## PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: Shriners Hospitals for Children Date: 2025-06-03 05:48

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Amélie Moreau

Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Samuel Lee Assistant(s): Dr. resident Ethan Wright

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

## LOCALIZED PERITONITIS SECONDARY TO APPENDICITIS.

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

PHLEGMONOUS APPENDICITIS.

Opération / Operation:

### LAPAROSCOPIC APPENDECTOMY WITH OMENTAL WRAPPING.

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix

Anesthésie / Anesthesia: Total intravenous anesthesia

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

Patient (17 years, female) presented with abdominal pain with anorexia, markedly elevated WBC, elevated CRP. Imaging: CT scan showing appendiceal abscess.

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

Patient in supine position. General anesthesia with caudal block administered. Time-out was performed and abdomen prepped in sterile fashion. Direct trocar insertion after skin and fascia incision. Two working ports are established in the right and left lower quadrants. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, diffuse adhesions noted. Appendix appeared distended, surrounded by fluctuating inflammatory reaction. Purulent fluid was noted throughout the abdominal cavity. No significant adhesions. Surrounding omentum and bowel are separated from the inflammatory mass. Mesenteric vessels to the appendix are secured prior to removal. Absorbable ligatures are applied prior to amputation. Specimen placed in EndoCatch bag for removal. Irrigation performed with antibiotic solution. We close the fascia with PDS 2-0 in a interrupted fashion. Skin is approximated with non-absorbable Prolene 4-0.

We will continue current antibiotic regimen and begin enteral feeds when bowel function returns. Minor bleeding controlled with cautery. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-1KAYI9-11569