

## A Study of Management of Liver Abscess in a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

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### Abstract

**Background:** Liver abscess is common in developing countries of the world. The mainline of management is percutaneous drainage with medical management. This is a prospective study designed to compare percutaneous needle aspiration (PNA) with percutaneous drainage PCD with the outcome, length of hospital stays, clinical improvement, time for total/ near-total resolution, and duration for IV antibiotics administration. **Method:** This prospective study was conducted in the Department of General Surgery, Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Naganoor, Karimnagar. Patients diagnosed with liver abscesses were included in the study. A detailed evaluation of history, clinical examination, and appropriate investigations were done. **Results:** In this study out of n=25 cases of group I comorbidities were found in n=10(40%) of cases which included Diabetes mellitus in n=6 cases and cardiovascular disease in n=4 cases. In group II cases a total of n=9 cases were found with comorbidities and out of which n=6 were diabetes mellitus and n=3 cases were with cardiovascular disease. The mean volume of aspirate in group I was 110.5 ml and in group II it was 101.23 ml. The important organism isolated from cases was E.coli. **Conclusion:** Liver abscess commonly affects males, and it is known to occur commonly in patients with diabetes mellitus. The important causative organism is E.coli, for abscesses that are small conservative medical management is sufficient. However, in large abscess cases, catheter drainage may be opted for because of better results. Surgical procedures may be limited to those cases where peritonitis is known to occur.