

Ministry of Higher Education  
and Scientific Research  
University of Kirkuk  
College of Medicine



## **Distribution Of Acute Appendicitis Among Attendance In Azadi Teaching Hospital**

Submitted to the Council of the College of Medicine, Kirkuk University, In  
Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Bachelor Degree in medicine and  
general surgery.

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Distribution of acute appendicitis among attendance in  
azadi teaching hospital

supervised by Dr. Amanj Mohammad  
by

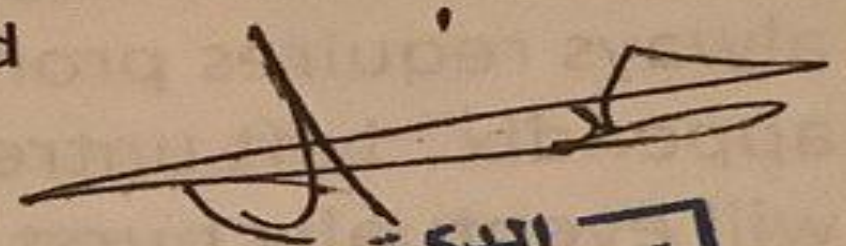
Hajar Saeed

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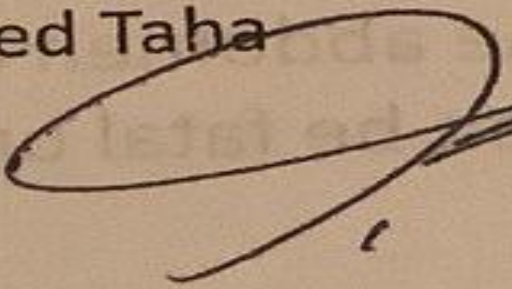
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الدكتور  
أمانج محمد صالح  
استشاري جراحة عامة



الدكتورة  
سهيلة شمس الدين طاهر  
اختصاصية الباطنية والقلبية والصدرية

# Distribution of acute appendicitis among attendance in azadi teaching hospital

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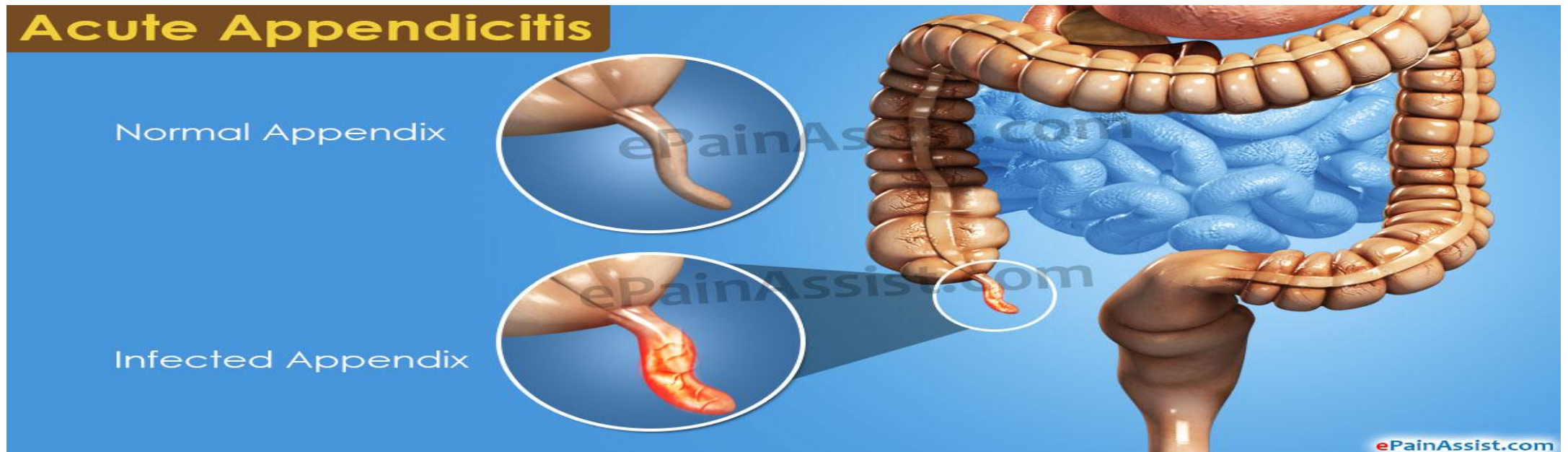
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# Introduction

Acute appendicitis is a very common disease with a life time risk of approximately 7-8 percent worldwide, the standard of care for appendicitis is appendectomy that is to date considered generally a routine and safe operation



Appendicitis is a medical emergency that almost always requires prompt surgery to remove the appendix. Left untreated, an inflamed appendix will eventually burst, or perforated , spilling infectious materials into the abdomen cavity.

This can lead to peritonitis, a serious inflammation of the abdomen cavity lining the peritoneum that can be fatal unless it is treated quickly.

# Abstracts

## ***1. Introduction***

We are collected the data through one year in Azadi hospital mentioned in each patient who had an operation, regardless of sex and age, statistics have included children and adults for both sexes.

## ***2. Objective***

The objective of this study is to focus on the month ,  
age, sex

The number of patients who have done the operation  
is high during that period

### ***3. Methods***

We wrote the age and sex of the patient who had done the operation where the 6th floor of the children and the third floor of surgery at Azadi Hospital



## ***4. Result***

What we reached in the summer during the September have been recorded as a higher rate (159) as the male rate(69) and female rate(90) especially among the age (10~20) years

## ***5. Conclusion***

The inflammation of appendix should be treated as soon as possible due to :

a) continue of inflammation lead to multiple complication and also death

b) The sever pain start with the condition that patient cannot tolerate it

## ***The Introduction section***

The human appendix is a small tube like structure attached to the first part of the large intestine. The recent search show the suspected function of it as a reservoir of beneficial microbes that can be used to recover some clinical events.

The hypothesis is whenever the appendix is inflammed should be treated as soon as possible with drugs or operation

## Methods

The study was done on 1,199 cases, the age were ranging from less than ten years up to more than fifty year and to both sexes who attended to azadi teaching hospital in Kirkuk city . Where the 3rd floor of surgery and the 6th floor of pediatric at Azadi teaching hospital

To collect the Data from record in statistic chamber of surgical management appendectomy done to patients who diagnosed clinically with appendicitis  
The period of time for study was from april 2018 to the end of march 2019.

# Subject

In the research depends on the result that we collected and then compared between them until we reach to the result



# Equipment

Based on the statistics book and the spreadsheet design program, we were able to complete the data collection and arrive to the result as soon as possible

## Intervention or study procedures

After we talked with Dr. Amanj, he told us, that we should go to the Azadi hospital on the third and sixth floors. Where we included in the registry each person who performed surgery in addition to age and sex

## Data Analysis

After viewing the statistics records each person separate by the age and listed under the search topic. By using the spreadsheet program and other skills we are able to complete the data analysis

# Result

## April 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	6	60%	4	40%
10-20	28	50%	28	50%
21-30	8	28.5%	20	71.5%
31-40	5	31.25%	11	68.75%
41-50	0	0%	3	100%
> 50	2	50%	2	50%

# May 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	8	61.5%	5	38.46%
10-20	12	52.1%	11	47.8%
21-30	7	33.33%	14	66.66%
31-40	4	36.36%	8	53.33%
41-50	1	20%	4	40%
> 50	1	33.33%	2	66.66%

# June 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	9	60%	6	38.46%
10-20	18	37.5%	30	62.5%
21-30	12	46.15%	14	53.84%
31-40	4	36.36%	7	63.63%
41-50	1	33.33%	2	66.66%
> 50	2	66.66%	1	33.33%



# July 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	10	58.82%	7	41.17%
10-20	24	42.85%	32	57.14%
21-30	10	25.64%	29	74.35%
31-40	2	13.33%	13	86.66%
41-50	0	0%	2	100%
> 50	1	33.33%	2	66.66%

# August 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	10	83.33%	2	16.66%
10-20	16	53.33%	14	46.66%
21-30	9	45%	11	55%
31-40	2	40%	3	60%
41-50	1	16.66%	5	83.33%
> 50	0	0%	0	0%

# September 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	19	57.57%	14	42.42%
10-20	37	53.62%	32	46.3%
21-30	6	21.42%	22	78.57%
31-40	3	20%	12	80%
41-50	4	50%	4	50%
> 50	0	0%	6	100%

# October 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	3	50%	3	50%
10-20	11	45.83%	13	54.16%
21-30	9	45%	11	55%
31-40	0	0%	7	100%
41-50	1	33.33%	2	66.66%
> 50	2	50%	2	50%

# November2018

Agevvv	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	2	33.33%	4	66.66%
10-20	13	50%	13	50%
21-30	15	60%	10	40%
31-40	5	55.55%	4	44.44%
41-50	2	50%	2	50%
> 50	0	0%	4	100%

# December 2018

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	1	50%	1	50%
10-20	18	51.42%	17	48.57%
21-30	11	37.93%	18	62.06%
31-40	3	23.07%	10	76.92%
41-50	1	14.28%	6	85.71%
> 50	0	0%	0	0%



# January 2019

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	7	46.66%	8	53.33%
10-20	17	39.53%	26	60.46%
21-30	7	43.75%	9	56.25%
31-40	2	18.18%	9	81.81%
41-50	2	40%	3	60%
> 50	0	0%	1	100%

# Febreuary 2019

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	11	78.57%	3	21.42%
10-20	17	44.73%	21	55.26%
21-30	12	50%	12	50%
31-40	3	30%	7	70%
41-50	3	33.33%	6	66.66%
> 50	0	0%	3	100%

# March 2019

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
< 10	4	44.44%	5	55.55%
10-20	32	53.33%	28	46.66%
21-30	13	40.62%	19	59.37%
31-40	4	33.33%	8	66.66%
41-50	1	14.28%	6	85.71%
> 50	0	0%	2	100%

## Discussion

From 1199 cases,, 514 male and 685 female,, cases only 42.86 percent of male rate and 57.13 percent of female rate

Among all ages group it was recorded that infection in female more than male, its also increased more during september 159 cases and july 132 cases, decreased in october 64 cases

Highest percentage 64.39 of female in july

Lowest percentage 39.53 of male in december.

## Conclusions

From this study we conclude the inflammation of the appendix should be treated as soon as possible due to:

- Continue of inflammation lead to multiple complications such as perforation, peritonitis and also death
- The sever pain start with the condition that patient can not tolerate it

## reference

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*Thank you*°



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