



URGENT ABDOMINAL WALL SURGERIES IN A SECOND LEVEL HOSPITAL

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Aim

To conduct a descriptive analysis of emergency abdominal wall surgeries performed in our environment.

Material and methods

Retrospective descriptive study of all patients undergoing emergency surgery for abdominal wall pathology in our hospital from 23/01/01 to 25/01/15 by accessing data from their medical history.

Results

During the study period 58 patients with a mean age of 62.2 years underwent surgery. Although the percentage between sexes was similar (30/58 women) the most prevalent pathology in women was crural hernia 7/9 and in men inguinal hernia 11/13.

The main clinical condition for which patients consulted was pain accompanied by a tumour with a mean time of 44h of evolution. Imaging tests were performed in more than 50% of the patients (30/58), with CT being the test of choice in 26 patients and ultrasound in 4.

9 patients required bowel resection and the mean hospital stay was 5.6 days. 22/58 developed complications, most of them seroma, although there were 5 deaths in elderly and multi-pathological patients (mean age 85 years) of whom 4/5 required bowel resection.

Conclusions

Urgent abdominal wall pathology in our environment is very frequent. Complication rates are high, although most of them are mild. The worst results are found in patients with multiple pathologies, of advanced age and requiring intestinal resection.

It would be interesting to study the factors of poor evolution to improve the results of our surgeries, such as hours of evolution of the clinic, age, BMI,...