

(Table 1, 2)

가

52.9% 가

157

34 (27.5) , 가 87 가 2.70

16 43 (28.9)

42 34 (81.0%)

, 가 87 75 (86.2%)

1 가 5 (14.7%), 2 23 (67.6 mm³ 가 13,344/mm³, 가 12,469/

%), 3 6 (17.7%) 2 가 . 가 15,000/mm³ 가

(Table 3).

Table 1. Abdominal pain nature

	Pregnant (n=42)				Non-pregnant (n=87)				
	Appendicitis (n=34, 81.0%)				Absent appendicitis (n=8, 19.0%)	Appendicitis (n=75, 86.2%)		Absent appendicitis (n=12, 13.8%)	
	Trimester			Total (%)		n	%	n	%
	1 (n=5)	2 (n=23)	3 (n=6)						
Abdominal pain									
RLQ*	4	13	1	18 (52.9)	4 (25.0)	63 (84.0)	9 (75.0)		
BLQ [†]	0	0	0	0	0	6 (8.0)	1 (8.3)		
RMA [‡]	1	7	2	10 (29.4)	4 (75.0)	0	0		
Right flank	0	2	0	2 (5.9)	0	0	0		
Epigastric	0	1	0	1 (2.9)	0	0	0		
Diffuse	0	0	2	2 (5.9)	0	5 (6.7)	2 (16.7)		
Periumbilical	0	0	1	1 (2.9)	0	1 (1.3)	0		

*RLQ = right lower quadrant; [†]BLQ = bilateral lower quadrant, [‡]RMA = right middle abdomen.

Table 2. Presenting symptoms in appendicitis

	Fever	Chills	Nausea	Vomiting	Diarrhea
Prepregnant (n=34)	2 (5.9)	1 (2.9)	7 (20.6)	8 (23.5)	2 (5.9)
Non-pregnant (n=75)	6 (8.0)	5 (6.7)	20 (26.7)	17 (22.7)	4 (5.3)

(P > .05)

Table 3. Physical findings (mean) and white blood cell counts

	Body Temperature	Pulse Rate (/m)	Mean WBC count	< 10,000	10,001-15,000	> 15,000
Pregnant	36 ^d	84	13,344	6 (17.6)	16 (41.7)	12 (35.3)
Non-pregnant	36 ^e	84	12,469	18 (24.0)	46 (61.3)	11 (14.7)

Table 4. Pathologic findings

	Catarrhal	Suppurative	Gangrenous	Perforated
Pregnant	5 (14.7)	19 (55.9)	6 (17.6)	4 (11.8)
Non-pregnant	11 (14.7)	35 (46.7)	16 (21.3)	13 (17.3)

P > .05

Table 5. Postoperative wound infection

	Pregnant (n=34)	Non-pregnant (n=75)	Total (n=109)
Non-perforated (n=92)	8 (26.7%)	8 (12.7%)	16 (17.4%)
Perforated (n=17)	1 (25.0%)	3 (23.1%)	4 (23.5%)
Total (n=109)	9 (26.5%)	11 (14.7%)	20 (18.3%)

15,000

가가 35.3%
(P=.05).

(Table 4).

34 9 (26.5%)
, 75 12 (16.0%)
(Table 5).

2.70
(P=.028).

1.90
39 34

1 , 4

1
1

Mahmoodian(3) 1,700 1 , Babakinia (13) 1,500
1
(2) 1 30%, 2
45%, 3 25% 2 가
(2,4) 2 67.6%

가

가

, 가 (5)

가

가

1951 Alders(6)

. Alders

가

1932 Baer (7)

78

가

.(8)

가

가

McBurney

가

Baer

.(9)

52.9% 가

2 가

가
가 (10)

가가 16,000/mm³

(11),

.(12)

(13344 v 12469, P > .05)

15,000/mm³

가가

(35.3% v 14.7%, P=.05).

.(13)

- diseases. *Clin Perinatol* 1980;7:349-69.
- 6) Alders N. A sign for differentiating uterine from extrauterine complications of pregnancy and puerperium. *Br Med J* 1951;2:1194.
 - 7) Baer JL, Reis Ra, Arens RA. Appendicitis in pregnancy with changes in position and axis of the normal appendix in pregnancy. *JAMA* 1932;98:1359.
 - 8) Mourad J, Elliott JP, Erickson L, Lisoboa L. Appendicitis in pregnancy: New information that contradicts long-held clinical beliefs. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2000;1027-9.
 - 9) Doherty GM, Lewis FR Jr. Appendicitis: Continuing diagnostic challenge. *Emerg Med Clin Am* 1989;7:535-53.
 - 10) Tamir IL, Bongard FS, Klein SR. Acute appendicitis in the pregnant patient. *Am J Surg* 1990;160:571-6.
 - 11) Martin JN, Martin RW, Morrison JC. Surgical diseases and disorders in pregnancy. In Pernoll ML, Benson RC: *Current Obstetric and Gynecologic Diagnosis and Treatment*. Norwalk: Apleton and Lange, 1987:406-7.
 - 12) Brant HA. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol* 1967;29:130-8.
 - 13) Babakina A, Parsa H, Woodruff JD. Appendicitis during pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol* 1977;50:40-4.
 - 14) Saunder P, Milton PJD. Laparotomy during pregnancy; an assessment of diagnostic accuracy and fetal wastage. *Br Med J* 1973;3:165-7.
 - 15) Pederson H, Morishima HO, Fister M. Anesthesia for the pregnant women undergoing surgery. *Semin Anesth* 1982;1:177-83.
 - 16) Weingold AB. Appendicitis in pregnancy. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 1983;26:801-9.
 - 17) Ho JL, Barza M. Chemotherapy of infection. In Gleicher N: *Principles of medical therapy in pregnancy*. New York; Plenum Publishing, 1985;415.
 - 18) Jess P, Bjerregaard B, Brynitz S. Acute appendicitis. *Am J Surg* 1981;141:232-4.
 - 19) DJ Kim, HW Cho, JS Kang. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy. *J Kor Surg Soc* 1982;24:83-8.
-