

# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Royal Victoria Hospital

Date: 2025-03-19 13:28

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Camille Roy

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Daniel Fortin

Assistant(s): Dr. resident John Paul

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH BOWEL OBSTRUCTION.**

Opération / Operation:

**APPENDECTOMY WITH LYSIS OF ADHESIONS.**

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

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with local infiltration

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

A 8-year-old female with 1 day history of abdominal pain with palpable mass. Failed conservative management for urinary tract infection. Imaging: CT scan showing appendiceal abscess.

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

Patient in supine position. General endotracheal anesthesia administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. Incision is made in left lower quadrant for open conversion. 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. Findings include ruptured appendix with fluctuating inflammatory changes. A small localized abscess was found and drained. The omentum was wrapped around the inflamed appendix. We proceed with careful dissection of the appendiceal attachments. The appendiceal artery is ligated and divided. Absorbable ligatures are applied prior to amputation. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. We lavage the abdomen extensively, paying particular attention to the pelvis and right gutter. Fascial closure is performed at the umbilical site using Ethibond 2-0. The skin is closed with interrupted nylon 4-0.

Repeat CBC and CRP postoperatively. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-V3LH9A-11131