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Analysis of Early versus Delayed Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis

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Liaqat Ali*[1], Adnan Badar[2]

[1]Associate Professor Anatomy Swat Medical College, Swat, Pakistan

[2]Assistant Professor Anatomy Swat Medical College, Swat, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Biliary disease is a disorder of major portion of digestive tract. So that, the basic aim of the study is to analyse the early versus delayed laparoscopic cholecystectomy for acute cholecystitis. This descriptive study was conducted in Swat medical college during June 2020 to January 2021. This study was conducted with the permission of ethical committee of hospitals. There were 70 patients that were included in this study. All patients were subjected to laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The data was collected from 70 patients. The data was divided into two groups, one was early group and one was delayed group. Both groups contain 35 patients. The data of these two groups were compared in terms of age, pathological parameters and ultrasound findings. It is concluded that both methods of laparoscopic cholecystectomies are reasonable and safe in acute cholecystitis patients.

INTRODUCTION

Biliary disease is a disorder of major portion of digestive tract. Among these is cholelithiasis, which causes general medical affliction, and henceforth requires careful intercession for all out fix. Gallstone disease is multiple times more normal in women than men [1]. Acute cholecystitis is a significant intricacy of gallstones. In the previous a very long while, research has been conducted along a few roads to develop less obtrusive, less agonizing, and more affordable methods of gallstone treatment. Such methods like oral desaturation agents, contact dissolution agents, and extracorporeal stun wave lithotripsy, are limited by stone substance, size, and number [2].

In addition, they leave a flawless gallbladder already known to hold lithogenic bile. In this way, these nonoperative methods are inadequate for an enormous extent of gallstone patients and can't guarantee a lasting fix from gallstone disease [3]. Henceforth, cholecystectomy remains the treatment of decision for gallstone disease. Open cholecystectomy remains the criterion for suggestive cholelithiasis for longer than a century. Nonetheless, in the most recent decade, the introduction of LS strategy to perform cholecystectomy has revolutionized this procedure [4].

Two methodologies are accessible for the treatment of acute cholecystitis; the main methodology is ahead of schedule (inside 7 days of beginning of manifestations) [5,6] laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) as definitive therapy subsequent to setting up diagnosis and careful wellness of the patient in a similar emergency clinic admission. The other methodology is moderate treatment which is effective in 90% of the cases and then delayed cholecystectomy is performed in the hospital admission after a time frame 10 weeks [7]. The decision of approach depends upon clinic framework, careful ability, and patient's condition.

The main objective of the study is to analyse the early versus delayed laparoscopic cholecystectomy for acute cholecystitis.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This descriptive study was conducted in Swat medical college during June 2020 to January 2021. This study was conducted with the permission of ethical committee of hospitals. There were 70 patients that were included in this study.

The data was collected from acute cholecystitis patients and they randomly assigned to receive either early laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 72 hours of admission or initial conservative treatment followed by delayed interval surgery 5-10 weeks later. On admission, a detailed history was taken. Intensive general physical assessment and foundational assessment was done for each patient. Important investigations were done, which included total hemogram, pee assessment, urea, creatinine, blood sugar, serum electrolytes, LFT's, serum amylase, and lipase where indicated, besides X-beam chest, electrocardiogram, and USG abdomen. Postoperatively, the patients were allowed oral admission 5-10 hrs after medical procedure in the event that they had no sickness or spewing. Help with discomfort was obtained by intramuscular diclofenac infusion, which was changed to oral once quiet was allowed orally.

The data was collected and analysed by using SPSS version 19. All the values were expressed in mean and standard deviation.

RESULTS

The data was collected from 70 patients. The data was divided into two groups, one was early group (Group A) and one was delayed group (Group B). Both groups contain 35 patients. The data of these two groups were compared in terms of age, pathological parameters and ultrasound findings.

Table No. 01: USG findings in Group A and Group B

Variables	**Group A**	**Group B**	***P* value**
Distended GB	6 (24.7%)	6 (24.7)	0.03
Thickened GB	12 (47.3%)	13 (51.3%)	0.67
Murphy's sign	2 (8%)	3 (12%)	0.45
Gall stones	3 (12%)	2 (8%)	0.91
Pericholecystic fluid	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	0.91

In our study, conversion to open cholecystectomy was done in 4 patients due to dense adhesions. The early LC was done in 29 patients and delayed LC was done in 31 patients. Conversion rate of OC was 15% in early group and 9% in delayed group.

Table No. 02: Comparison of conversion to open cholecystectomy in both groups.

Procedure	Early	Delayed	*P* value
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	19	21	
Conversion to open cholecystectomy	6	4	
Conversion rate	15%	9%	0.67

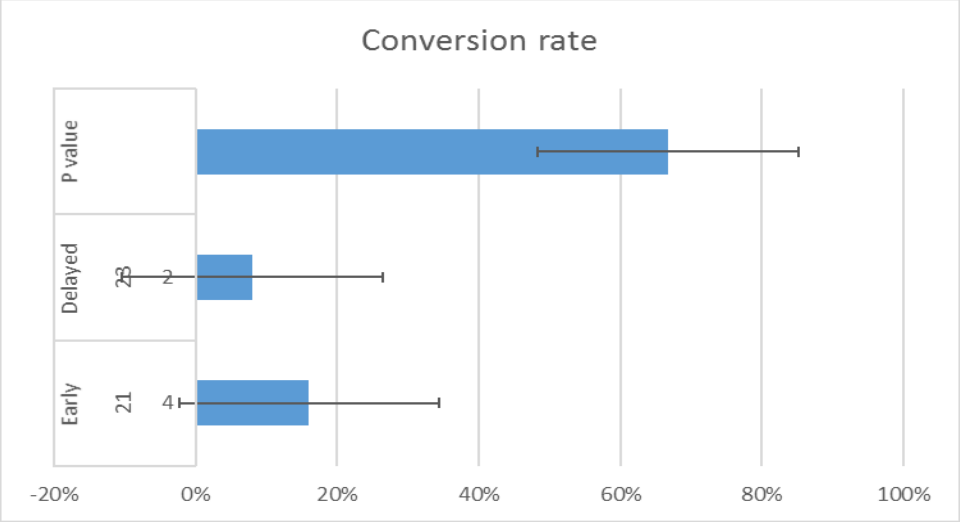

Figure 01: Comparison of conversion to open cholecystectomy in both groups.

Table No. 03: Comparison of early and delayed LC.

Groups	Early	Delayed	*P*-value
Age	46.381 ± 13.57	51.26 ± 10.05	0.32
Sex	9 : 16	7 : 18	0.999
Duration of symptoms	34.64 ± 22.01	37.1 ± 22.30	0.21
TLC	10710 (6500–23200)	12100 (6600–18100)	0.341
Total bilirubin	0.86 (0.5–1.03)	1.9 (0.7–2.6)	0.05
SGOT	35 (15–94)	76 (14–99)	0.06
SGPT	38 (12–55)	98 (12–92)	0.09
Thickened GB	12 (47.3%)	13 (51.3%)	0.03
Distended GB	6 (24.7%)	6 (24.7)	0.67

DISCUSSION

In relation to the morbidity analysis, there is a factor that has not been measured, which we believe may be of great interest and, in some way, a crucial factor in supporting the EC as the most optimal treatment for acute cholecystitis [8]. This factor is the assessment, within the DC group, of the medical complications arising during the medical treatment of cholecystitis, as well as the deterioration in health of patients occurring between the index episode and the elective cholecystectomy [9].

The specialized contrast of LC is identified with usable discoveries during early medical procedure. An ailing GB containing tainted bile is regularly found in intense cholecystitis. We accept that few specialized central issues must be remembered while performing lap medical procedure for intense cholecystitis. For a decent presentation of Calot's triangle, an extra port can be helpful. Decompression of GB permits better getting a handle on of GB by grasper. In the event that accessible, ultrasonic dissector and coagulator ought to be utilized for adhesionolysis. [10]. In spite of the fact that there are not a few studies which compared the difference in the blood misfortune, more blood misfortune in early gathering is due to profoundly vascular adhesions around incendiary GB [11].

With the expanded involvement with laparoscopy, specialists began to endeavor early laparoscopic cholecystectomy for intense cholecystitis. Be that as it may, early laparoscopic cholecystectomy is still performed by just a minority of specialists. Moreover, the specific planning, expected advantages, and cost-viability of LC in the treatment of intensely aggravated gallbladder have not been unmistakably settled and keep on being disputable [12]. Despite the fact that activity inside 72 hrs from the beginning of manifestations has been suggested, such an early medical procedure isn't generally conceivable in clinical practice in view of strategic difficulties in working such patients on a crisis premise.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded both methods of laparoscopic cholecystectomies are reasonable and safe in acute cholecystitis patients. Delayed LC is associated with lower change rate as compared to early LC and early avoids the issue of failed moderate management and repetitive side effects which required crisis medical procedure.

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