

Evaluation and management of small bowel obstruction: An Original Research.

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Abstract

The purpose of the present research was to evaluate and assess the management of various cases of small bowel obstruction.

Methodology: Eighty cases of small bowel obstruction observed in this study presented with common symptoms of abdominal distension, absence of flatus and/or faeces.

Results: Abdominal tenderness was the commonest finding during per abdomen examination. Adhesion was the commonest aetiology observed in this study followed by obstructed hernia. General trend of reporting to the hospital was observed to be on the third day of onset. Higher incidence of small bowel obstruction was observed in cases in sixth decade of life. There was predominance among the males and in cases belonging to lower socio-economic class.

Conclusion: Adhesions and hernias are the most common causes of obstruction as well as of bowel ischemia, necrosis, and perforation

Keywords:

Bowel: Diagnosis Distension Duodenum Obstruction Surgery