PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Ste-Agathe Hospital Date: 2024-03-14 16:56

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Aisha Patel Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Olivia Davis Assistant(s): Dr. resident Leo Morel

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH FREE FLUID.

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

APPENDICITIS WITH FREE FLUID.

Opération / Operation:

APPENDECTOMY WITH REMOVAL OF APPENDICOLITH.

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendicolith

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: Total intravenous anesthesia

Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

A 8-year-old male who presented with abdominal pain with vomiting. Initially evaluated 2 days prior and diagnosed with ovarian cyst. Now has markedly elevated WBC, normal CRP, no fever. Imaging: MRI demonstrating RLQ inflammation.

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. We make an infraumbilical incision of 1 cm, dissect the subcutaneous tissue bluntly and penetrate the abdominal cavity via an open technique. Accessory port placed in epigastric region. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, significant adhesions noted. Appendix appeared acutely inflamed, surrounded by fluctuating inflammatory reaction. A large pelvic abscess was present and evacuated. The appendix was adhered to surrounding structures. The appendix is mobilized using a combination of sharp and blunt dissection. We dissect the mesentery of the appendix and use the electrocautery to coagulate the artery. The appendix is ligated at its base with two absorbable sutures and then amputated. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Irrigation performed with antibiotic solution. The umbilical fascia is reapproximated with interrupted Vicryl 3-0 sutures. Skin incisions are closed with Steri-Strips. Ovaries and uterus normal in female patients.

Monitor wound sites for infection. No unexpected findings. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-ZMSV1X-13656