## PROTOCOLE OPERATOIRE / OPERATIVE REPORT

Site: CHU Sainte-Justine Date: 2025-09-27 02:05

Anesthésiste / Anesthetist: Dr. Patricia Wong Chirurgien / Surgeon: Dr. Martin Levesque Assistant(s): Dr. resident Fatima Sheikh

Diagnostic préopératoire / Pre-operative diagnosis:

### **ACUTE APPENDICITIS.**

Diagnostic postopératoire / Post-operative diagnosis:

PHLEGMONOUS APPENDICITIS.

Opération / Operation:

#### OPEN APPENDECTOMY WITH PELVIC LAVAGE.

Tissu envoyé en pathologie / Tissue sent to pathology: Appendix Anesthésie / Anesthesia: General anesthesia with local infiltration

# Historique et constatations opératoires / History and operative findings:

A 10-year-old female with 3 days history of persistent vomiting and abdominal pain. Failed conservative management for pneumonia. Imaging: ultrasound showing perforated appendicitis.

## 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. A vertical infraumbilical incision is made and carried down to the fascia which is incised sharply. Two working ports are established in the right and left lower quadrants. No iatrogenic injuries occurred during trocar placement. Upon entering the abdominal cavity, significant adhesions noted. Appendix was friable and surrounded by Purulent fluid was noted throughout the abdominal cavity. and No abnormal adhesions found. Dissection is carried out to isolate the base of the appendix. The mesoappendix is divided using a bipolar energy device. 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 Ethibond 2-0 sutures. Skin incisions are closed with Dermabond.

Discharge home when tolerating oral intake and afebrile. No intraoperative complications occurred. The patient tolerated the procedure well with minimal blood loss.

Case ID: CASE-XZTHN9-11344