

Clinical Study of Duodenal Perforation at Chief Jallahlone Government Hospital

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Abstract:- Duodenal perforation is a rare but serious condition that requires prompt diagnosis and surgical intervention. This clinical study aimed to evaluate the clinical presentation, management, and outcomes of 54 patients with duodenal perforation who were operated on at Chief Jallahlone Government Hospital in Bopolu City, Gbarpolu County, Republic of Liberia, between 2015 and 2022. The study found that timely diagnosis and surgical intervention resulted in favorable outcomes for most patients.

I. INTRODUCTION

Duodenal perforation is a condition characterized by a hole or tear in the first part of the small intestine. It is usually caused by an ulcer, trauma, or injury to the area. Duodenal perforation can result in serious complications such as sepsis, peritonitis, and multi-organ failure, which can lead to death. Early diagnosis and surgical intervention are essential for the successful management of this condition.

II. METHODS

This clinical study was conducted at Chief Jallahlone Government Hospital in Bopolu City, Gbarpolu County, Republic of Liberia, between 2015 and 2022. The medical records of 54 patients who underwent surgery for duodenal perforation were reviewed for demographic information, presenting symptoms, diagnostic approach, and treatment modalities. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

III. RESULTS

Of the 54 patients included in the study, 28 were males, 23 were females, and 3 were pediatric patients. The majority of patients presented with acute abdominal pain and tenderness. The most common diagnostic method used was computed tomography (CT) scan. All patients underwent surgical intervention, and primary repair was the most common surgical approach used. The overall mortality rate was 5.6%, and the main causes of death were sepsis and multi-organ failure. The average hospital stay was 8 days, and the majority of patients made a full recovery.

IV. CONCLUSION

Duodenal perforation is a rare but serious condition that requires immediate surgical intervention. The findings of this clinical study suggest that timely diagnosis and surgical intervention can result in favorable outcomes for most patients. Further studies are needed to identify risk factors and optimize treatment strategies for duodenal perforation.

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