



Individualized Local Wound Complications in Abdomen Undergoing in Adult Patients

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Abdominal surgery refers to surgical procedures performed on a person's abdomen to diagnose or treat a medical condition. Abdominal surgery can relieve a variety of abdominal symptoms, including pain from injury, trauma, and a ruptured appendix, and can control internal bleeding. Abdominal surgery treats conditions that affect the abdomen, including the stomach, small intestine, spleen, appendix, and colon (or rectum). Surgery may be necessary for many reasons, including Infections, tumors, hernia repair, and even intestinal disease. Most of these procedures traditionally require opening the abdomen through a large incision and are called a laparotomy. This is considered a major surgery followed by recovery and downtime. However, newer techniques have paved the way for laparoscopic surgery, which requires only very small incisions with less scarring and less postoperative pain. A tube that is inserted and connected to a video camera allows the surgeon to see inside the abdomen as a guide during surgery. Surgical instruments are also designed to work with this tube, eliminating the need to make any large incisions. As a result, patients recover faster from the procedure with minimal bleeding and scarring. It also greatly reduces the risk of infection. This minimally invasive approach to abdominal surgery has recently become increasingly popular as laparoscopic techniques continue to improve. There are several abdominal surgeries, each performed using different techniques.

Appendectomy

An appendectomy is the surgical removal of the appendix. This is a common emergency surgery done to treat appendicitis, an inflammatory disease of the appendix. The cecum is a small tubular pouch attached to the large intestine. It is located in the lower right part of the abdomen. Appendectomy is the standard treatment for appendicitis. It is important to remove the appendix as soon as possible before it ruptures. After an appendectomy, most people recover quickly without any complications.

Cholecystectomy

A cholecystectomy is a surgical procedure to remove the gallbladder, a pear-shaped organ just below the liver in the upper right part of the abdomen. The gallbladder collects and stores bile, a digestive fluid produced by the liver. Cholecystectomy is a common surgery with a low risk of complications. In most cases, patients can go home on the day of their cholecystectomy.

Anorectal surgery

The anorectal disease affects the anus and rectum. Fissures, fistulae, condylomata, and hemorrhoids are among the most common anorectal diseases. In some cases, symptoms such as pain, itching, burning, bleeding, and swelling can have a significant impact on the patient's lifestyle. Most conditions are benign, but careful evaluation by a professional is important to rule out anal cancer and other serious conditions.

Resection of the large intestine

A colectomy is an operation to remove all or part of the colon. This surgery is also known as a colectomy. The large intestine is also called the colon or large intestine. This surgery is also known as a colectomy. The large intestine is also called the colon. Surgery can be done laparoscopically or openly. Depending on the surgery that one has, the surgeon will make one or more cuts (incisions) in the abdomen.

Small bowel resection

Various conditions can damage the small intestine. Intestinal resection is a surgical procedure that removes the small intestine. It can be used to treat certain cancers, such as polyps, and pre-cancers. It can also be used in non-cancer cases such as bleeding, infected or severe ulcers, Crohn's disease, local ileitis and enteritis, intestinal obstruction, certain birth defects, and small bowel injury.

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Hernia surgery

Hernias are usually treated surgically. There are three main types of hernia surgery: open hernia repair, laparoscopic hernia repair, and robotic hernia repair. In an open hernia repair, an incision or cut is made in the groin. The surgeon then pushes the hernia back into the abdomen and reinforces the abdominal wall with sutures/stitches or synthetic mesh. Most patients will go home within hours after surgery and recover within a few days.

Patients undergoing abdominal surgery are closely monitored for potential complications and risks which may include pain,

scar tissue, bleeding, infection, shock, paralytic ileus, and temporary paralysis of the intestine. These complications can be prevented by providing sterile technique and aseptic postoperative care. The pain can be managed with pain relievers, but a round of antibiotics will keep the infection from developing. For many people, it takes about a month or two months or may be six weeks, before they want to heal from a tummy tuck. The average time is to avoid putting too much pressure on the abdomen during that time.