

## Acute Pain Abdomen in Post Tubal Ligated Women – A Prospective Study in a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

G. Prasanna, Sudarshan Dash, Shaik Afrah Naaz

Dr. G. Prasanna, C/o G. N. Rao, Falcon Residency, 404-B Block, KIIT Road, Near SBI, Big Bazaar Square, Patia – 751024. Bhubaneswar, Khordha (Dist) Odisha. Mobile: +919437596222, Email: [prassutitanni08@gmail.com](mailto:prassutitanni08@gmail.com)

### Abstract

**Background:** Acute pain abdomen in the reproductive age group women is a relatively common condition with various gynecological and non-gynecological etiological factors. Among the gynecological causes, Torsion of adnexa of the uterus is relatively common.

**Methods:** This study was carried out in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Radiology, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences and hospital Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Inclusion criteria were women of reproductive age group, post tubal ligated women, those with acute abdominal pain diagnosed by USG. Exclusion criteria were pain abdomen caused by Non-gynecological causes as diagnosed by USG, women without permanent tubal ligation. In the study n=20 cases with acute abdominal pain. A detailed history was obtained including the duration of married life, type of pain, its radiation, localization were established. A complete clinical examination was done. Patients underwent USG for diagnosis and these patients underwent Laparoscopic surgery and the intra-operative findings of each patient were recorded. **Results:** During the study period 20 cases were detected the age range was from 29-40 years the average age was  $33.06 \pm 2.89$  years. The duration of married life was 7 -14 years and an average were  $9.9 \pm 2.15$  years. The parity range was from 2-4 in most of the cases. Most of the cases were diagnosed as *Hydrosalpinx* in 10 cases, cysts were found in 4 cases postoperative adhesions were found in 2 cases ruptured corpus luteum was found in 1 case. **Conclusion:** Acute abdominal pain in women with a history of tubal ligation should arise a high degree of suspicion of torsion hydrosalpinx or hematosalpinx. Therefore, elective bilateral salpingectomy must be considered in patients with permanent sterilization in order to prevent future development of hydrosalpinx and to reduce the burden on health care system especially in developing countries like India where the health resources are already strained to the maximum.