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INFLUENCE OF BMI ON THE OUTCOME OF COMPLICATED ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION. Child and adolescent obesity is a growing public health problem in many countries.

OBJECTIVE. Analyze the incidence of complicated acute appendicitis and the outcomes in obese children.

MATERIAL AND METHOD. Retrospective study of patients operated on for acute appendicitis in 2024.

RESULTS

Total of patients	117 patients
Mean age	8.87±2.96 years

	Normal weight	**Obesity**	**p**
N = 117	*92 (78.6%)*	*25 (21.4%)*	
Mean evolution time to diagnosis (hours)	*31.68±19.78*	*26.52±17.81*	*p=0.240*
Type of appendicitis -Uncomplicated *Negative* *Phlegmonous* -Complicated *Gangrenous* *Localized peritonitis* *Generalized peritonitis*	 *57 (62%)* 7 (7.6%) 49 (53.3%) *35 (38%)* 15 (16.3%) 16 (17.4%) 5 (5.4%)	 *12 (48%)* 0 12 (48%) *13 (52%)* 6 (24%) 5 (20%) 2 (8%)	*p=0.208*
Surgical technique *-Open* *-Laparoscopic* *-Video assisted*	 44 (47.8%) 21 (22.8%) 27 (29.3%	 10 (40%) 10 (40%) 5 (20%)	*p=0.215*
Mean surgical time (minutes)	*67.13±20.73*	*76.44±24.5*	*p=0.058*
Mean hospital stay (days)	*2.99±2.88*	*2.64±1.44*	*p=0.561*
Readmission rate	*5.4%*	*8%*	*p=0.632*
Complication rate	*9.8%*	*12%*	*p=0.746*
Post-surgical complications *-Wound infection* *-Wound dehiscence* *-Intra-abdominal abscess*	 4 (4.3%) 0 8 (8.7%)	 2 (8%) 1 (4%) 2 (8%)	 p=0.463 p=0.054 p=0.912

CONCLUSIONS

BMI were not a risk factor in the evolution of acute appendicitis and post-surgical complications in obese children in our center. No significant diferences were found.