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Hepatic abscess: Retrospective and multicentric study of 124 observations to the university hospital of conakry

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Supportive collection in a newly formed cavity of the hepatic parenchyma; the hepatic abscess is a frequent and serious disease especially in the countries in the process of development. The goal of this retrospective and multicentric study was to determine the frequency, the epidemiologic, clinical and therapeutic aspects of this visceral affection at the departments of surgery of the University Hospital of Donka and the friendship hospital Sino-Guinean of Kipe from 2012 to 2016. For this period, 158 patients were hospitalized for the liver abscesses of 124 cases were included for the study. The frequency of the 124 cases compared to the whole of the hospitalizations was 1, 56 %. For the 124 cases selected, the male prevalence is clear with a sex-ratio H/F of 4, 42; Just as that of the young adults with a frequency of 47, 36 % from 25

to 34 years. The abscess was amoebic in 92, 10 % cases, bacterial in 7, 90 percent. In more than 50 % of the cases, the evolution exceeded two weeks. The principal signs observed were the hepatic pains in 100 % cases, the fever in 97, 36 and the hepatomegaly in 93, 42 % of the cases. The echography carried out in 104 cases out of 124 was of a great contribution for the diagnosis of the disease and its localization. The surgical drainage after laparotomy was the principal treatment used with a rate of 80, 26 % of 9, and 21 %. The suppuration was the principal post operational complication: 6, 55 %. It was important to reinforced medical education, to improve and make more accessible the average diagnoses and therapeutic.

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