aim was to look for the imaging results and hospital readmission rate in case of a normal appendix.

Method: It is a retrospective analysis of all the patients admitted with a suspicion of acute appendicitis from Jan 2018 to April 2019. For data collection hospital medical record was used. Information about patient demographic details, blood results, outcome, operative findings, and histology of appendix if removed, was collected. For Patients having negative appendectomy, hospital admission rate was calculated.

Results: Total 517 patients were admitted with suspected acute appendicitis and only 45.6% (n = 236) patients underwent surgery. Females=52.1%, Males 47.9%. Mean age was 31 years. NAR was 10.6% (n = 25). (Females= 9.3%, Males=1.3%), 8.4% female patients were below 35 years of age. Patients were divided into 3 groups (Normal appendix NA, Uncomplicated appendicitis UA, complicated appendicitis CA). There was a statistically significant difference in inflammatory markers between the groups. In NA group 17/25 patients underwent prior imaging and imaging suggested acute appendicitis in 7/17 patients. Post NA hospital readmission rate was 20%, all of them were females, and gynecology opinion was sought in all of them.

Conclusions: The negative appendectomy rate is at 10.6%, comparable to national database. It is more common in young females due to a range of differential diagnoses.

651 An Audit of Negative Appendectomy Rate at A District General Hospital in the UK

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Aim: There is significant variation in management of acute appendicitis across the UK. Despite advancements in imaging modalities, acute appendicitis is still a clinical diagnosis. The primary aim of this study was to determine the negative appendectomy rate (NAR) and secondary