

PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Montreal Children's

Date: 2025-01-29 13:56

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Camille Roy

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Elena Rodriguez

Assistant(s): Dr. resident Zoe Tremblay

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.

Opération / Operation:

LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY WITH IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix with surrounding lymph nodes

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: Total intravenous anesthesia

Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

A 6-year-old male with one week history of abdominal pain with rebound tenderness. Failed conservative management for renal colic. Imaging: CT scan showing appendiceal abscess.

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

Patient in supine position. General anesthesia with local infiltration administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. Incision is made in left lower quadrant for open conversion. Three trocars in total are used for laparoscopic access. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, diffuse adhesions noted. Appendix was suppurative and surrounded by A large pelvic abscess was present and evacuated. and Severe adhesions required careful lysis. No need for drains postoperatively. Meticulous dissection performed due to distorted anatomy. The appendiceal mesentery is carefully taken down with harmonic scalpel. Base of appendix secured with purse-string suture prior to removal. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Abdominal lavage performed until clear. Umbilical port site is closed with Maxon 2-0 and skin with interrupted silk 4-0. Minor bleeding controlled with cautery.

Patient to receive postoperative IV antibiotics with monitoring for return of bowel function. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-AGMGMH-11317