

# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: CHU de Québec

Date: 2025-08-01 19:12

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Amélie Moreau

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Paul Lambert

Assistant(s): Dr. resident John Paul

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH ABSCESS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

**PERFORATED APPENDICITIS.**

Opération / Operation:

**LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY.**

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendicolith

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with caudal block

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

2-year-old male with 1 day abdominal pain. Treated for ovarian cyst; symptoms persisted. Imaging: ultrasound showing perforated appendicitis. 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. We create a 1 cm infraumbilical incision and enter the abdomen using the Hasson technique. 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, significant adhesions noted. Operative findings included ruptured appendix and persistent inflammation. No abscess was identified. No abnormal adhesions found. Meticulous dissection performed due to distorted anatomy. Mesenteric vessels to the appendix are secured prior to removal. Endoscopic stapling is used for appendiceal division. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Abdominal lavage performed until clear. We close the fascia with Polysorb 2-0 in an interrupted fashion. Skin is approximated with interrupted silk 4-0. No evidence of malignancy.

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

Case ID: CASE-IN1F2M-13349