

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Abdominal wound dehiscence either partial or complete, a common complication of laparotomy and causes a significant mortality and morbidity, with prolonged hospital stay and repeated surgical interventions. So if any system to predict possibility of wound dehiscence, prophylactic retention suturing can be done to prevent adverse events. This study is done to compare such Retention suturing with conventional primary closure in Emergency Laparotomies done for perforation peritonitis.

The objective of this study was to assess the reduced rate of dehiscence in midline laparotomy using prophylactic retention sutures in high- risk patients.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Our study included 60 patients who underwent Emergency laparotomy for perforation peritonitis under regional or general anaesthesia were randomized into two groups of 30 each. The study group with monitoring of wound healing, pain, hospital stay, wound gaping, wound infection, evisceration in post operative period.

RESULTS

In our study, we have derived that , 14 out of 30 patients (46.7%) who underwent convention primary closure developed wound dehiscence when compared to 3 out of 30(10.0%) in prophylactic retention suturing group . 17 out of 60 patients underwent re-surgery.

Also there was significant difference in the post operative pain(p-0.001) and duration of hospital stay(p-.001) lesser in retention suturing group.

CONCLUSION

Study concludes that Prophylactic Retention suturing in patients with perforation peritonitis undergoing emergency midline laparotomy decreases the incidence of wound dehiscence, reduces pain and lessens hospital stay in high risk patients, when compared with conventional primary wound closure.

KEYWORDS: prophylactic, Retention suturing, perforation peritonitis, wound gaping