



اَوْنُو تِكْنُو لُو كِي مَارَا  
UNIVERSITI  
TEKNOLOGI  
MARA

**PREVALENCE OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN HOSPITAL  
TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH, KLANG IN 2014**

**MUNIRAH BINTI HASAN**

**2013455836**

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY  
TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**SEPTEMBER 2015**

## DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student : MUNIRAH BINTI HASAN

Student ID : 2013455836

Programme : DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Faculty : HEALTH SCIENCES

Dissertation Title : PREVALENCE OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN HOSPITAL  
TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH, KLANG IN 2014

Signature of Student : 

Date : 12/10/2015

## APPROVAL

This Final Year Project Report entitled “Prevalence of acute appendicitis in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang in 2014” was submitted by Munirah Binti Hasan, UiTM No. 2013455836 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology in the Faculty of Health Sciences and was approved by

---

Mr. Nazar Mohd Zabadi bin Mohd Azahar

Supervisor

Faculty of Health Sciences

Universiti Teknologi MARA

## ABSTRACT

### **Prevalence of Acute Appendicitis in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang in 2014**

The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of acute appendicitis in HTAR, Klang in 2014. Appendicitis is a condition in which the appendix becomes swollen, inflamed, and filled with pus. Meanwhile acute appendicitis is defined as an inflammation of the inner lining of the vermiform appendix that spreads to its other parts. Diagnosis of acute appendicitis includes physical examination to assess pain, blood test, urine test, and imaging test. Treatment for appendicitis varies. In rare cases, appendicitis may get better without surgery. Treatment might involve only antibiotics and a liquid diet. In most cases, however surgery will be necessary. Appendix sample was taken out from patient's body by appendectomy and it was sent to histology laboratory along with request form. Next, the sample was grossed and processed in tissue processor. Then, the specimen was embedded in wax. Specimen block was trim and section using rotary microtome. The tissue section was floated on water bath and adhere to a glass slide. The section on the glass slide was stained with haematoxylin and eosin stain. The slide was dried, mount and labelled. Lastly, the slide was sent to doctor for observation. Acute appendicitis is primarily a disease of frequent disorder with an estimated risk of about 60% in males and 40% in females. Delay in presentation was found to be the reason behind the higher rate of appendicitis seen in the males population. It was often thought to be the disease of the young people, with the peak incidence occurring between the ages of 11 to 30 but the incidence of acute appendicitis can affect people at any age. Appendicitis occur more frequent in developed countries than in undeveloped countries because people in developed countries such as Malaysia are taking less fiber diet. All in all, prevalence of acute appendicitis among young adults in HTAR, Klang was the highest in the age ranging 21 to 30 and most of them are Malays. The ratio of male to female patients having acute appendicitis is 1.5:1.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah for the strengths and His blessing in completing this thesis.

Special appreciation goes to my supervisor, Sir Nazar bin Zabadi for his supervision and endless support. His valuable helps in giving me suggestion and constructive comments throughout the experimental and thesis works have contributed to the success of this research.

I would also like to thank Dr Norina binti Kassim, Histopathologist of Pathology Department in Hospital Tengku Ampauan Rahimah and Madam Siti Rogayah binti Md. Noor, supervisor of Histopathology Laboratory for giving me the permission to perform the experiments and collect the data in the laboratory for the sake of my thesis. This thesis will not come to an end without their permission. I also would like to thank my friends for turning their hard aggravating times into fun times during the years in campus and during the internship.

This thesis is dedicated to my father who have always stressed the importance of education and hard work since I was a little girl. Without the qualities and morals that they have instilled in me, none of what I have done in my life would have been possible. To my brothers and sister, thank you for the endless love and prayers. Last but not least, thank you to those who indirectly contributed in this research. Your kindness means a lot to me.