

# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Shriners Hospitals for Children

Date: 2023-11-12 03:33

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. David Smith

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Aisha Patel

Assistant(s): Dr. resident Emily Clark

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

**ACUTE APPENDICITIS.**

Opération / Operation:

**APPENDECTOMY WITH LYSIS OF ADHESIONS.**

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix and peri-appendiceal tissue

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: Total intravenous anesthesia

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

13-year-old non-binary with 1 day abdominal pain, normal WBC, normal CRP, no fever. Imaging: CT scan showing peri-appendiceal fluid. recent travel.

## 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. Transverse infraumbilical incision is performed and access gained via blunt dissection. Three trocars in total are used for laparoscopic access. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, significant adhesions noted. Appendix appeared friable, surrounded by patchy inflammatory reaction. No abscess was identified. Multiple bowel loops adherent to the mass. Ovaries and uterus normal in female patients. Meticulous dissection performed due to distorted anatomy. The appendiceal artery is ligated and divided. We secure the appendiceal base with two Endoloops and transect between them. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Saline is used for thorough irrigation of all quadrants. We close the fascia with Ethibond 2-0 in a interrupted fashion. Skin is approximated with non-absorbable Prolene 4-0.

Consult infectious disease if antibiotics need adjustment. No intraoperative complications occurred. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-IX3SW9-11770