**Frequency of Laparoscopic findings in Chronic Non-specific Abdominal Pain Patients**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To determine the frequency of laparoscopic findings in chronic nonspecific abdominal pain patients during diagnostic laparoscopy in our set-up.

**Study Design:** A Descriptive Observational study.

**Place and Duration:** Department of Surgery, Fauji Foundation Hospital, Rawalpindi from 1st April, 2017 to 31st March 2018.

**Methodology:** Total 102 patients of both sexes undergoing diagnostic laparoscopy due to chronic non-specific abdominal pain were studied. Other than relevant demographic findings, all findings during procedure considered as a cause of chronic abdominal pain or not observed were recorded and analyzed.

**Results:** Patients mean age was 31.78+12.42 years and among total of 102 patients, 21.6% male and 78.4% female patients. The commonest laparoscopic findings noted in chronic nonspecific abdominal pain patients, were peritoneal tuberculosis (40.19%), intra-abdominal adhesions (29.41%), pelvic inflammatory disease (11.76%) and chronic appendicitis (8.82%).

**Conclusion:** Diagnostic laparoscopy is a good diagnostic investigation to be considered for the assessment of chronic nonspecific abdominal.

**Keywords:**  Chronic nonspecific abdominal pain, Diagnostic laparoscopy, Chronic appendicitis, Peritoneal tuberculosis, Intra-abdominal adhesions, Pelvic inflammatory disease.

**How to Cite This:**

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