

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE STUDY OF LAPAROTOMY IN PREGNANT
FEMALE RATS.**

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ABSTRACT.

Laparotomy is the abdominal surgical incision. Data from 35 hospitals around UK were collected, which involved 1853 patients who undergo laparotomy. The mortality rates for all patients were about 14.9% and for the patients who aged 80 or above were 24.4% (Saunders, Murray, Pichel, Varley, & Peden, 2012).

Usually, laparotomy was performed to observe the abdominal organ and diagnosed disease at the abdominal site. In rats, laparotomy was performed to observe the implantation sites. The effect of laparotomy in rats was studied. The rats were laparotomised on the 9th and 10th of the pregnancy. Results showed that laparotomy does not give any effect to the number of pups been delivered.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Background of study.

Based on the medical dictionary, laparotomy is defined as surgical incision which is performed to explore the abdominal sites. Usually, it is conducted after the person was given anaesthesia. The first successful laparotomy was performed by Ephraim McDowell on 1809 in Danville, Kentucky USA (Ellis & Harold, Journal of Perioperative Practice, 2015). At that time, most of the academic physicians believed that, conducting surgery on abdominal sites can caused peritonitis and eventually lead to death. However, after the successful removal of a tremendous ovarian tumour of Jane Todd Crawford, he proved that all of them were wrong (Ikard & Robert, 2016).

A study was conducted by the Department of Surgery in University Hospital Linköping in 10-years period (1962-1971), to show the mortality rate for each surgery that had been conducted. This study involved 35039 patients and 67% of them were laparotomy. The mortality rate for laparotomy was 2.58%, for appendectomy was 0.2%, for gall-bladder surgery was 1.3%, for gastric surgery was 8.1% and for colon surgery was 11.9% (Tera & Aberg, 1976).

During 2011, there was a retrospective cohort study about patient who had performed laparotomy at the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Kigali (CHUK). The outcomes