



# The Purpose of Vermiform Appendix and its Impact on the Human Body after its Removal

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## DESCRIPTION

The cecum, a pouch-like aperture in the large intestine into which the contents of the small intestine are evacuated, is a connection between the appendix, also known as the vermiform appendix, and the cecum. It's uncertain whether the appendix has any purpose in humans. It is believed to play a role in immune function during the first three decades of life by exposing leukocytes to antigens in the gastrointestinal tract and encouraging the p53 pathway, housing and cultivating beneficial gut flora that can repopulate the digestive system after an illness that wipes out normal populations of these flora, providing a location in the foetus where endocrine cells can grow and produce molecules that regulate homeostasis, and providing a location in the appendix is typically between 8 cm and 10 cm length and less than 1.3 cm broad.

The appendix cavity is considerably narrower where it joins the cecum than its closed end. The mucous secretions of the appendiceal walls or any intestinal contents that have permeated the structure can normally be expelled into the cecum by the appendix's muscular walls. If the appendix cannot open or evacuate its contents into the cecum, appendicitis may result. The most frequent impediment in the aperture is a fecalith, a particle of solidified faeces. When the appendix is prevented from emptying by itself, a number of things happen.

Edema, swelling, and organ distention are brought on by the appendix's accumulation of fluids and its own mucous secretions. As the distention increases, the blood arteries in the appendix close off, causing the appendiceal tissue to experience necrosis, or death. Meanwhile, as the bacteria that are typically present in this region of the gut begin to proliferate in the sealed pocket, the inflammation worsens. The appendix may rupture due to the distention and weakening brought on by necrosis,

discharging its contents into the abdominal cavity and infecting the membranes that line and cover the abdominal organs. Thankfully, the body's natural defences frequently thwart peritonitis. The appendix is isolated from the peritoneal cavity that surrounds it by an exudate that normally forms in the sites of inflammation.

In individuals with a healthy appendix, the pain of appendicitis is typically felt between the navel and the front edge of the right hipbone. However, because many people take supplements while lying down, they may experience the aggravation of an infected appendix attack in a different or deceptive area, making it difficult to distinguish their adverse effects from the stomach pain caused by other illnesses. Ultrasound or computed tomography (CT) screening may also be useful in the diagnosis of appendicitis.

The swollen appendix frequently wraps itself around the omentum, a sheet of fatty tissue. The primary therapy for appendicitis involves the surgical removal of the appendix during a quick procedure called an appendectomy. General anaesthesia is used for the treatment, which lasts less than 30 minutes and causes little discomfort. If a diagnosis of the condition cannot be made with reasonable certainty right away, it is customary to wait 10 hours to 24 hours before making a final determination that the patient has acute appendicitis. Due to the minor possibility that the appendix would rupture and result in peritonitis, the patient is now kept under constant medical supervision.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

<b>Received:</b>	30-January-2023	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPJCGH-23-16032
<b>Editor assigned:</b>	01-February-2023	<b>PreQC No:</b>	IPJCGH-23-16032 (PQ)
<b>Reviewed:</b>	15-February-2023	<b>QC No:</b>	IPJCGH-23-16032
<b>Revised:</b>	20-February-2023	<b>Manuscript No:</b>	IPJCGH-23-16032 (R)
<b>Published:</b>	27-February-2023	<b>DOI:</b>	10.36648/2575-7733.7.1.7

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**Citation** Holgersen D (2023) The Purpose of Vermiform Appendix and its Impact on the Human Body after its Removal. J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 7:07.

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