Acute Abdomen

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Acute Abdomen

- A rapidly developing acute abdominal pain
- A diagnostic challenge
- Main causes include:
 - Obstruction
 - Peritonitis
 - Intraperitoneal bleeding
 - Mesenteric infarction

Presentation

- Depends on aetiology and pathogenesis
- Typical symptoms at start of the disease

Common causes of acute abdomen

- Appendicitis
- · Cholecystitis
- · Pancreatitis
- · Perforated peptic ulcer
- · Small bowel obstruction
- Mesenteric ischaemia/infarction Diverticulitis

Pain

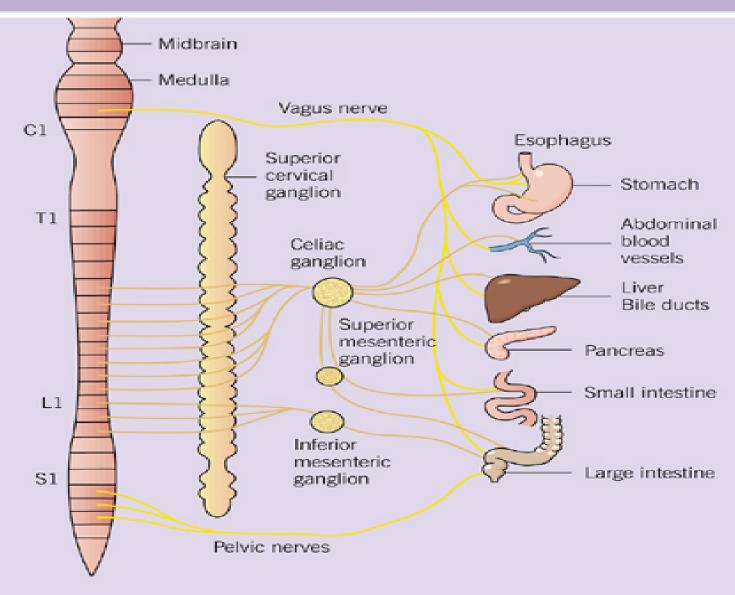
Somatic pain

- Localized, sharper, brighter and lateralized e.g acute appendicitis
- Transmitted through intercostal and phrenic nerves to CNS
- Irritation of parietal peritoneum, root of mesentery and diaphragm

Visceral pain

- Dull, vague and poorly localized, not lateralized
- Transmitted through sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves
- Increased tension in wall, stretching of capsule of solid organ,ischaemia, and certain chemicals

VISCERAL INNERVATION



Diagnosis

- Easy in early stages
- Later symptoms overlap
- Experienced clinicians make a correct diagnosis of acute abdomen on 4 out of 5
- Younger doctors in half the cases
- Computer-assisted diagnosis

History

- Pain
 - Site
 - Radiation
 - Onset
 - Frequency
 - Aggravation and alleviation
 - Severity and type of pain

Appendicitis

Onset

Hours to days

Location

Early: periumblical

Late: right lower quadrant

Character

Dull ache

Radiation

Right lower quadrant

Intensity

3/5

Perforated peptic ulcer

- Onset
- Location
- Character
- Radiation
- Intensity

Minutes

Epigastrium

Sharp/burning

None

5/5

Cholecystitis

Onset

Location

Character

Radiation

Intensity

Minutes to hours

Right upper quad.

Sharp

Scapula

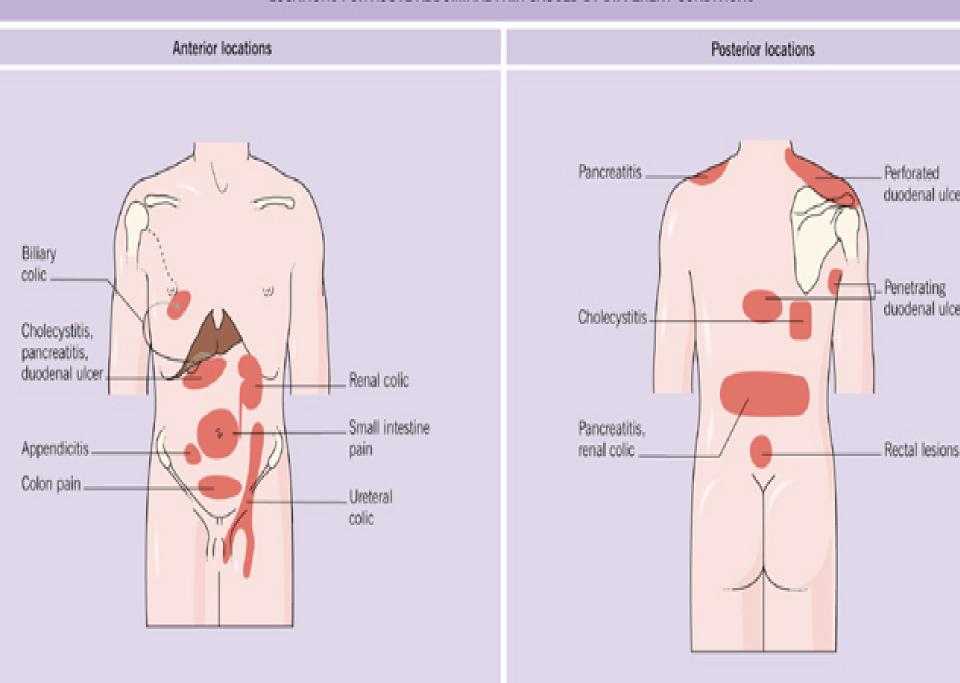
3/5

Small Bowel Obstruction

- Onset
- Location
- Character
- Radiation
- Intensity

- Hours to Days
- Periumblical
- Crampy
- None
- · 3/5

LOCATIONS FOR ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN CAUSED BY DIFFERENT CONDITIONS



History

- -Nausea and vomiting
- **Bowel function**
- Past history
- Drugs

Physical signs

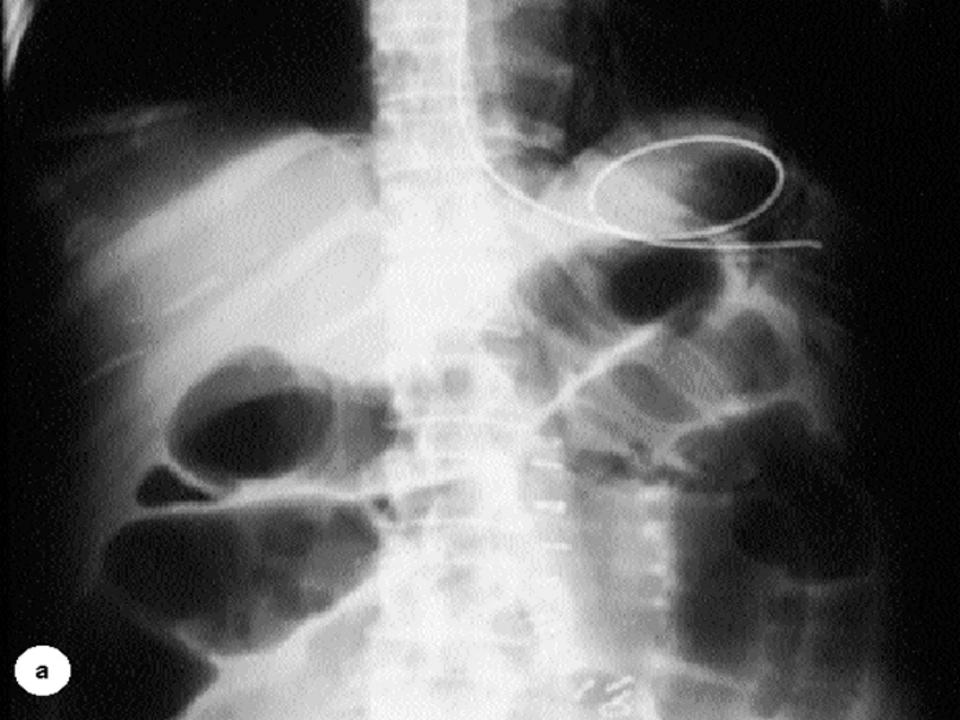
- Vital signs
 - -pulse
 - -respiratory rate
 - -temperature
 - -blood pressure
- General Inspection
 - -Position of patient
 - -Pallor and sweating
 - -Facies abdominalis

Physical Signs

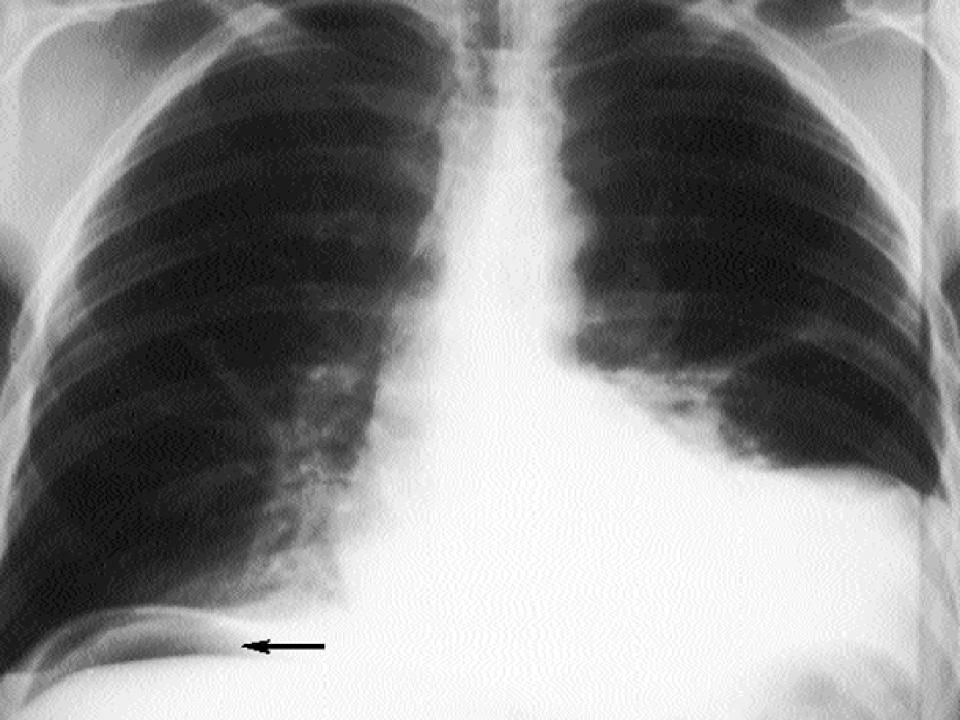
- Abdominal examination
 - Inspection
 - scars
 - shape
 - peristaltic waves
 - movement with respiration
 - Palpation
 - pointing test
 - muscle guarding and rigidity
 - tenderness and rebound tenderness
 - organomegally
 - hernial orifices
 - Percussion
 - Auscultation
 - P/R and V/E

Investigations

- Laboratory
 - FBC
 - Urinalysis
 - Lipase and amylase
 - Sickling test
 - Urea and electrolytes
- Radiology
 - Erect and supine abdominal x-rays
 - Chest x-ray

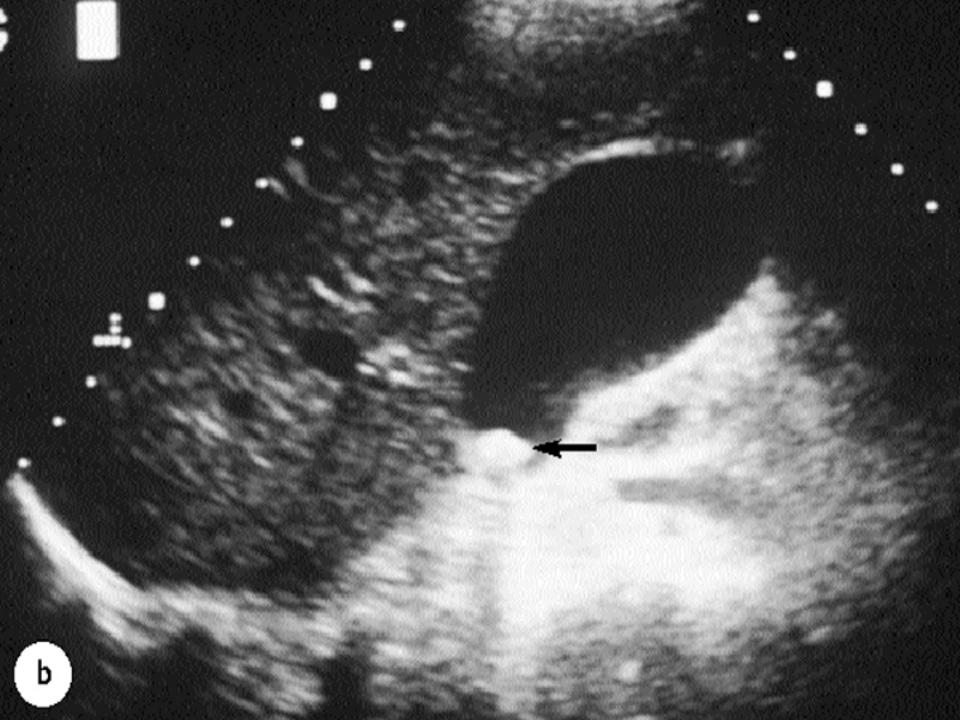




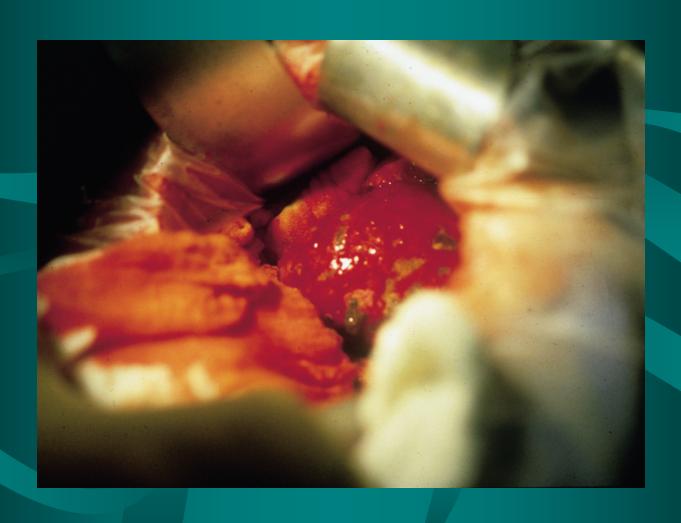


Investigations

- -Ultrasonography
- Laparoscopy
- DiagnosticLaparotomy



Acute Cholecystitis





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Peritonitis

- General infective symptoms
 - **■** Fever
 - **■**Leucocytosis
- Local infection signs in abdomen
 - **■** Guarding
 - **■**Tenderness





Conclusion

- Attention to detail and clarity of thought
- Management may depend on clinical skills only
- Of every 5 patients admitted to hospital with acute abdomen:
 - one has diagnosis changed
 - two are discharged without being told cause of their pain