##### Original article:

##### Factors affecting morbidity in patients undergoing emergency abdominal surgery

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** Emergency abdominal surgery adversely affects surgical outcomes. Predictors of increased morbidity and mortality of emergency abdominal surgery are known. We determined the predictors of post-operative complications of emergency abdominal surgery. Age, sex, blood urea, serum creatinine, total protein, serum albumin, surgery duration and smoking were independent predictors of morbidity.

**Methods:** We conducted prospective study at J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere, patients who had an emergency abdominal surgery procedure from November 2012 to October 2014. Who underwent emergency abdominal surgery within 12 hours of admission. Our primary outcome was post-operative complications within 30 days.

**Results:** Of 77 cases 33% had one or more complications with 6% mortality within 30 days. Common complications are surgical site infections and respiratory.

**Conclusion:** Emergency abdominal surgery patients with post-operative complications are likely to be older, male, smokers, have increased blood glucose and creatinine levels, lower serum albumin levels and longer surgical times. Fluid resuscitation and experienced surgical teams are putative targets to improve outcomes.

**Key words:** Emergency, Abdominal Surgery, Factors, Morbidity, Post-operative, Complications

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