

# PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Hopital Charles-LeMoyne

Date: 2025-06-06 17:47

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Michael Brown

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Ahmed Khan

Assistant(s): Dr. resident Sophia Lee

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

**ACUTE APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

**APPENDICITIS WITH MESENTERIC LYMPHADENITIS.**

Opération / Operation:

**LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY WITH OMENTAL WRAPPING.**

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix with attached omentum

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with local infiltration

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

Patient (15 years, non-binary) presented with right lower quadrant pain, markedly elevated WBC, elevated CRP. Imaging: ultrasound showing appendicitis.

## 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 create a 1 cm infraumbilical incision and enter the abdomen using the Hasson technique. Accessory port placed in epigastric region. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, significant adhesions noted. Appendix was ruptured and surrounded by No abscess was identified. and Severe adhesions required careful lysis. We carefully dissect the inflammatory mass and identify the necrotic 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. Thorough irrigation of the abdominal cavity is performed, removing all purulent material. The umbilical fascia is reapproximated with interrupted PDS 2-0 sutures. Skin incisions are closed with subcuticular Monocryl 4-0.

Patient will remain on IV antibiotics with gradual diet advancement as per surgery protocol. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-HI7H1U-13681