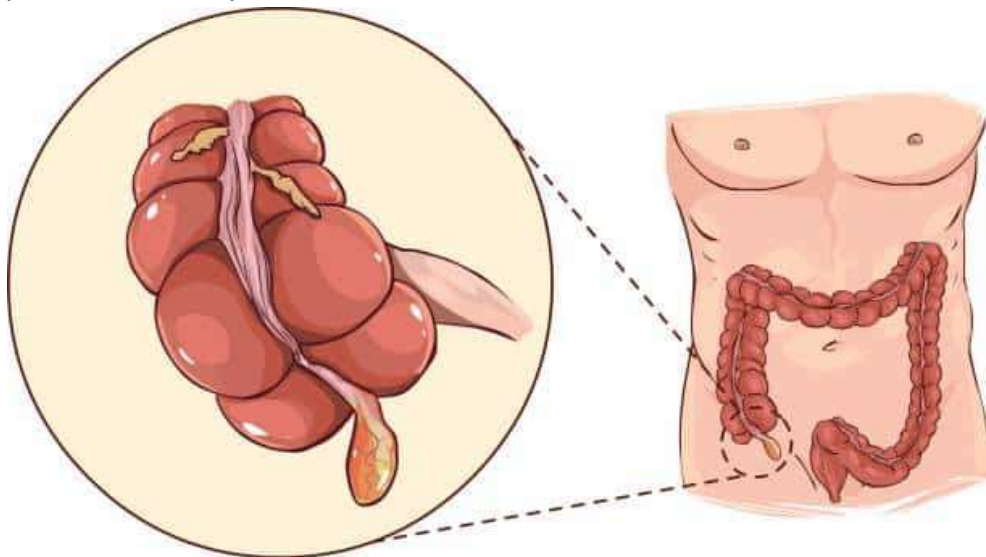


**APPENDICITIS TREATMENT: APPENDICITIS CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS**

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*Before we learn about the treatment of appendicitis, let's find out what it is. Appendicitis is caused by inflammation of the appendix. Since this disease poses a threat to human life, it is necessary to remove it in time through surgery. After the operation, you will be able to return to your previous lifestyle.*



A 3.5-inch-long tube of tissue hangs outside the colon on the lower right side of your body. You can see it in the picture above. There is special tissue in the cecum tumor that produces antibodies, but no one knows exactly what its function is.

**CAUSES OF APPENDICITIS**

On average, 1 in 15 people will develop appendicitis at some point in their lives. Although it can occur at any age, appendicitis is rare in children under 2 years of age. It is often found in people aged 10 to 30 years.

Appendicitis often occurs when it becomes blocked with stool, a foreign body (something that shouldn't be in your stomach), or cancer. A blockage can also be caused by an infection, as the cecum can swell as a result of any infection in the body.

**WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF APPENDICITIS?**

Common symptoms of appendicitis include:

- Pain in the lower right abdomen or pain near the navel. This is usually the first sign.

- Loss of appetite;
- Nausea and vomiting shortly after the onset of abdominal pain;
- Swollen abdomen;
- Fever;
- Inability to release gas;

Other less common symptoms of appendicitis include:

- Constant or sharp pain in the upper or lower abdomen, back or back
- Painful or difficult urination
- Vomiting before the onset of abdominal pain
- Severe cramps
- Constipation or diarrhea with gas

If you have any of these symptoms, see your doctor right away. Timely diagnosis and treatment are important. Do not eat, drink, or use pain relievers, antacids, laxatives, or heating pads.

### HOW IS APPENDICITIS DIAGNOSED?

Appendicitis can be difficult to diagnose. Symptoms are often vague or similar to other illnesses, including gallbladder, bladder, or urinary tract infections, Crohn's disease, gastritis, kidney stones, intestinal infections, and ovarian problems.

These tests can help diagnose appendicitis:

- Examination of the abdominal cavity to determine inflammation;
- Urine test to rule out urinary tract infection;
- Rectal examination;
- A blood test to see if your body is fighting an infection;
- Computed tomography;
- Ultrasound examination;

### TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS

Celiac disease is almost always treated as an emergency. Surgery to remove the appendicitis, called an appendectomy, is the standard treatment for almost all cases of appendicitis.

Usually, if your doctor diagnoses you with appendicitis, he will remove it quickly to prevent it from rupturing. If you have an abscess, you may have two procedures: one to open the abscess and drain the fluid, and the other to remove the appendix. But some studies show that treating acute appendicitis with antibiotics can help avoid surgery.

We have been treating a large number of patients with this disease in our "Rustamov's" clinic located in Tashkent. You can get a free consultation from our doctors by filling out the form below.

WHAT COMPLICATIONS WILL APPEAR FROM TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS?

If left untreated, an inflamed appendix can rupture and leak bacteria and debris into your abdomen, the central part of your body that holds your liver, stomach, and intestines. This can lead to peritonitis, a serious inflammation of the lining of the abdominal cavity (peritoneum). It can be fatal if not treated quickly with strong antibiotics and surgery to remove the pus.

Sometimes an abscess forms outside the inflamed appendix. The scar tissue then "walls off" the appendix from the rest of your body. This prevents the spread of infection. But the abscessed appendix can rupture and cause peritonitis.

### DISEASE PREVENTION

There is no way to prevent appendicitis. But it is less common in people who eat foods rich in fiber, such as fresh fruits and vegetables

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