

A STUDY OF THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

BACK GROUND & AIM:

Vermiform appendix (VA) a vestigial organ present in the right iliac fossa, variable in its position and length. The aim of this study is an attempt to throw a fresh light on a matter thoroughly to determine the incidence of various appendicular position, and morphology which will enable surgeon to correlate these observations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present study was done on fifty patients during abdominal surgeries. The position, length, external diameter, extent of mesoappendix, appendicular artery, relation of base to caecal wall and spinoumbilical line were observed.

RESULTS:

Right illac fossa was found to be most common location of vermiform appendix. The frequency of clock position was more in 12o'clock position. The direction of the tip of appendix was upwards in 58%. The position of base of appendix was found commonly in posterior caecal wall 54% and 38% corresponds to spinoumbilical line Retro caecal position was most common in both sexes. The average length in adults was 7.68cm. The maximum length was 12cm & shortest length was 4cm. The average external

diameter in adults was 7.19mm. In 2% of individuals there were more than one appendicular artery. In the present study, one bifid appendix was found.

CONCLUSION:

Thorough knowledge about anatomy and variation of appendix is very important to surgeons while performing appendicectomy and reconstructive surgeries of biliary tract, urinary tract, where appendix is used as conduit.

Key Words

Vermiform Appendix, Retrocaecal, Bifid appendix, Conduit, Appendicectomy.