

rhinitis, malabsorption, protein deficiencies, sinusitis, hypertrophied adenoids, tonsils, nasopharyngitis, IBS, lymphadenitis and hyperglycemia) which are categorized as mentioned below. 10/18 patients (56%) had associated inflammatory diseases. 6 patients (60%) had allergic rhinitis out of which 3 patients (50%) had only allergic rhinitis, 1 patient had only atopic dermatitis, 1 patient had atopic dermatitis and bronchial asthma, 1 patient had lymphadenitis. 3 patients (30%) had hypertrophied adenoids among whom 1 patient had acute nasopharyngitis and hypertrophied tonsils, 1 patient had only hypertrophied tonsils. 1 patient (10%) has sinusitis. 5/18 patients (28%) had GIT diseases. 2 patients (40%) had protein deficiency, other 3 had dysfunctional dyspepsia (1) and malabsorption (2) respectively. 2/18 patients (11%) suffered from infection. 1 had COVID and the other had the common cold. 1/18 patients (5%) had hyperglycemia.

Conclusion. According to the data we analysed, we found that acetonemic vomiting was more common in male children and the age period was between 4 and 5. Majority of these patients had associated inflammation out of which allergic rhinitis was the commonest.

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BENIGN RETROPERITONEAL CYSTIC TERATOMA: LAPAROSCOPIC TREATMENT WITH DIAPHRAGM PLASTY

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Introduction. The retroperitoneum, located behind the peritoneal cavity, houses organs without mesenteric support. Retroperitoneal masses, which can be benign or malignant, are often asymptomatic until they grow large. Benign masses include lipomas and teratomas, while malignant tumors are rare. Retroperitoneal cysts, often embryonic in origin, can result from trauma, infections, or genetic disorders. Imaging techniques like CT and MRI are crucial for diagnosis and surgical planning.

Aim of the study. To highlight the diagnostic challenges and the successful laparoscopic management of this condition.

Materials and methods. A 55-year-old male presented with chronic right hypochondrial pain. Initial imaging suggested gallstone disease and a liver cyst.

Intraoperatively, a 5 cm retroperitoneal mass connected to the diaphragm was discovered. The mass was excised laparoscopically, and the diaphragm was repaired. Histology confirmed a benign teratoma. The patient recovered well and was discharged on the seventh postoperative day.

Results and discussion. Retroperitoneal teratomas are rare and often asymptomatic. Preoperative imaging is essential for surgical planning. Laparoscopic excision offers advantages such as reduced pain, faster recovery, and fewer complications. This case highlights the importance of accurate imaging and histopathological assessment in diagnosing and treating retroperitoneal masses.

Conclusion. Laparoscopic excision is an effective and safe approach for benign retroperitoneal tumors. This case underscores the need for further research to refine surgical techniques and establish guidelines for managing retroperitoneal tumors with diaphragmatic involvement.

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MENSTRUAL CYCLE: BASIS AND DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction. Menstrual cycle is a unique phenomenon occurring within a female body beginning from her puberty. This cycle is maintained by the Hypothalamic Pituitary Ovarian Axis when it gets activated upon puberty. This cycle ranges from 21 days to 35 days but we consider 28 days to be the average. Since oogenesis is halted at prophase of meiosis 1 until puberty, after attaining it the division continues. At the meantime, GnRH released from the hypothalamus acts on the anterior pituitary and that causes the release gonadotropins namely LH and FSH. This FSH acts on the follicles within the ovary, but to be more precise it acts on the primary follicle to convert it to the secondary follicle where later that will convert into a graafian follicle. Within these