

“EFFECTIVENESS OF SEPRAFILM AS ADHESION BARRIER FOLLOWING ABDOMINOPELVIC SURGERY”

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Post operative adhesions form one of the most common complication following abdominopelvic surgeries . the consequence of adhesion leads to lifelong morbidity and form major burden in surgeons operating for the second time.Few complications of adhesions include postoperative adhesive colic,bowel obstruction and female infertility

Frequent readmissions leads to mobility of patients.Difficulty in resurgery on opening the abdomen for the second time comprises an important outcome of adhesions.Adhesiolysis stays atemporary mainstay treatment to remove adhesions as they tend to reccur following subsequent surgeries. There is need for thorough understanding of the formation adhesions,which is mainly due to reaction of the peritoneum with the intestinal loops which comes in contact with it,the complication of peritonitis,the pathology of bowel obstruction and the evolution of the adhesion barrier.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

a) AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Effectiveness of Seprafilm as adhesion barrier among patients undergoingelective laparotomy.

e) METHOD OF COLLECTION OF DATA

a. Patients under the study group will be subjected to placement ofseprafilm.

b. Contrast Enhanced Computerised Tomogram will be performed for all the patients (both study and control) during 20th post operative day

DISCUSSION

Results In our study distribution of age is categorised into age <40, 41-50 and 51-60. The Mean age in cases is 46.2 and in control group was 46.36. The p value is 0.963 which is not significant. Thus in our study age does not contribute in formation of adhesions for the placement of Sepra. In this study male:female ratio in the study group is 11:19 and in the control group is 12:18. The p value is 0.946 which is not significant. Thus male and female have equal preponderance in formation of postoperative adhesions thus. In this study 17 cases in the study group and 15 cases in the control group had previous history of surgery. There is no specific difference in the changes in adhesions in previous history of laparotomy done.

favouring application of seprafilm in both sex 3 patients developed postoperative fever which settled before 3rd postoperative day. 1 case developed wound infection which was managed conservatively. In the control group 9 cases developed fever which settled within 3rd post operative day. 4 patients developed postoperative pain till 7th day which may attribute to formation of adhesions as all developed adhesions in the 20th day CT.

CONCLUSION

Out of 30 patients only 4 patients developed minimal adhesions as compared to 16 patients who developed adhesions in the control group as evident by the 20th 90 day CT. The p value 0.037 which is significant thus proving the effectiveness of seprafilm as an adhesion barrier in abdominopelvic surgery.