



Acute Appendicitis in Pregnancy- Current Management-Review Article

H. R. Kumar ^{a++*} and M. Soma ^a

^a Department of Surgery, Taylor's University School of Medicine Health Science, Subang Jaya, Selangor- 47500, Malaysia.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AJMAH/2023/v21i10879

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/102291>

Systematic Review Article

Received: 28/04/2023

Accepted: 06/07/2023

Published: 24/07/2023

ABSTRACT

The management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy is considered controversial, as there is no consensus in terms of diagnosis, investigation, and treatment. Blood investigations like full blood count are of limited value due to the physiological changes that occur in pregnancy. The use of abdominal ultrasound has always been mandatory but magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is slowly becoming an alternative in the investigation of this condition. Open appendectomy has always been the treatment of choice, but laparoscopic appendectomy is becoming an emerging trend in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. We conducted this narrative review article to evaluate the diagnosis and management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy.

Keywords: Appendicitis in pregnancy; laparoscopic appendectomy; open appendectomy; acute appendicitis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Acute appendicitis is one of the most common non- obstetric emergencies that occur in

pregnant patients. It is seen in approximately one in 500 pregnancies per year and is mostly seen in the second trimester of pregnancy. The diagnosis is difficult due to the anatomical and

⁺⁺ Associate Professor of Surgery;

*Corresponding author: E-mail: kharirajah@yahoo.com.my;

physiological changes that occur during pregnancy [1].

There is a difficulty in performing blood investigations like full blood count due to the physiological changes that occur during pregnancy and imaging is limited due to the risk of exposure of ionizing radiation to the fetus [2].

The three management options for acute appendicitis in pregnancy are 1) open appendectomy, 2) laparoscopic appendectomy and 3) non-operative management. The world society of laparoscopic surgeons (WSES) has suggested laparoscopic appendectomy as the preferred treatment of choice as it is associated with less pain, earlier recovery, and better wound infection rates [3,4].

2. METHODS

As there is no consensus on the diagnosis and management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy, we have conducted this review article to evaluate the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of this condition. We conducted a literature review using PUBMED, the Cochrane database of clinical reviews and Google scholar looking for clinical trials, observational studies, systemic reviews, review articles and meta-analyses from 1990 to 2022. The following keywords were used, "acute appendicitis in pregnancy", "laparoscopic appendectomy in pregnancy", "open appendectomy in Pregnancy" and "Acute appendicitis". All articles were in English language only and case reports and editorials were excluded.

3. CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANCY

The classical clinical presentation is abdominal pain in the periumbilical region that migrates to the right iliac fossa. Symptoms of anorexia, nausea and vomiting may also be present. But in the pregnant patient they are less likely to present with the classical symptoms, as the pregnancy progresses to the third trimester, the pain may migrate to the right flank or hypochondrium. Tenderness at McBurney's point is also less sensitive in pregnant patients as the pregnant uterus lifts and stretches the anterior abdominal wall and increases the distance from the inflamed appendix [5].

Only one third of pregnant patients with acute appendicitis present with symptoms of rebound

tenderness at McBurney's point and guarding over the right iliac fossa and one third have very minimal symptoms like pain in the right iliac fossa [6].

The alteration of the adjacent organs due to the augmentation of the gravid uterus and increased laxity of the anterior abdominal wall leads to diminished response to peritoneal irritation and reference to pain like tenderness over the right iliac fossa [7].

It is important to note that none of the common clinical signs and symptoms are of help in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Specific signs like Rovsing's sign and the Psoas sign have not been of any use in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. General symptoms of fever and tachycardia may also not be present [8].

The conclusion from these studies is that clinical examination is not specific in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy.

4. INVESTIGATIONS IN ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANCY

The most common laboratory test that is performed is the full blood count which can reveal leukocytosis, but this is seen in almost all pregnant patients, and has limited value in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Up to 80% of pregnant patients will have mild leukocytosis with the number increasing to 16,000 during the third trimester of pregnancy. Other parameters like urine FEME examination and C-reactive protein are non-specific markers of inflammation and are not sensitive in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. The increase in the leukocyte count may increase the accuracy of diagnosis of acute appendicitis but its sensitivity is low in pregnant patients [9].

Hence laboratory investigations have limited use in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy as physiological leukocytosis makes interpretation of the results difficult for the diagnosis. C-Reactive Protein(CRP) is a phase reactant that increases in acute inflammation, but the increase is slower than with the white cell count and it reaches a maximum value in 24 to 48 hours. Blood investigations should be used as support parameters with other investigations like ultrasound to aid in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy [10].

The use of the total white cell count-reactive protein, Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) when used with clinical examination and imaging are useful to aid in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy and to reduce negative appendectomy rates [11,12].

Clinical scoring systems that include variables like a history of abdominal pain and clinical signs, like tenderness at McBurney's point and blood investigations like leukocytosis perform better in pregnant patients. The Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Appendicitis (RIPASA) system was found to be the most suitable for guiding pregnant patients with suspected acute appendicitis for imaging and this can improve the outcome. Clinical scoring systems can be used as a guide for admitting patients with suspected acute appendicitis and performing imaging modalities like ultrasound and for monitoring patients, but their use is still limited in clinical practice. Although pain over the right iliac fossa is the most consistent sign on examination of a pregnant patient presenting with acute appendicitis, there is no single symptom or investigation that is diagnostic for this condition. A combination of clinical symptoms, blood investigations and imaging are required to diagnose patients that may require appendectomy [13-15].

4. IMAGING OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANCY

The imaging of choice of acute appendicitis in pregnancy is ultrasound abdomen due to its easy assessment ability and does not involve any radiation exposure. It has the advantage of excluding other pathologies like twisted ovarian cyst and its sensitivity ranges from 67% to 100% and specificity of 83% to 96%. The following factors affect the performance of the ultrasound including the gestational age of the pregnancy, the body mass index (BMI) and the experience of the examiner. The study by Segev et al investigated the diagnostic performance of ultrasound in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnant and non-pregnant women. The cohort study included 586 patients of which 494 patients were not pregnant and 92 were pregnant. The positive predictive value of ultrasound was 0.94 and 0.91 in the pregnant and non-pregnant group and the negative predictive value was 0.40 and 0.43 respectively. This study concluded that the diagnostic performance of ultrasound was the same for both

pregnant and non-pregnant patients. The limitations of this study were that it was retrospective in nature [1,16].

Kezamini et al. conducted a prospective analytical study on accuracy of ultrasound in diagnosing acute appendicitis in pregnancy. A total of 58 patients were included in the study and they had undergone ultrasonography. The positive predictive value and negative predictive value were 80% and 52.9% respectively. This study concluded that ultrasonography is a helpful nonionizing imaging modality but due to its sensitivity and specificity further imaging modalities may be required for suspected cases of acute appendicitis in pregnancy [17].

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is useful for acute appendicitis in a pregnant woman when the clinical examination and ultrasound are inconclusive, and it avoids radiation exposure.

Cho et al. conducted a systemic review to look at the diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for acute appendicitis in pregnancy. A total of 22 studies were included, and 2392 patients were included in the study. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity were 91-98% and 90-98% and the conclusion from this systemic review was that magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has a high accuracy for diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy and should be used in cases where ultrasound results are inconclusive [18].

Motavaselian et al performed a systemic review and meta-analysis on the diagnostic performance of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the detection of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. 26 studies were included and the sensitivity and specificity were 92% and 98% respectively, the positive likelihood ratio and negative likelihood ratio were 29.52 and 0.10. The conclusion of this study was that magnetic resonance imaging was highly sensitive, specific and accurate in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy and hence reduce unnecessary appendectomies [19].

Burns et al conducted a retrospective review on the performance of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. A total of 63 patients were included and the results showed that the sensitivity and specificity were 75% and 100% respectively. This study concluded that magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is useful as a first line investigation in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy [20].

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is useful for acute appendicitis in a pregnant woman when the clinical examination and ultrasound are inconclusive, and it avoids radiation exposure. Kave et al conducted a systemic review and meta-analysis on the clinical use of MRI in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnant women. 19 studies were included; 17 were retrospective and two were prospective and it involved 2400 patients. The sensitivity of Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy was 91.8% and the specificity was 97.9%. Hence the conclusion from this study was that Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an excellent investigation for pregnant patients with suspected acute appendicitis as there is no radiation exposure and can be performed at any stage of pregnancy with no evidence of side effects to the fetus. The drawback of this study was that it was predominantly retrospective in nature [21].

The World Society of Emergency Surgeons (WSES) recommended that graded compression trans abdominal ultrasound is the preferred initial imaging for suspected pregnant patients with acute appendicitis and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is reserved for pregnant patients with inconclusive ultrasound [4].

Computed tomography (CT) is readily available, but it is generally not indicated due to the exposure to ionizing radiation and the use of oral and intravenous contrast that exposes the fetus to these risks [22].

The summary of all these studies was that ultrasound should be the initial imaging of choice and if the findings were inconclusive, then magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) should be done for patients who are suspected of having acute appendicitis in pregnancy.

5. TREATMENT OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN PREGNANCY

The treatment of acute appendicitis in pregnancy is appendectomy and it should not be delayed as the risk of perforation of the appendix is increased. The traditional treatment option has always been open appendectomy. The maternal mortality is comparable to non-pregnant patients with acute appendicitis. The risk of fetal loss increases with a delay in the diagnosis and the presence of complications like abscess formation or generalized peritonitis. Laparoscopic appendectomy is emerging as a procedure that

can be performed successfully in pregnant patients with acute appendicitis but the long-term data on its safety and efficacy are still limited [23,24].

Several systemic reviews looked at the safety and efficacy of laparoscopic appendectomy versus open appendectomy in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Most of the cases was performed on patients with a gestational age of 24 and there were higher fetal losses in the laparoscopic appendectomy group, but the incidence of preterm labor was lower. The conclusion of these systemic reviews was that the complication rates of laparoscopic appendectomy was low but due to the higher rate of fetal loss when compared to open appendectomy, and in the interest of fetal wellbeing the open procedure should be offered to the patient. The limitations of the systemic review were that the cases were from retrospective studies [25-27].

A few meta-analyses were done on the safety and perioperative mortality of laparoscopic appendectomy in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. There was no significant difference in the wound infection rate, duration of operation and hospital stay. The conclusion of the systemic review and meta-analysis was that laparoscopic appendectomy was associated with a higher risk of fetal loss when compared to open appendectomy [28-30].

The World Society of Emergency Surgeons suggested that laparoscopic appendectomy should be preferred to open appendectomy in the treatment of acute appendicitis in pregnancy as it is safe and feasible when the expertise is available. The European Association of Emergency Surgeons (EAES) concluded that no recommendations can be made in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy with regards to the surgical approach and until more evidence becomes available, the surgical approach should be at the discretion of the operating surgeon [4,31].

Based on the reviewed studies, it can be concluded that laparoscopic appendectomy is associated with a slight increase in fetal loss when compared with open appendectomy, but it is still recommended in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Further large prospective studies are needed to evaluate the efficacy of laparoscopic appendectomy in pregnancy.

Table 1. Summary of the studies that involved ultrasound in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy

Study	N=numbers	Positive predictive value(PPV)	Negative predictive value	Study type
Segev et al	92	0.94	0.40	Case control study
Kezamini et al	58	80%	52.9%	Prospective study

Table 2. Summary of the studies that involved magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis

Study	N=numbers	Sensitivity	Specificity	Study type
Kave et al	2,400	91.8%	97.7%	Meta-analysis
Cho et al	2,392	91-98%	90-98%	Systemic review
Motavaselian et al	709	92%	98%	Systemic review
Burns et al	63	75%	100%	Retrospective study

Table 3. Summary of the studies that show fetal loss after laparoscopic appendectomy for acute appendicitis in pregnancy

Study	N=numbers	Fetal loss	Study type
Wilarusmee et al	599	1.91relative risk	Meta-analysis
Walsh et al	637	5.6%	Meta-analysis
Zhang et al	2,477	3.8%	Meta-analysis

Primary conservative treatment in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy is not indicated as it is associated with a higher risk of maternal morbidity and fetal loss and several retrospective studies concluded that it should not be recommended for treatment of acute appendicitis in pregnancy [32-34].

Based on these studies, the conclusion was that laparoscopic appendectomy is associated with a slight increase in fetal loss when compared with open appendectomy, but it is still recommended in the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Further large prospective studies are needed to evaluate the efficacy of laparoscopic appendectomy in pregnancy.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the available evidence the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnancy should not be delayed, clinical examination and blood investigations are of limited use. Ultrasound abdomen should be the first line imaging of choice due to its easy availability, but magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is emerging as an alternative in case where the diagnosis is uncertain. The treatment of acute appendicitis in pregnancy is surgical treatment. Open appendectomy is the treatment of choice, but laparoscopic appendectomy is slowly emerging as a treatment, although it is associated with a slightly increased risk of fetal loss. There is no role for conservative treatment in the

management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. There is no consensus on the management of acute appendicitis in pregnancy and the surgeon managing the patients will decide the treatment option for the patient.

CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

- De Franca Neto AH, Do Amorim MMR, Nóbrega BMSV. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy: Literature review. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*. Associação Médica Brasileira. 2015;61:170–7. DOI:10.1590/1806-9282.61.02.170
- Yavuz Y, Şentürk M, Gümüş T, Patmano M. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi*. 2021;27(1):85–8. DOI:10.14744/tjtes.2020.22792
- Yang J, Wen SW, Krewski D, Corsi DJ, Walker M, Mattison D, et al. Association of treatments for acute appendicitis with pregnancy outcomes in the United States from 2000 to 2016: Results from a multi-level analysis. *Plos*

- One. 2021 Dec 1;16(12December). DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0260991
4. Di Saverio S, Podda M, De Simone B, Ceresoli M, Augustin G, Gori A, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of acute appendicitis: 2020 update of the WSES Jerusalem guidelines. *World Journal of Emergency Surgery*. BioMed Central Ltd. 2020;15. DOI:10.1186/s13017-020-00306-3
 5. Davoodabadi A, Davoodabadi H, Akbari H, Janzamini M. Appendicitis in pregnancy: Presentation, management and complications. *Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*. 2016 Jun 28;18(7). DOI:10.17795/zjrms-7557
 6. Yilmaz HG, Akgun Y, Bac B, Celik Y. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy - risk factors associated with principal outcomes: A case control study. *International Journal of Surgery*. 2007 Jul;5(3):192–7. DOI:10.1016/j.ijssu.2006.05.005
 7. Aggenbach L, Zeeman GG, Cantineau AEP, Gordijn SJ, Hofker HS. Impact of appendicitis during pregnancy: No delay in accurate diagnosis and treatment. *International Journal of Surgery*. 2015 Mar 1;15:84–9. DOI:10.1016/j.ijssu.2015.01.025
 8. Pastore PA, Loomis DM, Sauret J. Appendicitis in pregnancy. *Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine*. 2006;19:621–6. DOI:10.3122/jabfm.19.6.621
 9. Tanrıdan Okcu N, Banlı Cesur İ, İrkörücü O. Gebelikte akut apandisit: 50 olgu serisi, maternal ve neonatal sonuçları. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Derg*. 2021 Mar 1;27(2):255–9. DOI:10.14744/tjtes.2020.24747
 10. Akbaş A, Aydın Kasap Z, Hacım NA, Tokoçin M, Altınel Y, Yiğitbaş H, et al. The value of inflammatory markers in diagnosing acute appendicitis in pregnant patients. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi*. 2020 Sep 1;26(5):769–76. DOI:10.14744/tjtes.2020.03456
 11. Başkıran A, İnce V, Çiçek E, Şahin T, Dirican A, Balıkcı Çiçek İ, et al. Efficacy of laboratory tests and ultrasonography in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in gravid patients according to the stages of pregnancy. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi*. 2018 Jul 1;24(4):333–6. DOI:10.5505/tjtes.2017.23693
 12. Çınar H, Aygün A, Derebey M, Tarım İA, Akalın, Büyükkakıncak S, et al. Significance of hemogram on diagnosis of acute appendicitis during pregnancy. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi*. 2018; 24(5):423–8. DOI:10.5505/tjtes.2018.62753
 13. Mantoglu B, Gonullu E, Akdeniz Y, Yigit M, Firat N, Akin E, et al. Which appendicitis scoring system is most suitable for pregnant patients? A comparison of nine different systems. *World Journal of Emergency Surgery*. 2020 May 18;15(1). DOI:10.1186/s13017-020-00310-7
 14. Jearwattanakanok K, Yamada S, Suntornlimsiri W, Smuthtai W, Patumanond J. Clinical scoring for diagnosis of acute lower abdominal pain in female of reproductive age. *Emerg Med Int*. 2013;2013:1–6. DOI:10.1155/2013/730167
 15. Andersen B, Nielsen TF. Appendicitis in pregnancy, diagnosis, management and complications. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand*. 1999 Sep;78(9):758–62. DOI:10.1034/j.1600-0412.1999.780903.x
 16. Segev L, Segev Y, Rayman S, Nissan A, Sadot E. The diagnostic performance of ultrasound for acute appendicitis in pregnant and young nonpregnant women: A case-control study. *International Journal of Surgery*. 2016 Oct 1;34:81–5. DOI:10.1016/j.ijssu.2016.08.021
 17. Kazemini A, Keramati MR, Fazeli MS, Keshvari A, Khaki S, Rahnamai-Azar A. Accuracy of ultrasonography in diagnosing acute appendicitis during pregnancy based on surgical findings. *Med J Islam Repub Iran*. 2017;31(1):278–82. DOI:10.14196/MJIRI.31.48
 18. Cho SU, Oh SK. Diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging for acute appendicitis during pregnancy: A systematic review. *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi*. 2021;27(3):271–7. DOI:10.14744/tjtes.2020.02416
 19. Motavaselian M, Bayati F, Amani-Beni R, Khalaji A, Haghverdi S, Abdollahi Z et al. Diagnostic performance of magnetic resonance imaging for detection of acute appendicitis in pregnant women; A systematic review and meta-analysis. *archives of academic emergency medicine*. Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services. 2022;10.

- DOI:10.22037/aaem.v10i1.1727
20. Burns M, Hague CJ, Vos P, Tiwari P, Wiseman SM. Utility of magnetic resonance imaging for the diagnosis of appendicitis during pregnancy: A Canadian experience. *Canadian Association of Radiologists Journal*. 2017 Nov 1;68(4):392–400.
DOI:10.1016/j.carj.2017.02.004
 21. Kave M, Parooie F, Salarzaei M. Pregnancy and appendicitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis on the clinical use of MRI in diagnosis of appendicitis in pregnant women. *World Journal of Emergency Surgery*. 2019 Jul 22;14(1).
DOI:10.1186/s13017-019-0254-1
 22. Karul M, Berliner C, Keller S, Tsui TY, Yamamura J. Imaging of appendicitis in adults. *RoFo Fortschritte auf dem Gebiet der Rontgenstrahlen und der Bildgebenden Verfahren*. Georg Thieme Verlag. 2014;186:551–8.
DOI:10.1055/s-0034-1366074
 23. Blears E, Keller D, Ellis C. Review of operative vs. non-operative management of appendicitis in pregnancy. *Surgery: Current Research*. 2017;07(02).
DOI:10.4172/2161-1076.1000287
 24. Seok JW, Son J, Jung KU, Lee SR, Kim HO. Safety of appendectomy during pregnancy in the totally laparoscopic age. *J Minim Invasive Surg*. 2021 Jun 15;24(2):68-75.
DOI: 10.7602/jmis.2021.24.2.68. PMID: 35600787; PMCID: PMC8965996.
 25. Walsh CA, Tang T, Walsh SR. Laparoscopic versus open appendectomy in pregnancy: A systematic review. *International Journal of Surgery*. 2008;6:339–44.
DOI:10.1016/j.ijso.2008.01.006
 26. Walker HGM, Al Samaraee A, Mills SJ, Kalbassi MR. Laparoscopic appendectomy in pregnancy: A systematic review of the published evidence. *International Journal of Surgery*. 2014 Nov 1;12(11):1235–41.
DOI:10.1016/j.ijso.2014.08.406
 27. Tase A, Kamarizan MFA, Swarnkar K. Appendicitis in pregnancy: Difficulties in diagnosis and management. Guidance for the emergency general surgeon: A systematic review. *International Journal of Surgery Open*. Elsevier Ltd. 2017;6:5–11.
DOI:10.1016/j.ijso.2017.02.001
 28. Wilasrusmee C, Sukrat B, McEvoy M, Attia J, Thakkinstian A. Systematic review and meta-analysis of safety of laparoscopic versus open appendectomy for suspected appendicitis in pregnancy. *British Journal of Surgery*. 2012;99:470–8.
DOI:10.1002/bjs.8889
 29. Lee SH, Lee JY, Choi YY, Lee JG. Laparoscopic appendectomy versus open appendectomy for suspected appendicitis during pregnancy: A systematic review and updated meta-analysis. *BMC Surg*. 2019 Apr 25;19(1).
DOI:10.1186/s12893-019-0505-9
 30. Zhang J, Wang M, Xin Z, Li P, Feng Q. Updated evaluation of laparoscopic vs. open appendectomy during pregnancy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Surgery*. Frontiers Media S.A. 2021;8.
DOI:10.3389/fsurg.2021.720351
 31. Gorter RR, Eker HH, Gorter-Stam MAW, Abis GSA, Acharya A, Ankersmit M, et al. Diagnosis and management of acute appendicitis. EAES consensus development conference 2015. *Surg Endosc*. 2016 Nov 1;30(11):4668–90.
DOI:10.1007/s00464-016-5245-7
 32. B M, F A. Non operative management of appendicitis during pregnancy. Is it feasible? *Gynecology and Women's Health Research*. 2020;2(1).
DOI:10.16966/2689-3096.114
 33. Ashbrook M, Cheng V, Sandhu K, Matsuo K, Schellenberg M, Inaba K, et al. Management of complicated appendicitis during pregnancy in the US. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2022 Apr 15;5(4):E227555.
DOI:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.7555
 34. Flexer SM, Tabib N, Peter MB. Suspected appendicitis in pregnancy. *Surgeon*. 2014;12:82–6.
DOI:10.1016/j.surge.2013.11.022

© 2023 Kumar and Soma; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/102291>