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				(%18.4)	25
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Urgent Surgical Management for Small Bowel Obstruction

Radwan AL-Ahmad*

Abstract

This retrospective study aims to assess the causes of the small bowel obstruction and their management during the last six years (1998-2003) in the Central Emergency Department at Al-Mowassat University Hospital in Damascus. This study included 163 patients, treated surgically and urgently for small bowel obstruction.

The patients were divided according to age and sex groups. Males (87 cases) were generally affected more than females (49 cases), and the proportion of the affected males were double than that of the females at the age group older than 61 years . We found that the main incidence of small bowel obstruction noticed between the 21-60 years age groups.

Adhesions were the most common cause of the obstruction (44 cases; 32.4%), followed by bands obstruction (26 cases;19.1%), and external hernias (18cases;13.2%).

Resection and primary anastomosis was carried out in two layers manner and without protecting the anastomosis in 31 cases (22.8%), adhesionlysis in 39 cases (28.7%),and deviscaus of fibrous bands in 25 cases (18.4%), the rest of the cases were dealt with various surgical management.

8 patients died(the mortality was 5.9%), no anastomotic description noticed, but we encountered two cases of external bilious fistula (1.5%), and bleeding discharge through the drain in one case (0.73%).

We believe that speedy diagnosis, preparing the patients for early and urgently surgical management for bowel obstruction, associated with educating the patients and medical staff involved in such cases and quickly encouraging patients to seek a medical consultation when doubt in founding the bowel obstruction, is mandatory to avoid complications of late cases for bowel obstruction

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15.44	21	14.28	7	16.09	14	30 - 21
15.34	25	20.41	10	17.24	15	40 - 31
15.44	21	20.41	10	12.64	11	50 - 41
15.70	20	16.33	8	13.79	12	60 - 51
12.50	17	6.12	3	16.09	14	70 - 61
8.09	11	8.16	4	8.04	7	80-71
1.47	2	2.04	1	1.15	1	90 -81
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%		
18.38	25	
7.35	10	
9.56	13	
6.62	9	
6.62	9	
3.68	5	
2.94	4	
1.47	2	
0.74	1	
2.21	3	
1.47	2	
2.21	3	
0.74	1	
3.68	5	
32.35	44	
100	136	

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%		
32.35	44	
8.09	11	
19.12	26	()
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3.68	5	
3.68	5	
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%		
22.79	31	
3.68	5	
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18.38	25	
7.35	10	
2.94	4	
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1.47	2	
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2.21	3	
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%		
0.74	1	
1.47	2	
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1.47	2	
2.21	3	
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5.15	7	
5.88	8	
2.94	4	
75.74	103	
100	136	

(7)

Mucha.P (1987) N=314 %	Landercasper.J (1993) N=150 %	Seror.D (1993) N=80 %	Mohamed.A.Y (1997) N=68 %	George.M (2000) N=310 %	(2003) N=136 %	
49	52	81	56	66	32	
15	9	9	25	4	13	
16	11	7	3	3	8	
1	-	-	4	8	1.5	
19	28	3	12	19	44.9	

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