



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

RETROSPECTIVE AUDIT OF TOTAL SURGICAL CASES IN IMRAN IDREES TEACHING HOSPITAL, A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN LAST ONE YEAR

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**Abstract:**  
**Objectives;** To study the total surgical cases took place in Imran Idrees teaching hospital in last one year.  
**Methodology:** A retrospective observational descriptive study conducted to evaluate all surgical procedures in Imran Idrees teaching hospital. For this purpose, all the bed head tickets of patients admitted in the hospital from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023 were collected.  
**Results:** out of total 600 patients 55% were male 45% were females. 58% surgeries were performed under general anesthesia 24% under spinal anesthesia and 18% under local anesthesia.  
**Conclusion:** Study concluded that the frequency of the following surgeries was occurred.  
 a. Lapchole  
 b. Hernioplasty  
 c. Tonsillectomy  
 d. Phaco  
 e. Appendectomy

**Keywords;** lapchole, tonsillectomy, appendectomy, phaco, retrospective

**Cite this Article as:** Haider I., Iman H., Hamid H., Aliza Imtiaz A., Ali M.S., Ijaz R.,; *Retrospective audit of total surgical cases in Imran Idrees teaching hospital, a tertiary care hospital in last one year; SIAL J Med. Sci. June-2024 V-2 (Issue-04):24-28*

Introduction

Surgical operations are a type of medical treatment that include an incision with instruments and are often conducted in an operating room with the anaesthetic and the respiratory help.<sup>1</sup> Surgical treatment is critical for addressing a wide range of health disorders, including accidents, obstructed labor, cancer, infections, and cardiovascular disease, and is a key component of a functional health system. Surgical treatment demands the coordination of competent human resources, specialized supplies, and infrastructure.<sup>2</sup>

New Surgical innovation is dependent on patient safety and quality of life, which necessitates a significant reduction in the iatrogenic impact. Almost four decades ago, the surgeon's hands were removed from the body of the patient and small-scale surgical devices (introduced through small incisions) were used to replace big surgical access to the target organs. This minimally invasive method lead to a lower surgical insult with significant advantages to patients in terms of reduced pain and the reduced post-operative morbidity, as well as an earlier return to daily activities

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and was possibly considered the most significant change in surgical practice.<sup>3</sup>

In recent years, access to safe surgical treatment has been identified as a serious worldwide and public health challenge. It is projected that access to the basic surgical treatment might save 77 million disability adjusted life years.<sup>3</sup>

In Pakistan, acute surgical illnesses cause 187 fatalities per 100,000 people, compared to 164 deaths per 100,000 people caused by infections. The secretariat of the World Health Assembly (WHA) reiterates that surgical treatment is one of the most essential components of primary healthcare, yet more than 2,000 million people in Pakistan lack access to even basic surgical care. This WHA resolution regards safe surgical and anaesthetic treatment as a fundamental human right and an essential component of universal healthcare.<sup>4</sup>

However, the data related to the surgical procedures is not available regarding our area specifically, Sialkot particularly and Punjab generally. Therefore, the result of the study would bridge the gap which is still evident in published literature.

An observational retrospective study was carried out in Karachi at Al Ibrahim eye hospital to analyze the visual outcome of cataract surgery records of operated cases were taken. Out of total procedures, 18.4% had "good vision", 63.43% had moderate visual impairment and 4.62% had severe visual impairment.<sup>5</sup>

A retrospective comparative study was carried out in District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ) Abbottabad to compare laparoscopic (GA) versus open appendectomy (OA). Time to return to routine activities was recorded 13.4 days in LA while OA it was 19.8 days. Complicated cases reported in LA were 2% whereas in OA they were 7%.<sup>6</sup>

From January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009, to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010, the Department of Urology at Jinnah

Post-graduate Medical Centre in Karachi undertook prospective case series research to assess the patency rate of a functional arteriovenous fistula after two years. A total of 192 individuals experienced arteriovenous fistula development. The mean SD age was 63 13 years, and there were 102 (56%) men and 80 (44%) women.<sup>6</sup> Without the dialysis, 12.6% of fistulae failed during the first month and the outcome was even worse in diabetic patients.<sup>7</sup>

A prospective descriptive research was undertaken at a tertiary care institution in Pakistan from November 2020 to January 2021, to look at the trends of pre-operative parameters and early results in patients who had CABG surgery over a four-year period. It was revealed that at this tertiary care facility, more men (75.8%) than women received CABG surgery, and the overall complication rate and per-operative metrics improved with time. In this investigation, non-risk stratified mortality was shown to be greater than in developed countries.<sup>8</sup>

From May 2017 to Jan 2019, a prospective analytical study was conducted at Pakistan Air force hospital to study morbid anatomy, iatrogenic problems and complication related to lapchole. A total of 120 patients were included in the study, out of which 21 (17.5%) male and 99 (82.5%) female. The study showed that symptomatic gallstones are most frequently found in females and is due to apparent morphology and difficult operative factors.<sup>9</sup>

## Methodology

A retrospective observational descriptive study was conducted to evaluate all surgical procedures done in Imran Idrees Teaching Hospital. For this purpose, all the bed head tickets of patients admitted in the hospital from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023 were collected.

## Sample size:

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600 cases were selected out of total 4800 cases.

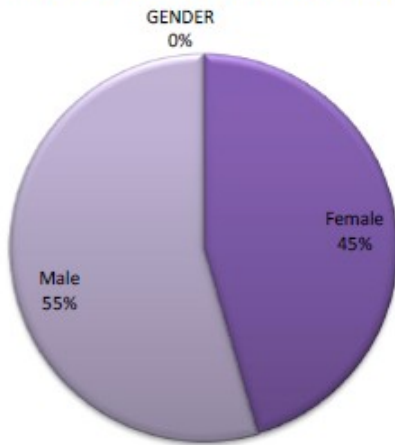
### Study Tool

Personal and demographic details were collected like Name, Age, Gender, Residency, diagnosis, name of surgical procedure and type of anesthesia.

The data was analyzed by using excel and SPSS.

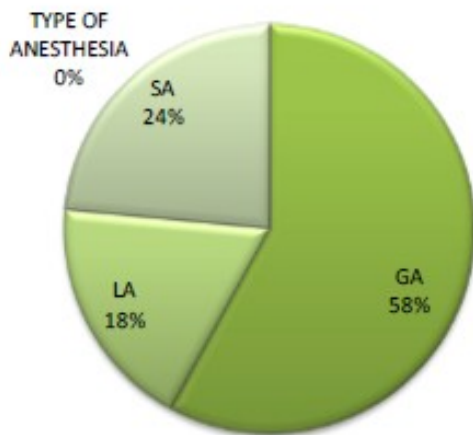
### Results:

**Pie Chart Count of GENDER**

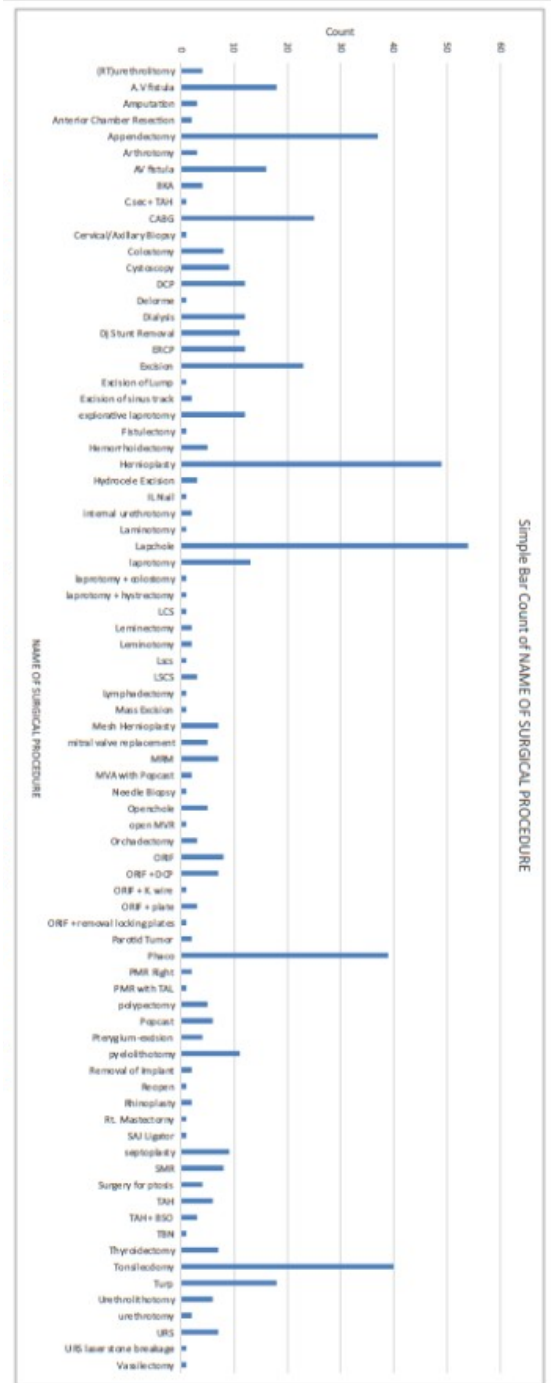


**Figure-I,** showing that out of total surgeries 55% patients were male while 45% were females.

**Pie Chart Count of TYPE OF ANESTHESIA**



**Fig No 2** showing that 58% of surgeries were performed under general anesthesia 24% under spinal anesthesia and 18% under local anesthesia.



**Fig No-III** simple bar chart showing names of different surgical procedures performed in IITH indicating lapchole as most frequently performed procedure followed by the hern-ioplasty, tonsillectomy and then phaco.



The study revealed that out of total of 600, 59 (9%) lapchole were performed indicating it as one of the most frequently performed procedures. It was found that out of 59 patients 44(74.57%) were females while 10(16.94%) were males with mean age of 41.68 years.

The study showed that out of total of 600 49( 8.1%) hernioplasty were performed. It was observed that 20 (40.8%) patients were males while 29 (59.18%) patients were females with mean age of 42.67 years.

It was revealed that 40 (6.6%) tonsillectomies were performed. It was come to notice that 32 (80%) patients were males while 8 (20%) were females with mean age of 16.27 years.

It was concluded that 38 (6.3%) phaco were performed. It was showed that 20 (52.6%) were male patients and 18 (47.3%) were females with average age of 59.57 years.

## Discussion

We revealed that out of total patients of phaco 52.6% were male patients 47.3% were female patients with mean age of 59.57 years compared to study conducted in karachi in which 53.2% were male patients and 46.7% were female patients with mean age of 54.96 years.<sup>5</sup>

Our study showed out of total patients of hernioplasty 59.18% were females while 40.8% were males with mean age of 42.67 years compared to study done in Gulab devi hospital in which all subjects were male with mean age of 43.68 years.<sup>6</sup> Our retrospective audit showed 74.57% lapchole procedures were performed on female patients while only 16% were performed on male patients compared to cross sectional study done in Pakistan Air Force Hospital which showed 82.5% lapchole was performed on females while 17.5% was performed on male.<sup>9</sup>

Our study showed that out of total patients of tonsillectomy 80% were males while

20% were females. it was found that 6 (15%) patients were between 5-10 years of age, 27 (67.5%) were between 11-12 years of age, 3 (7.5%) patients were between 21-30 years of age and 4 (10%) patients were above the age of 30 years, compared to the study conducted in the Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar in which 57% patients were males and 43% were females. 38.2% patients were between 5-10 years, 34.6% patients were between 11-20 years, 25.3% patients were between 21-30 years and 1.9% patients were above 30 years.<sup>10</sup>

## Conclusion

We concluded that the frequency of the following diseases were occurred;

- a. Lapchole
- b. Hernioplasty
- c. Tonsillectomy
- d. Phaco
- e. Appendectomy

## Limitations

- Shortage of resources
- Shortage of time
- The result of study cannot be generalized to whole population.
- Bias may have occurred, as the study was limited to small group.

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