



A new decision making model for diagnosing acute appendicitis among non-pregnant women and its comparison with alvarado scoring system

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Abstract

Background: Although acute appendicitis is a common problem, it remains a difficult diagnosis to establish, particularly among females of reproductive age. The present study was conducted to devise a new decision making model for diagnosing acute appendicitis in non-pregnant women.

Methods: The present study was a retrospective study consisting of women who had undergone an appendectomy between 2007 and 2015 at the emergency department of Imam Hossein Medical Center, Tehran, Iran. The inclusion criteria were being a female, presenting with abdominal pain, being a suspected case of acute appendicitis, and undergoing an emergency appendectomy. A classification and regression tree (CART) analysis was performed to partition exam and laboratory data obtained from these patients into homogeneous groups in order to develop a prediction rule for appendicitis diagnosis.

Results: The study population included 433 non pregnant women who underwent emergency operations with a preliminary diagnosis of acute appendicitis. Out of these patients, 295 patients (68.1%) were appendicitis positive based on the pathology exam results, while 138 patients had a normal appendix, indicating a negative appendectomy rate of 31.8%. The final devised CART model included hemoglobin level, PMN count, age, and history of abdominal incision and yielded a sensitivity of 82.7% and specificity of 55.8%, which were better than Alvarado prediction results for the Asian population.

Conclusion: We have devised a simple and cost effective prediction model for predicting the outcome among non-pregnant women undergoing emergency appendectomy operation with good sensitivity and specificity compared to the Alvarado model.

Keywords: Appendicitis, Prognosis, Decision Making, Model

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Introduction

Acute appendicitis is the most common indication for emergency surgery worldwide, with an incidence of 1.17 per 1000 and lifetime risk of 8.6% in men and 6.7% in

women (1-4). Although acute appendicitis is a common problem, it remains a difficult diagnosis to establish particularly among females of reproductive age. Since

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↑What is “already known” in this topic:

Although acute appendicitis is a common problem, it remains a difficult diagnosis to establish, particularly among females of reproductive age. To help its diagnosis, some clinical scores have been formulated based on signs and symptoms, physical exam and laboratory findings, as well as patient characteristics, in order to help reaching a diagnosis.

→What this article adds:

In the present study, we have devised a simple and cost effective prediction model for predicting the outcome among non-pregnant women undergoing emergency appendectomy operation with good sensitivity and specificity.

other genitourinary and gynecological inflammatory conditions such as ectopic pregnancy and ovarian cyst complications often overlap with symptoms of appendicitis, a decision to operate, observe or further work-up a patient is often unclear (5, 6). The traditional gold standard for preventing appendicular perforation is early surgical intervention, but the high rate of unnecessary negative appendectomies (15 to 30%), leads to unnecessary morbidity and even mortality (7-10). In recent years the use of computed tomography (CT) has reduced the number of negative appendectomies and specially benefits women 45 years of age and younger; but the process of imaging might cause a delay in appendectomy and elevates the risk of perforation, which is considerable especially in younger patients (7, 11-15).

Some clinical scores have been formulated based on signs and symptoms, physical exam and laboratory findings, as well as patient characteristics, in order to help reaching a diagnosis (16-26). An ideal scoring system would work as a tool that speeds up and increases the accuracy of decision-making and at the same time reduces the need for potentially harmful and expensive procedures (23). The Alvarado score introduced in 1986, and modified in 1994 has been a widely used scoring system due to its accessibility and low cost (24). But the utility of clinical scoring in the diagnosis of appendicitis remains controversial and the accuracy of Alvarado scoring in the Asian population has been disappointingly low (27, 28). On the other hand, several parameters, such as age, gender and duration of symptoms prior to presentation, that affect the sensitivity and specificity of diagnosing score are absent in the Alvarado scoring system (26).

The goal of the present study was to introduce a new decision making model for diagnosing acute appendicitis in non-pregnant women, based on clinical and para clinical findings.

Methods

This was a retrospective study consisting of 433 women who had undergone an appendectomy between 2007 and 2015, at the emergency department of Imam Hossein Medical Center, Tehran, Iran. The inclusion criteria were being a female, presenting with abdominal pain, being a suspected case of acute appendicitis, and undergoing an emergency appendectomy. Patients younger than 13 years old, pregnant women and patients with uncompleted medical reports were excluded from the present study. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the ethics committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Out of 477 reviewed medical records chosen based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, 433 medical records were complete and entered the study. Confirmation of appendicitis was based on histological analysis of the resected appendix at the Department of Histopathology, Imam Hossein Medical Center. Out of 477 patients entering the study, 295 (68.12%) were positive for appendicitis based on pathological results, and for the rest of patients, the pathological examination was not positive. The studied demographics, symptoms, clinical signs and laboratory-

sonography investigation results collected in this study included age, presence of acute pain at admission, duration of pain, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, tenderness, presence of ovarian mass, leukocytosis, PMN count, hemoglobin level, body temperature.

Devising a new predicting model for appendicitis

A classification and regression tree (CART) model was used to partition exam and laboratory data obtained from patients into homogeneous groups in order to develop a prediction rule for appendicitis diagnosis. CART creates a tree-based classification. At each parent node of the tree, the CART algorithm selects the independent variable that has the highest association with the binary dependent variable according to specific criteria. Gini index was used as splitting criteria for each parent nodes. A 10-fold cross-validation procedure was used to suggest the optimal number of leaves on the tree. The minimum number of observations in parent and child nodes was 20 and 10, respectively.

Statistical Analysis

Quantitative data were presented as mean or median with inter quartile range, and qualitative data were shown as frequency and percent. Chi-square test, independent sample t-test, and Mann-Whitney test were used for bivariate analysis. All statistical analysis was performed using a 0.05 significance level. The area under the receiver operation characteristic (ROC) curve was calculated to evaluate the accuracy of the prediction model. Statistical package R 3.2.1 was used for all statistical analyses.

Results

The study population included 433 non pregnant women who underwent emergency operations with a preliminary diagnosis of acute appendicitis. Out of these 295 patients (68.1%) were appendicitis positive based on the pathology exam results, while 138 patients had a normal appendix, indicating a negative appendectomy rate of 31.8%. The demographic data of patients entering the study is summarized in [Table 1](#).

The mean age of the patients was 26.08 ± 13.62 with a range of 13-79 years. The mean was 26.76 ± 13.75 and 24.62 ± 13.25 in appendicitis positive and appendicitis negative groups, respectively ($p=0.127$) ([Table 1](#)). A higher proportion of appendicitis positive patients was older than 25 years in comparison to the appendicitis negative patients (51.5% versus 39.1%; $p=0.016$) ([Table 2](#)). A higher proportion of the appendicitis positive patients had $PMN > 70\%$ in comparison to the appendicitis negative patients (78.3% versus 68.1%) ($p=0.015$) ([Table 2](#)). The mean hemoglobin level among appendicitis positive and negative patients was 12.19 ± 1.30 and 12.61 ± 1.37 , respectively. The proportion of patients with hemoglobin levels lower than 12 among positive appendicitis patients was significantly higher than appendicitis negative patients ($p=0.030$) ([Table 2](#)). Also, the mean temperature in appendicitis positive and negative cases were 37.15 ± 0.63 and 37.01 ± 0.15 °C, respectively, indicating a statistically significant ($p=0.042$) difference, but this difference was at

Table 1. The demographic findings among patients entering the study

Variable	Total (N=433)	Appendicitis negative (N=295)	Appendicitis positive (N=138)	p
Drug usage N (%)	1 (0.25)	0 (0)	1 (0.6)	0.999
Using contraceptive N (%)	33 (7.6)	13 (9.4)	20 (6.8)	0.335
History of pain N (%)	17 (3.9)	6 (4.3)	11 (3.7)	0.757
Regularity of Menstruation N (%)	83 (19.2)	28 (20.3)	55 (18.6)	0.685
Discharge N (%)	27 (6.2)	11 (8)	16 (5.4)	0.307
History of Discharge N (%)	13 (11.4)	2 (6.9)	11 (12.9)	0.510
Age (mean ± SD)	26.08±13	24.62±13.25	26.76±13.75	0.127

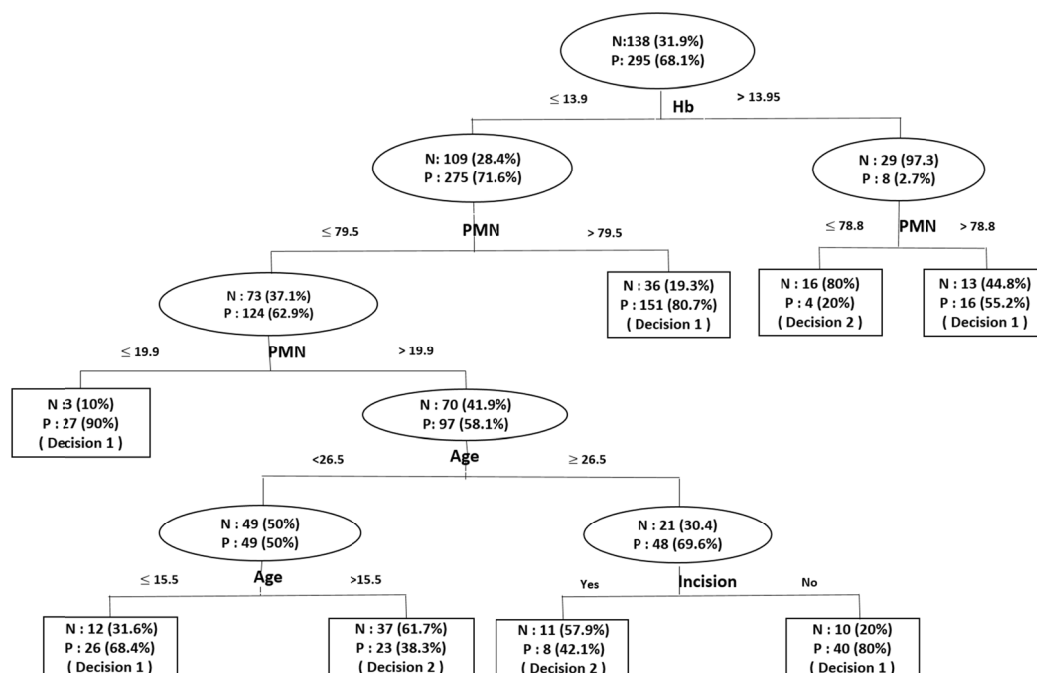
Table 2. Correlation of physical exam and laboratory findings with appendicitis in non-pregnant women undergoing appendectomy

Variable	Appendicitis Positive (N= 295)	Appendicitis Negative (N= 138)	p
Anorexia N (%)	260 (88.13)	119 (86.23)	0.578
Nausea and Vomiting N (%)	252 (85.42)	117 (84.78)	0.861
Tenderness N (%)	295 (100)	137 (99.3)	0.319
Rebound Tenderness N (%)	241 (81.7)	113 (81.8)	0.962
Right Iliac Fossa Pain N (%)	15 (5.08)	3 (2.01)	0.227
Ovarian Mass N (%)	280 (94)	124 (89.1)	0.05
History Of Abdominal Incision N (%)	65 (22)	31 (22.5)	0.920
Age Category N (%)			
≤ 25	143 (48.4)	84 (60.8)	0.016
> 25	152 (51.5)	54 (39.1)	
Temperature (Centigrade) Mean±SD	37.15 ± 0.63	37.01 ± 0.59	0.042
Pain Duration Median (Iqr)	24 (10-24)	17.5 (8-24)	0.065
Leukocytosis Median (Iqr)	12 (0-103)	11 (0-30)	0.504
Pmn Median (Iqr)	80 (1-97)	76 (6-95)	0.005
Hemoglobin Mean ± SD	12.19±1.30	12.61±1.37	0.002

tenths of °C and was deemed as clinically insignificant. Ovarian mass was observed among 94% and 89.1% of appendicitis positive and negative patients, respectively (p=0.050). The two groups did not differ significantly regarding pain duration (p=0.065), anorexia (p=0.578), nausea and vomiting (p=0.861), right iliac fossa pain (p=0.227), leukocytosis (p=430), tenderness (p=0.319), and rebound tenderness (p=0.962).

Classification and regression tree (CART) analysis

The age, PMN, hemoglobin, presence of acute pain, acute pain duration, history of incision, anorexia, nausea and vomiting and presence of ovarian mass were analyzed as parameters for a CART prediction model. The target variable was appendicitis pathology. The final tree is represented in Figure 1. The variables hemoglobin level, PMN count, age, and history of abdominal incision re-

**Fig. 1.** CART model for appendicitis diagnosis

N: appendicitis negative; P: appendicitis positive; Decision 1: Operate; Decision 2: Observe

Table 3. Comparison of CART and Alvarado prediction models

Quantity	CART model	Alvarado score	p
Sensitivity (95% CI)	82.71% (77.9% - 86.8%)	68.81% (63.2% - 74.1%)	<0.001**
Specificity (95% CI)	55.8% (47.1% - 64.2%)	40.58% (32.3% - 49.3%)	0.002**
AUC (95% CI)	0.729 (0.685 - 0.771)	0.543 (0.459 - 0.591)	<0.001*

* P-value based on Delong test for comparison of AUCs.

** P-value based on McNemar's test.

AUC: Area under the (receiver operating characteristic) curve

mained in the CART model.

A comparison of sensitivity and specificity of CART and Alvarado prediction models is presented in Table 3. Our provided CART prediction model achieved sensitivity of 82.7% and specificity of 55.8%.

Discussion

Acute abdominal pain is one of the most important causes of emergency surgical procedures among women and includes common causes such as ectopic pregnancy and complications of ovarian cyst, which often overlap with symptoms of appendicitis (5). Quick and accurate diagnosis and intervention are the main principals in minimizing the complications of acute appendicitis but they can be difficult at times (1, 2).

In the present study, we developed a CART model for decision making in the management of acute abdomen in non-pregnant women suspect of appendicitis. In a retrospective study, this CART model achieved a sensitivity of 82.7% and specificity of 55.8%, which was better than what Alvarado score (sensitivity 59%, specificity 23%) achieved in an Asian population according to Khan et al., (27). Also, Al-Hashemy et al., (28) reported a similarly lower sensitivity of (48%) among female Middle Eastern patients, while in their study, the specificity was higher at (62.5 %). Wani et al., (29) have suggested that the sensitivity and specificity of the Alvarado scoring system vary with age and gender and the utility of Alvarado score in women and children remains controversial, while our target population was all women, and age was one of the main parameters in our model, which might reduce the detrimental effect of age and sex on our model. In the present study, the inclusion criteria were being a female, presenting with abdominal pain, being a suspected case of acute appendicitis, and undergoing an emergency appendectomy. Also, we excluded those patients younger than 13 years old, pregnant women and patients, with uncompleted medical reports. It is well documented that the rate of negative appendectomy in this group of patients is higher than the general population because of many different sources of abdominal pain other than appendicitis in this group of patients compared to the general population which might explain the relatively high percentage of negative appendectomies in the present study. Radiological modalities such as CT scans have high sensitivity and specificity for diagnosing acute appendicitis, but the process of arrangement for imaging might cause a delay for emergency appendectomy (18). Also, the cost of health services and detection of early low-grade appendicitis which might resolve spontaneously without a need for appendectomy using imaging techniques, is considera-

ble (18), while our model uses only 4 parameters, age, HB and PMN count and history of abdominal incisions, which are easily obtainable from a good clinical history and simple and cheap laboratory investigations.

Our new diagnosing model was specifically developed for non-pregnant women in our local patient population, but it is likely to be applicable to women in populations of similar ethnic origins and diets. This new model is a useful and rapid diagnostic tool that can be simply applied, as it requires only the patient's age, HB, and PMN counts and history of abdominal incision. The option of having simple parameters makes the model more flexible and adaptable to different geographical regions in terms of healthcare cost and may help to reduce unnecessary inpatient admissions or laparotomy.

This study was a retrospective analysis of patients' medical records, and hence, we missed cases with incomplete medical records. A prospective comparative evaluation of the models is recommended to fully evaluate the utilization of our new model.

Conclusion

We have devised a simple and cost effective prediction model for predicting the outcome among non-pregnant women undergoing emergency appendectomy operation with good sensitivity and specificity compared to the Alvarado model.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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