



## ACUTE APPENDICITIS: CAUSES, CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT

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**Abstract:** This article describes the causes, clinical signs, diagnostic methods, and principles of surgical treatment of acute appendicitis, one of the most common acute diseases in surgery. Acute appendicitis often begins suddenly and, without timely treatment, can lead to severe complications of peritonitis. The article analyzes the mechanism of disease development, main symptoms, and differential diagnosis. Information is also provided on modern surgical methods - open laparoscopic appendectomy. This scientific work has both theoretical and practical significance for students and doctors of medical universities.

**Keywords:** acute appendicitis, appendicitis, abdominal pain, surgery, appendectomy, laparoscopy, diagnosis, complications.

**Introduction.** Acute appendicitis is one of the most frequent diseases in general surgery and requires emergency medical care. This disease is characterized by inflammation of the appendix and can occur in all age groups. The incidence of appendicitis is especially high in young and middle-aged people. The risk of acute appendicitis lies in the fact that it is accompanied by short-term, severe complications - perforation, peritonitis can lead to sepsis. Obstruction of the cecal cavity plays a significant role in the development of the disease. This condition can be caused by stones, enlargement of lymphoid tissues, or parasites. As a result, the appendix becomes compressed, blood circulation is disrupted, and an inflammatory process develops. Clinically, the disease is initially characterized by pain around the neck and later spreads to the right iliac region. Modern medicine has expanded the possibilities of early detection and effective treatment of acute appendicitis. Laboratory tests, ultrasound, and computed tomography are crucial for diagnosis. The main treatment method is surgical, which prevents the development of complications after removing the appendix. The purpose of this article is to scientifically explain the etiology, clinical signs, and surgical treatment methods of acute appendicitis.

**Main part.** Acute appendicitis is an emergency surgical disease characterized by inflammation of the appendix. This disease is one of the most frequently operated pathologies among abdominal organs and occupies an important place in surgical practice. Acute appendicitis, if not detected and treated in a timely manner, can lead to life-threatening complications. Several main factors contribute to the development of acute appendicitis. The most common cause is the occlusion of the appendix. This condition is caused by stones (coprolites), hyperplasia of lymphoid tissue, parasites, or foreign bodies. After the cavity closes, the appendix calms down, blood circulation is disrupted, and bacterial inflammation develops. As a result, the tissues may swell and undergo necrosis.

Clinical signs of the disease develop gradually. Initially, pain appears in the patient's indicator and in the pineal gland.



In a few hours, the pain radiates to the right iliac region and increases. Along with pain, discomfort, vomiting, decreased appetite, and fever are observed. The patient experiences general weakness and increased pain during movement.

Physical examination reveals pain in the right iliac region and protective muscle tension. Shchetkin-Blumberg, Rovzing, and Sitkovsky's biclassical symptoms are important in diagnosing appendicitis. Laboratory tests show an increase in leukocyte inflammation.

In modern diagnostics, instrumental studies are widely used. Ultrasonography is considered a safe and effective method for diagnosing acute appendicitis. In complex cases, computed tomography helps to clarify the diagnosis. These methods are especially important in cases of atypical appendicitis. The main method of treatment for acute appendicitis is surgical intervention. Appendectomy can be performed with an open or laparoscopic cucumber. Open appendectomy is a traditional method used in most hospitals. Laparoscopic appendectomy is minimally invasive, ensures faster patient recovery, and postoperative complications are less frequent. In the postoperative period, antibiotic therapy, painkillers, and a prescription are recommended to the patient. For the prevention of complications, the patient must be under medical supervision. Timely surgical intervention leads to the patient's complete recovery.

Preventive measures include healthy eating, preventing constipation, and not being indifferent to abdominal pain. Delay in acute appendicitis increases the risk of serious complications.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, acute appendicitis is one of the most common diseases in general surgery and requires emergency medical care. The main risk of this disease is its rapid development and, if not treated in a timely manner, leading to life-threatening complications such as peritonitis and sepsis. Therefore, early detection and proper treatment of acute appendicitis are of great importance. Closure of the appendix cavity, bacterial infection, and circulatory disorders play a significant role in the development of the disease. The specificity of clinical signs helps the doctor in making a correct diagnosis. Modern diagnostic methods, in particular ultrasound and computed tomography, allow for accurate diagnosis in complex situations.

Surgical treatment of acute appendicitis is considered the most effective. Open laparoscopic appendectomy methods are widely used, depending on the patient's general condition and stage of the disease. The advantages of laparoscopic acupuncture are explained by the patient's rapid recovery and the low frequency of postoperative complications.

This article scientifically substantiates the etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, and surgical treatment methods of acute appendicitis. This information has important theoretical and practical significance for medical students and will be useful in providing emergency surgical care in the future.

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