

Original Research Article

Gallbladder perforation: management in a tertiary care centre

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ABSTRACT

Background: Retrospective study in the management of perforated gallbladder and clinical outcome in a tertiary care centre.

Methods: Total of 583 patients underwent laparoscopic or open cholecystectomy between 2015 to 2017. Out of these eleven patients had perforated gallbladder (1.9%). Niemeier' classification used for gallbladder perforation. Both Ultrasonography and Abdominal computerized tomography was used in this study. The parameters like age, gender, method of management, diagnostic procedures, time between date of admission to time of surgery, surgical treatment, duration of hospital stay and post-operative morbidity were evaluated.

Results: Out of the eleven cases, eight patients were male and three were female. Nine patients were above the age of fifty years. According to Niemer classification, seven patients had type I perforation, three patients had type II perforation and one had type one perforation. Out of the eleven cases, eight were clinically diagnosed to be acute cholecystitis and three were clinically diagnosed to have peritonitis. The cases diagnosed to have peritonitis-underwent immediate intervention. The remaining eight cases were initially managed conservatively with intravenous antibiotics, imaging and workup was done, following which intervention was done.

Conclusions: Early diagnosis and emergency surgical treatment of gallbladder perforation with peritonitis is of crucial importance. If the patient is stable then intervention after optimising has better outcome. Abdominal computerized tomography for acute cholecystitis patients may contribute to the preoperative diagnosis of gallbladder perforation.

Keywords: Acute cholecystitis, Gallbladder perforation, Computer tomography in acute abdomen