

A Study of Anatomical Positions of Vermiform Appendix in Human Cadaver

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Abstract

Background Vermiform appendix is considered as a vestigial structure situated in right iliac fossa. It is long and narrow tubular structure with small lumen that is blocked at the end and suspended by mesoappendix. It basically consists of lymphoid follicles present between mucosa and muscle layer. The position of appendix is found to be variable in population and the study of these variations helps in correct interpretations of CT and MRI scans done in cases of appendicitis and during surgical procedures. **Methods:** The study was done in the Department of Anatomy, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, RIMS, Adilabad. A total of 28 human Cadavers were dissected in the Anatomy and variations of the presentations were studied. The study included 21 (75%) male and 7 (25%) female cadavers. **Results:** The positions of appendix were detected by dissection; the most common position of appendix was pelvic position in male was in 11 (52.38%) of the total 21 male cadavers. In female cadavers 3 (42.86%) of the total 7 cadavers studied were having the pelvic presentation. Therefore pelvic presentation was found in 50% of all cadavers studied. The lengths of appendices were measured from the base of the appendix to the tip of the appendix and in males the minimum length was found to be 4.5 and maximum length was found to be 7.5 cms. The Mean length of the male was found to be 5.95 ± 0.92 cms. Similarly in female cadaver the minimum length was found to be 4.5 cms and maximum length was found to be 6.0 cms and the Mean length of all the cases was found to be 5.5 ± 0.48 cms. **Conclusion:** Appendix has great variations in different races and communities. It was observed in this group of population that most common presentation was pelvic type and the relations of all the appendices dissected was same no abnormalities were found. Appendicitis is not an uncommon condition and requires surgery. General surgeons and practitioners must have the knowledge about variations and presentations of appendix for better surgical outcomes.