## PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Children's Hospital Date: 2023-12-05 20:38

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Aisha Patel Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Marie-Claire Dubois

Assistant(s): Dr. resident Anna Kim

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

## **RUPTURED APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

SUPPURATIVE APPENDICITIS.

Opération / Operation:

### LAPAROSCOPIC CONVERTED TO OPEN APPENDECTOMY.

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

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with local infiltration

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

Patient (10 years, female) presented with persistent vomiting and abdominal pain, markedly elevated WBC, high CRP. Imaging: ultrasound with non-visualized appendix and secondary signs.

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

Patient in supine position. Total intravenous anesthesia 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. Single-incision laparoscopic port is used. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, moderate adhesions noted. Appendix appeared necrotic, surrounded by patchy inflammatory reaction. There was a contained abscess in the right lower quadrant. No significant adhesions. No need for drains postoperatively. We carefully dissect the inflammatory mass and identify the sclerotic appendix. 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. Irrigation performed with antibiotic solution. Umbilical port site is closed with PDS 2-0 and skin with interrupted silk 4-0.

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

Case ID: CASE-U8MX0Z-11410