

Efficacy of Diagnostic Laparoscopy in The Management Chronic Abdominal Pain

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Abstract

Background: Chronic abdominal pain is often presenting a diagnostic challenge because of a large number of cases presented with this problem. Diagnostic laparoscopy is a minimally invasive procedure that could be used to diagnose chronic abdominal pain. The current aimed to analyze the diagnostic and therapeutic value of laparoscopy in the management of chronic abdominal pain. **Methods:** The consecutive patients presented to the department of General surgery were selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A detailed history, clinical features, biochemical, radiological, endoscopic investigations were done. All necessary pre-operative investigations were carried out and patients were evaluated for fitness for anesthesia. Patients were kept nil by mouth for 12 hours before surgery. The diagnostic laparoscopy was performed under general anesthesia. **Results:** 51.42% of cases were having a history of abdominal pain duration between 3 – 12 months, 28.57% had a history between 12 – 18 months and 20% had a history of abdominal pain between 18 – 36 months. Most of the patients in our study of n=18(51.43%) patients presented with periumbilical region pain followed by lower abdominal pain in n=8(22.86%) and the pain in the upper abdomen were found in n=6(17.14%) cases and diffuse pain was found in n=3(8.57%). **Conclusion:** The diagnostic and therapeutic efficacy of laparoscopy is good in the management of patients with chronic abdominal pain in whom the conventional methods of investigations have failed to elicit the cause of pain. It appears to be a safe, quick, and effective modality of investigation. The ability to offer treatment simultaneously is the most important beneficial aspect of this procedure.