal cyst
6	29 M	Umbilical swelling & discharge	Hypoechoic lesion with linear echoes.	Granulation tissue & tuft of hair.

CONCLUSION:

UPS should be suspected in all young male with dense hairy abdominal skin presenting with discharging umbilical sinus. Ultrasound is useful diagnostic tool in diagnosing UPS, confirming clinical diagnosis, ruling out other differential diagnosis. It helps to map the extent of disease preoperatively.

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