

عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of the anatomical Position of the appendix in patients underwent appendectomy

محل انتشار: مجله جراحی و تروما, دوره 11, شماره 3 (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نويسندگان:

Arian Karimi Rouzbahani - Medical Student USERN Office, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

Golnaz Mahmoudvand - MD, USERN Office, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

Reza Nejad Shahrokh Abadi - Medical Student, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Fatemeh Yousofvand - MD, Student Research Committee, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

Hormoz Mahmoudvand - MD, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

Masoud Sharifian - MD, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: The appendix is a narrow, worm-shaped tube that separates from the inner wall of the cecum. The length of the appendix varies from Y to Y · cm, but on average it is $\$ cm and can be placed in different positions. It seems essential to determine common positions of the appendix in different populations to reduce the risk of complications associated with surgical treatment. The aim of this study was to evaluate the position of the appendix in appendectomy patients referred to the General Surgery department of Shohada–e–Ashayer Hospital, Khorramabad, Iran, from Y · 1% to Y · 1%. Method: This was a retrospective cross-sectional study conducted on patients who underwent an appendectomy at Shohada–e–Ashayer Hospital, from Y · 1% to Y · 1%. In this study, data including gender, age, appendix position, Body Mass Index (BMI), appendicitis pathology, and length of the appendix were collected from all patients referred to the hospital for an appendectomy. The collected information was entered into SPSS software (Version. YY) and analyzed using Chi-square and One–Way ANOVA tests at a · · $\$ significance level. Results: This study was conducted on YYY appendectomy patients, of whom YA patients ($\$ Y. $\$), were were men and $\$ ($\$ Y. $\$), were women. The mean age of the subjects was YA. $\$ YY $\$). Conclusion: In our study population, the anterior position was the anterior position was observed in $\$ vertices ($\$. $\$ A $\$), followed by the retro-cecal position in $\$ ($\$ Y. $\$), and the para–cecal position in $\$ patients ($\$. $\$ A $\$). Conclusion: In our study population, the anterior position was observed. View ORCID ID Profile You can also search for this author in PubMed ResearchGate Scopus Google Scholar Google Scholar Profile

كلمات كليدى:

Vermiform Appendix, Cecal Diseases, Appendicitis, Appendectomy

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:



https://civilica.com/doc/1940169

⊡6.3₩