

EVALUATION OF ILIOPSOAS ABSCESS TREATED WITH PERCUTANEOUS DRAINAGE

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Introduction: Iliopsoas abscess (IPA) is rare in our population, all the previous writings were in the form of short case studies and case reports. Percutaneous drainage (PCD) is preferable to open drainage, being less invasive and shorter hospital stay. This study is important to establish new knowledge about the rate of iliopsoas abscess according to its type, size of abscess according to a specific organism, and to determine the association between success of drainage and size of psoas abscess treated with percutaneous drainage.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional study using retrospective record review, From 87 patients admitted to our center that was treated as iliopsoas abscess from January 2006 to December 2018, 31 patients underwent percutaneous drainage (PCD). 56 patients underwent open drainage or antibiotic alone. The selection of patients and records were based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Patient's demographic data, clinical data related to infection, size of the abscess, and duration of treatment recorded. IBM SPSS Statistics Version 24 was performed for statistical analyses.

Discussion: The result showed that the mean age of the patient is 45.26 years old and the mean duration till success was 21 days. More than half of the participants were reported secondary type etiology (n=19, 61.3%) and 35% (n=11) of them were genitourinary. There was no significant association between the size of the pre-drainage abscess and the success group ($p>0.050$). Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae are the most common organisms and the common size is more than 10 cm in the widest diameters.

Conclusion: There was no significant association between the size of the pre-drainage abscess and the success of the percutaneous drainage group. The size of the abscess is not associated with the success of drainage. PCD is one of the options for the management of iliopsoas abscess more than 4 cm widest in diameter.