



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

General Surgery

EVALUATION OF AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLELITHIASIS PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY

KEY WORDS: Gall Bladder(GB), hepatobiliary disease, gall stones

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ABSTRACT

Gallstone disease remains one of the major causes of abdominal morbidity and mortality through the world. Gallstone disease is a chronic recurrent hepatobiliary disease, the basis for which is the impaired metabolism of cholesterol, bilirubin and bile acids, which is characterized by the formation of gallstones in the hepatic bile duct, common bile duct, or gallbladder(GB).

INTRODUCTION:

Gallstone disease remains one of the major causes of abdominal morbidity and mortality through the world. Gallstone disease is a chronic recurrent hepatobiliary disease, the basis for which is the impaired metabolism of cholesterol, bilirubin and bile acids, which is characterized by the formation of gallstones in the hepatic bile duct, common bile duct, or gallbladder(GB). More than 20 million Americans suffer from gallstone disease, and 80,000 patients are hospitalized for gallstone disease every year. The lowest frequencies are reported in Black Africans (<5%), the best studied being the Masi tribe and the Bantu, in whom the entity is virtually non-existent. Prevalence of cholelithiasis in India is more in females than men. In India the prevalence of cholelithiasis varies and has been reported as 2-29% , and is increasing trend in the recent years. The prevalence has been found to be more common in Northern Indians than Southern Indians.

OBSERVATION:

The study was conducted in the Department of Surgery Dr RPGMC Tanda to evaluate the gall bladder extraction from umbilical port versus epigastric port in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The patients were randomly assigned into two groups by computer generated random sequence number method. There were a total of 100 patients, out of which 50 patients were randomly enrolled in the epigastric port group and 50 patients were enrolled in the umbilical port group. The following results were observed:

Age Group Distribution Of Patients:

Age(years)	21-40	41-60	≥61	Mean
Epigastric port	13(26%)	30(60%)	7(14%)	47.62
Umbilical port	14(28%)	29(58%)	7(14%)	47.04

The mean age of the patients in epigastric port group was 47.62 years whereas the mean age of patients in umbilical port group was 47.04 years. Maximum number of patients were in 41-60 years age group, 30(60%) patients in epigastric age group and 29(58%) patients in umbilical age group.

Gender Distribution Of The Patients:

Port of Extraction	Female n(%)	Male n(%)
Epigastric port	28(56%)	22(44%)
Umbilical port	33(66%)	17(34%)

In epigastric port group, there were 28 females and 22 males, whereas in umbilical port group there were 33 females and 17 males. The overall female to male ratio in the present study was 1.56:1.

DISCUSSION:-

In the present study the mean age of the patients undergoing epigastric port extraction of GB and umbilical port extraction was 47.62 and 47.04 years respectively. The maximum

number of patients 59(59%) belonged to 41-60 years age group. The mean age of the patients in the study conducted by Siddiqui et al, was 42.5 years in the umbilical port group and 40.6 years in the epigastric port group. The mean age of the patients in the present study was more than the mean age of patients in the study done by Siddiqui et al. The maximum number of patients in Siddiqui et al, study were in 40-50 year age group. In the present study there were 61% females and 39% male patients who underwent LC with female to male ratio of 1.56:1. In the study conducted by Shakya et al, and Siddiqui et al, 75% and 76% patients were female and male were 25% and 24% respectively, with female to male ratio of 3:1 and 3.16:1.

CONCLUSION:

In the present study the mean age of the patients in epigastric port group was 47.62 years whereas the mean age of patients in umbilical port group was 47.04 years. Maximum number of patients were in 41-60 years age group.

The female to male ratio in the present study was 1.56:1.

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