

# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Hopital Notre-Dame

Date: 2024-12-10 22:45

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Lisa Garcia

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Marie-Claire Dubois

Assistant(s): Dr. resident Sophia Lee

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

**PHLEGMONOUS APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH MESENTERIC LYMPHADENITIS.**

Opération / Operation:

**LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY WITH IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.**

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

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with nitrous oxide

## Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

Patient (9 years, male) presented with abdominal pain with palpable mass, elevated WBC, normal CRP. Imaging: CT scan showing appendiceal abscess.

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

Patient in supine position. General endotracheal anesthesia administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. Transverse infraumbilical incision is performed and access gained via blunt dissection. Three trocars in total are used for laparoscopic access. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, diffuse adhesions noted. The appendix was thick-walled with persistent inflammation. No pus or abscess formation found. Fibrinous adhesions were lysed during the procedure. Surrounding omentum and bowel are separated from the inflammatory mass. Appendiceal vessels controlled with clips. Base of appendix secured with purse-string suture prior to removal. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Irrigation performed with antibiotic solution. The umbilical fascia is reapproximated with interrupted PDS 3-0 sutures. Skin incisions are closed with interrupted silk 4-0.

We will continue current antibiotic regimen and begin enteral feeds when bowel function returns. Minor bleeding controlled with cautery. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-XJEYMK-10806