Acute cholecystitis and laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Esraa Yousif

FY1



Background

Acute cholecystitis affects 1 in 4 people around the world. Guidelines usually suggest laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 1 week from the diagnosis of acute cholecystitis. Failures to achieve this have resulted in repetitive hospital admissions and has affected patient health. This audit aims to explore if this trust adheres to this guidelines and if not to implement the necessary changes needed to follow the guide.

Aim

The aim of this audit is to invetigate whether laparoscopic cholecystectomy is offered to individuals within 1 week from the diagnosis of acute cholecystitis

Standards to follow

NICE GUIDELINES – gallstones management and diagnosis

American guidelines of gastroenterology

Gallstones commissioning guide

Guidelines

1.2.1 Reassure people with asymptomatic gallbladder stones found in a normal gallbladder and normal biliary tree that they do not need treatment unless they develop symptoms.

2.1.2.2 Offer laparoscopic cholecystectomy to people diagnosed with symptomatic gallbladder stones.

3.1.2.3 Offer day-case laparoscopic cholecystectomy for people having it as an elective planned procedure, unless their circumstances or clinical condition make an inpatient stay necessary.

1.2.4 Offer early laparoscopic cholecystectomy (to be carried out within 1 week of diagnosis) to people with acute cholecystitis.

2.1.2.5 **Offer percutaneous cholecystostomy to manage gallbladder empyema when:**

2. **surgery is contraindicated at presentation and**
3. **conservative management is unsuccessful.**

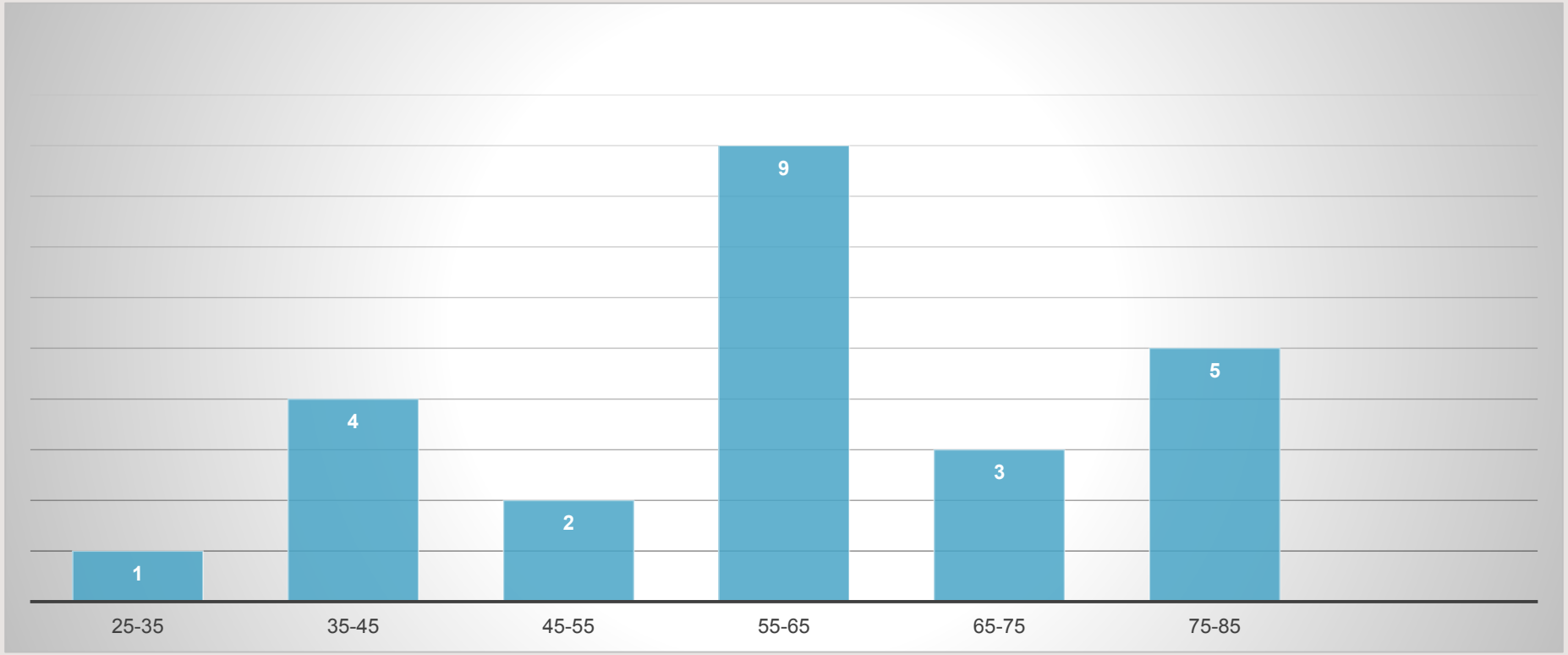
3.1.2.6 **Reconsider laparoscopic cholecystectomy for people who have had percutaneous cholecystostomy once they are well enough for surgery.**

Methodology

25 cases of cholecystitis were studied

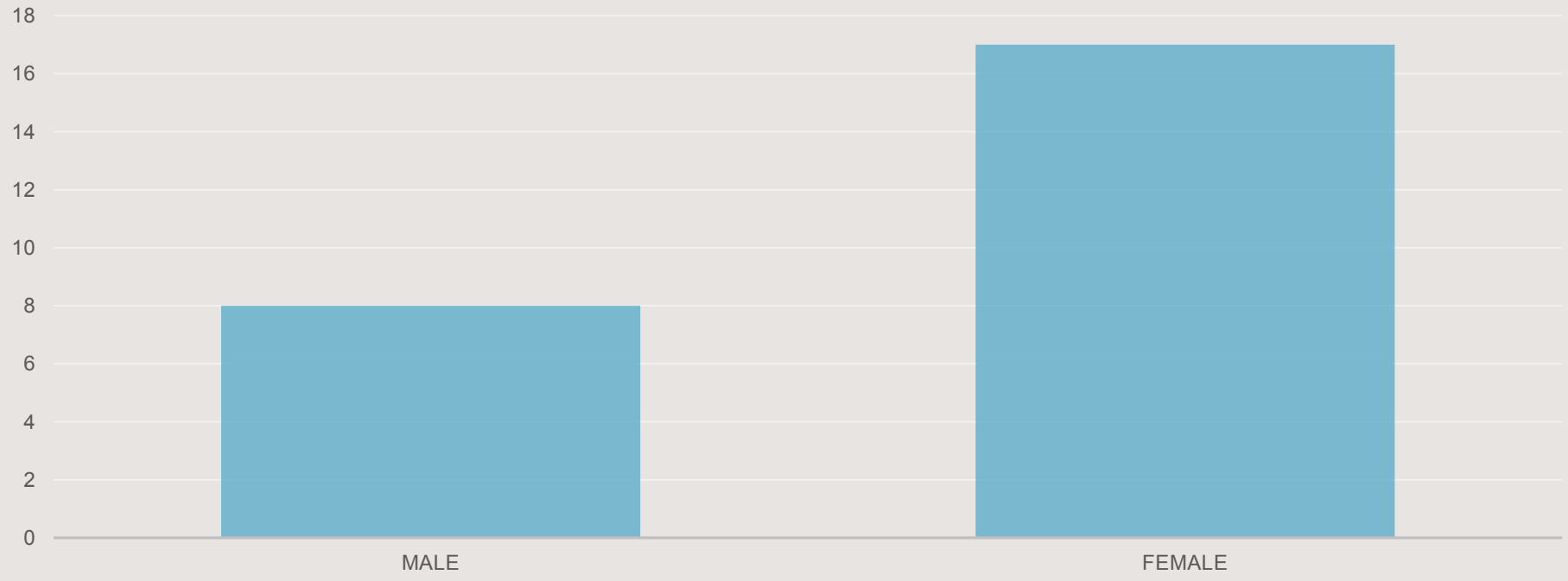
- Age of the patients
- Sex of the patients
- Number of admissions after initial diagnosis of acute cholecystitis
- If they have a known diagnosis of gallstones
- Whether they had laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- Number of months between the first diagnosis of cholecytitis and cholecystectomy

Age range of the patients

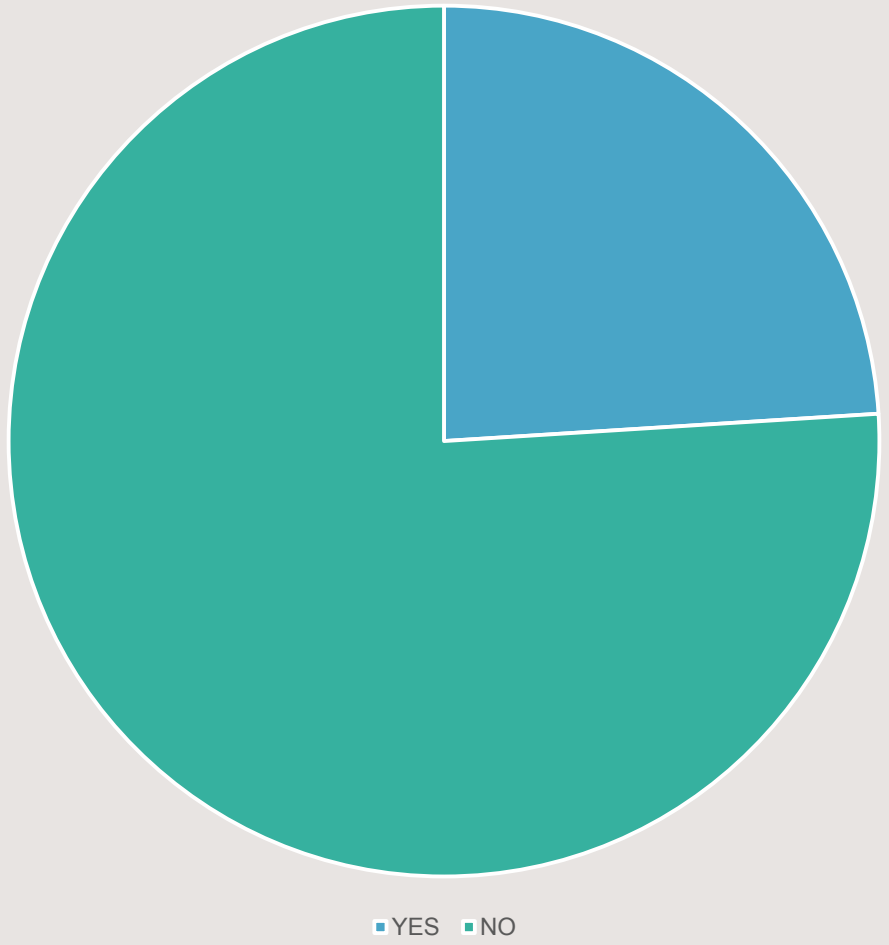


68 % FEMALES

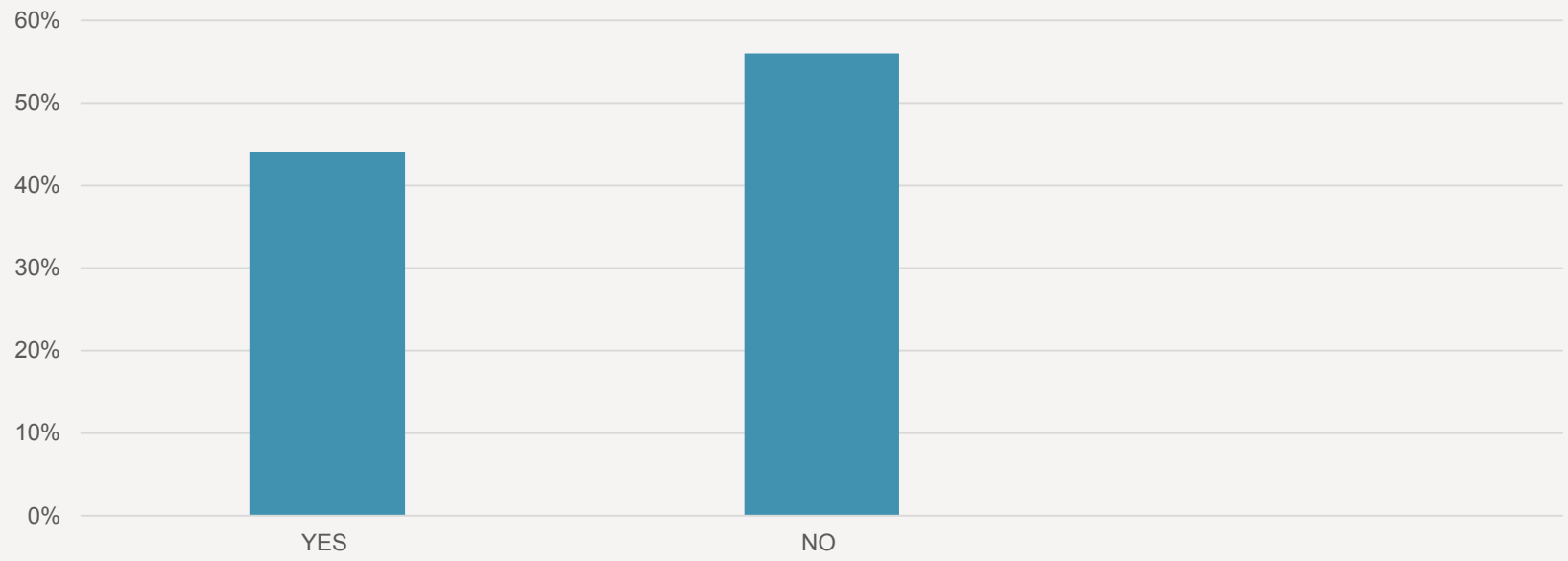
32% MALES



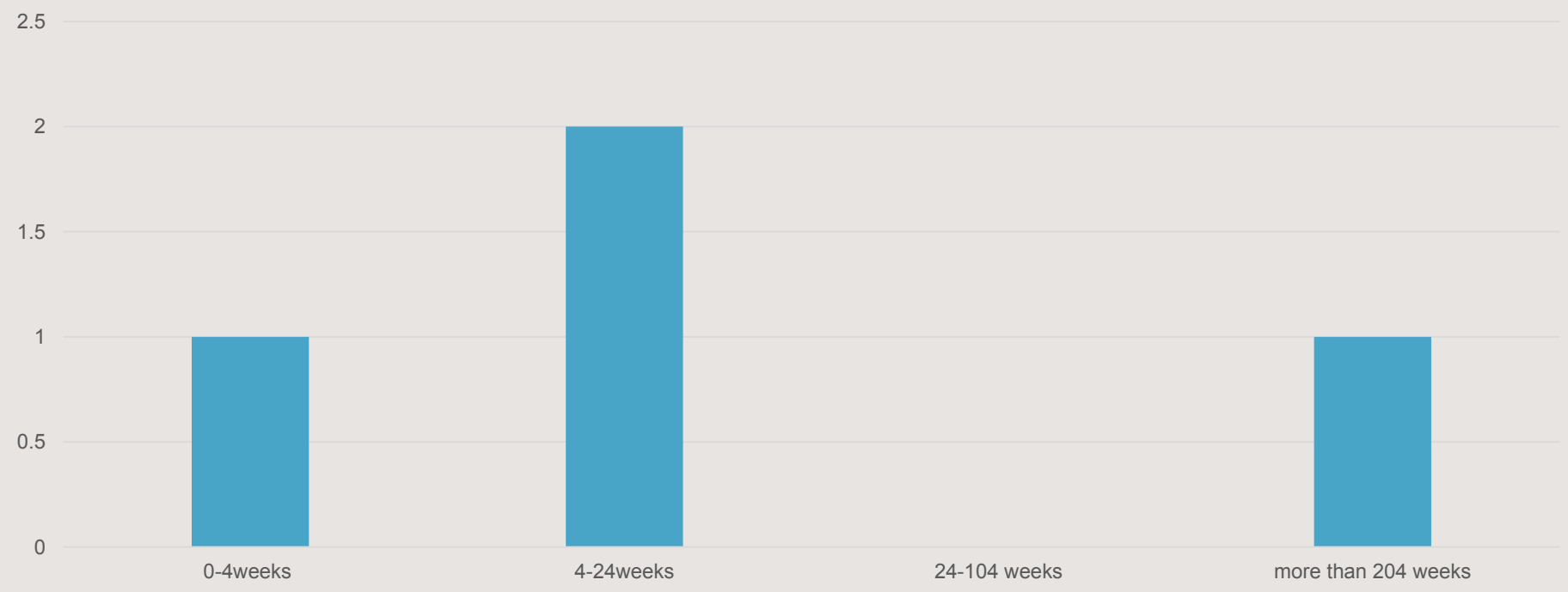
24% of the patients were on the waiting list for cholecystectomy whereas 76% were not on the waiting list.



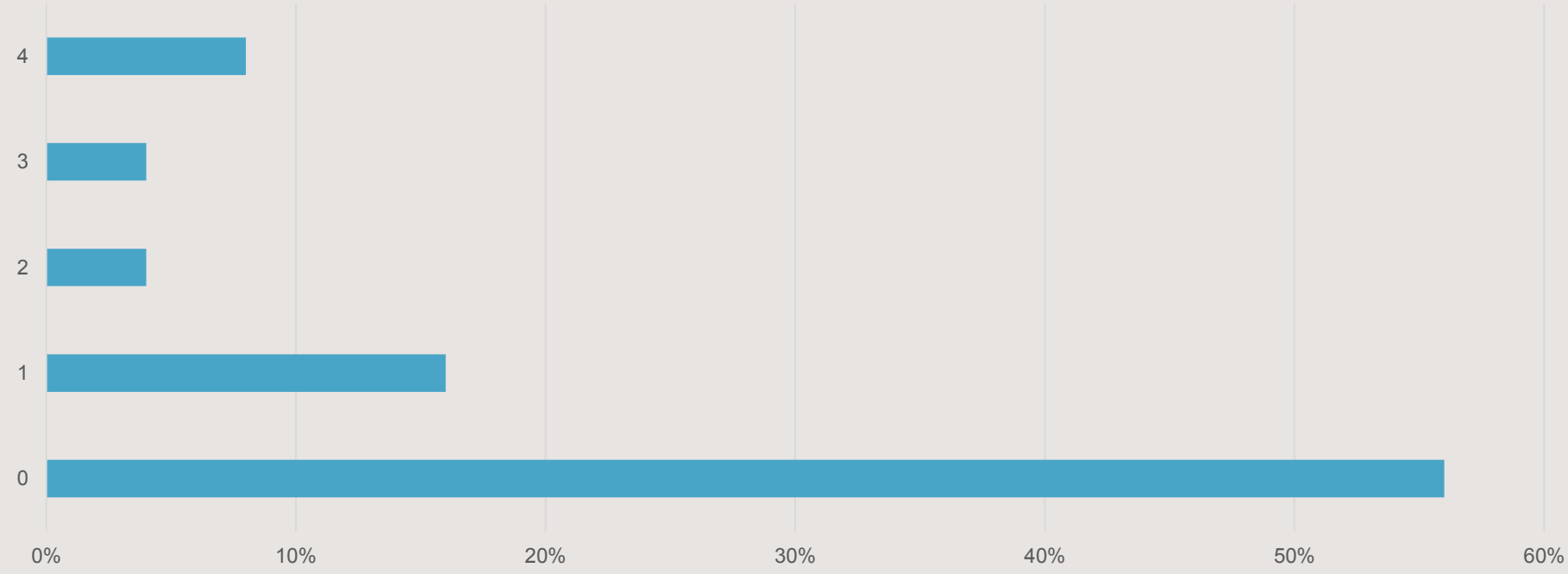
44% of the patients from the study had a known diagnosis of gallstones related disease whereas 56% did not



If they had cholecystectomy how many months did cholecystitis patients have their gallbladder removed



Number of attendances after first diagnosis



Conclusion

- Only 24% of patients were placed on the waiting list for cholecystectomy
- 8% of patients were admitted an extra 4 times with a gallbladder problem
- Only 1/25 (4%) of patients had their gallbladder removed within 5 days

Recommendations

Offer laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 1 week from the onset of diagnosis of acute cholecytitis

- Increase the number of waiting lists done within one week
- Increase the amount of surgeons performing the surgery
- Offer laparoscopic cholecytectomy within the same hospital admission once inflammation of the gallbladder subsides

Open for discussion

Refrences

Nice guidelines – gallstones management and diagnosis

Gallstone comissioning guide

British journal of gastroenterologists

Reaudit

Reaudit in 6 months time