Prevalence and Characteristics of Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis in Hospitalized Patients with Ascites due to Liver Cirrhosis.

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Abstract

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)is a bacterial infection of ascitic fluid without any intra-abdominal surgically treatable source of infection.SBP is a serious potentially fatal complication in patients with cirrhosis that requires early recognition and effective antibiotic therapy.This study was conducted on 100 cirrhotic,ascitic patients presented to the Internal Medicine Department,Kasr Elaini hospital.The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and characteristics of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in hospitalized patients with ascites due to liver cirrhosis.They were divided into two groups :group I:included 57 patients (57) with the PMN 250 cells/ mm3 and group ?:included 43 patients (43) with ascitic fluid PMN 250 cells/ mm3.The clinical findings of SBP were extremely variable ranging from a silent subclinical to a severe fatal illness.In our study 14 patients (24.5) with SBP had no signs or symptoms of infection.Abdominal pain and tenderness were commonly elicited features among patients with SBP occurring in 48 of them.Fever and encephalopathy are other presenting features that were detected only in patients with SBP (51 and 39 , respectively). Gastrointestinal bleeding is present in 23 patients (40.4).Renal impairment was present in 28 patients (48.3) with SBP.

Keywords

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP , Ascites. , Liver cirrhosis. ,