## PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Montreal Children's Date: 2025-01-15 01:39

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. David Smith Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Robert Tremblay Assistant(s): Dr. resident Zoe Tremblay

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

## **ACUTE APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH MESENTERIC LYMPHADENITIS.

Opération / Operation:

#### LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY.

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix and inflamed tissue

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with mask induction

# Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

6-year-old female with 1 day abdominal pain. Treated for gastroenteritis; symptoms persisted. Imaging: ultrasound showing phlegmonous appendicitis.

# Procédure(s) opératoire(s) / Operative procedure(s):

Patient in supine position. General anesthesia with nitrous oxide administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. A vertical infraumbilical incision is made and carried down to the fascia which is incised sharply. Two working ports are established in the right and left lower quadrants. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, minimal adhesions noted. Intraoperative examination revealed hyperemic appendix. Abscess cavity found in RLQ and irrigated. Mild adhesions between bowel loops observed. The surrounding tissues showed extensive reaction. No technical difficulties encountered during surgery. Dissection is carried out to isolate the base of the appendix. The mesoappendix is divided using a bipolar energy device. The appendix is ligated at its base with two absorbable sutures and then amputated. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Abdominal lavage performed until clear. All port sites closed with Dermabond.

Monitor for signs of infection; advance diet as tolerated. Minimal intraoperative blood loss. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-B530XV-13895