## PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: CHU de Québec Date: 2024-11-05 03:47

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Julia Miller Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Robert Tremblay Assistant(s): Dr. resident Emily Clark

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

## **COMPLICATED APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH HEMORRHAGE.

Opération / Operation:

#### APPENDECTOMY WITH REMOVAL OF APPENDICOLITH.

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

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with caudal block

# Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

7-year-old male with one week abdominal pain. Treated for mesenteric adenitis; symptoms persisted. Imaging: CT scan showing appendiceal abscess. Recent travel history may be relevant.

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

Patient in supine position. General anesthesia administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. A small infraumbilical incision is made and the abdominal cavity is entered under direct vision. Additional 5 mm trocars are placed in the right and left lower quadrants under laparoscopic guidance. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, moderate adhesions noted. The surgical field demonstrated necrotic appendix with minimal surrounding inflammation. Abscess cavity found in RLQ and irrigated. Dense adhesions were encountered during dissection. Patient tolerated procedure well. Surrounding omentum and bowel are separated from the inflammatory mass. The appendiceal artery is ligated and divided. Endoscopic stapling is used for appendiceal division. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Irrigation performed with antibiotic solution. Fascial closure is performed at the umbilical site using Maxon 2-0. The skin is closed with interrupted silk 4-0.

Postoperative imaging if fever persists. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-YR4C51-13014