J U N C T U R Y  A N D  C O N C L U S I O N S

1. 30 cases of sigmoid volvulus, 56 cases of small bowel volvulus and 14 cases of caecal volvulus have been taken for study in the present series. Incidence of small bowel volvulus is low in comparison to British literature. Incidence of caecum and ascending colon volvulus is comparatively much less than that of small bowel volvulus and sigmoid volvulus.

2. Incidence of caecal volvulus was 11% in Mundhikhand region of the total cases of volvulus and 5.14% of the total cases of acute intestinal obstruction admitted in M.L.I. Medical College, Hospital, Jaipur, during June 1986 to August 1989.

3. The incidence of sigmoid volvulus was 11.11%, of small bowel volvulus 20.77%, and of caecum and ascending colon was 5.14% of the total cases of obstruction studied.

4. The incidence of sigmoid volvulus is significantly high in low roughage eaters like Russians (26-50%) and the German (23%).
but the incidence was (28.57%) in our series, it contra dicts the incidence reported by other Indian workers.

5. Sigmoid volvulus, small bowel volvulus and cecal volvulus occurred mostly in village folks (69.00%) and vegetarians (44.00%).

6. The commonest age group observed in this study for sigmoid volvulus 40-50 years (more than 50%). The commonest age group for small bowel volvulus was 20-30 years (53.93%), and of cecal volvulus was 20-30 years (78.57%).

7. The ratio of male and female was 1.5:1 for sigmoid volvulus, 2:1 in small bowel volvulus and approximately 1.35:1 in cecal volvulus.

8. The incidence of volvulus of all types is more common in Hindu’s as compared to those in Muslims, i.e., 71% in Hindus and 29% in Muslims.

9. 70% of the cases of sigmoid volvulus were diagnosed clinically. X-ray examination was of great help to confirm the diagnosis. Diagnosis of small bowel volvulus was made clinically only in 44.44% cases. In rest of the cases diagnosis was made by radiological examination and Laparotomy. Only 7.14% of
cesal volvulus cases could be diagnosed clinically. In 30.57% of cases diagnosis was made on x-ray and rest of the cases of cesal volvulus could be diagnosed only at laparotomy.

10. The cardinal features of sigmoid volvulus were distention of abdomen and constipation (100%), while pain in abdomen and vomiting (89.28%) were the chief features of small bowel volvulus. Pain in abdomen and vomiting were present in all the cases of cesal volvulus.

11. Majority of the cases of small bowel volvulus and sigmoid volvulus had 180° to 270° of twist while few cases of sigmoid and small bowel had 360° of twist. But the cesal volvulus had no more than 270° of twist.

12. Majority of the cases of sigmoid and small bowel volvulus had clockwise rotation of mesentery while in cases of cesal volvulus the mesentery had anticlockwise twist in majority of the cases (78.57%).

13. All the cases of cesal volvulus had mesentery, i.e., the whole ileocecal and ascending colon was mobile except one case which had in association of the mobile cecum adhesions were present.
The incidence of mobile cecum was 14% of total cases of volvulus studied and 5.14% of the total cases of acute intestinal obstruction admitted in M.L.S. Medical College, Hospital, Jammu, during June 1960 and August 1969.