# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Hopital de Verdun Date: 2025-06-17 05:55

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Thomas White Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Sarah Johnson Assistant(s): Dr. resident Lucas Martin

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

# APPENDICITIS WITH INTUSSUSCEPTION.

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 attached omentum

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia and epidural block

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

Pediatric patient (3, female) presenting with acute onset abdominal pain with anorexia. History: no prior abdominal surgery. Imaging confirmed appendicitis.

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

Patient in supine position. General anesthesia with mask induction administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. Direct trocar insertion after skin and fascia incision. Three trocars in total are used for laparoscopic access. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, extensive adhesions noted. Appendix was necrotic and surrounded by A small localized abscess was found and drained, and No abnormal adhesions found. Surrounding omentum and bowel are separated from the inflammatory mass. The mesoappendix is dissected and the appendiceal artery is controlled with electrocautery. Endoscopic stapling is used for appendiceal division. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Thorough irrigation of the abdominal cavity is performed, removing all purulent material. Umbilical port site is closed with Vicryl 3-0 and skin with interrupted silk 4-0. Ovaries and uterus normal in female patients.

Monitor wound sites for infection. No technical difficulties encountered during surgery. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-XWOEQU-11054