

# Astana medical university

## Department of children's surgery

\*

Appendicitis in children  
Mistakes of diagnostics

Performed Baisyn B  
Checked Asem Zh

# Plan

## Contents

1

**Definition**

2

**Pathophysiology**

3

**Clinical Features**

4

**Diagnosis**

5

**Differential Diagnosis**

6

**Treatment**

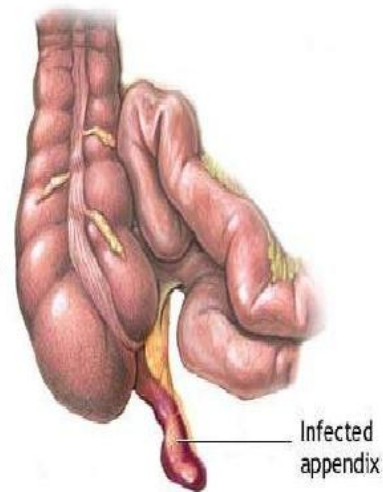
# Introduction

- \* Appendicitis represents one of the most common causes of abdominal pain of children patients referred to the emergency department. More than 250,000 cases of appendicitis are diagnosed in the United States each year, and appendectomy is the most frequent emergent surgery performed worldwide [1,2]. Despite its prevalence, the diagnosis of appendicitis can be elusive and fraught with pitfalls because of the absence of a pathognomonic sign or symptom, the poor predictive value of associated laboratory testing, and its varied presentation diagnosis [3-5].

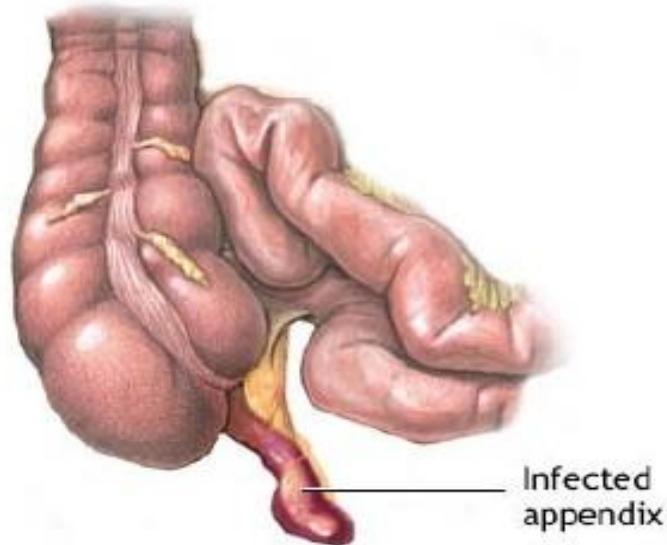
## Appendicitis

**INFLAMMATION OF  
APPENDIX IS  
APPENDICITIS**

**Generally Caused by  
an obstruction:  
Faecalith. Lymphoid  
obstruction, Infection.**



# Surgical Anatomy



- The appendix is attached at the point of convergence of the three taeniae coli of the caecum on its posteromedial wall
- The meso-appendix is a peritoneal fold containing fat & appendicular artery
- Commonly behind the caecum (Retrocaecal)
- On psoas muscle at or below pelvic brim (Pelvic)
- Rarely : Pre-ileal – Post-ileal – Paracaecal
- Length less than 1 to greater than 30cm (most are 6-9 cm in length)
- After age of 60 no lymphoid tissue remains

# Alvarado Score

---

- Abdominal pain that migrates to the right iliac fossa
- Anorexia (loss of appetite) or ketones in the urine
- Nausea or vomiting
- Pain on pressure in the right iliac fossa
- Rebound tenderness
- Fever of 37.3 °C or more
- Leukocytosis, or more than 10000 white blood cells per microliter in the serum
- Neutrophilia, or an increase in the percentage of neutrophils in the serum white blood cell count

**RIF pain and leucocytosis score 2 points each**

---

0-3: Sensitivity no AA 96% -> Discharge

4-6: Sensitivity of AA 36% -> Imaging

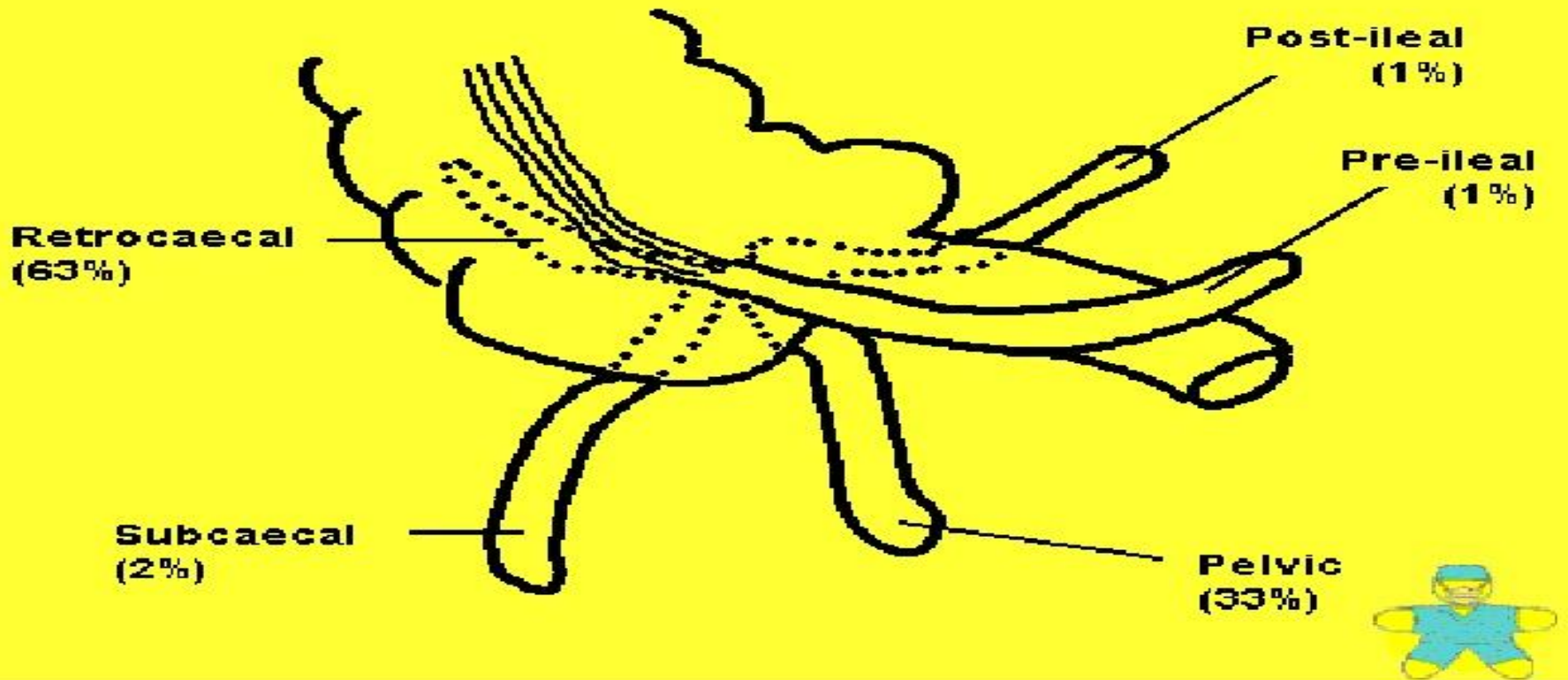
>7: Sensitivity of AA 78% -> +/- theatre

[11]



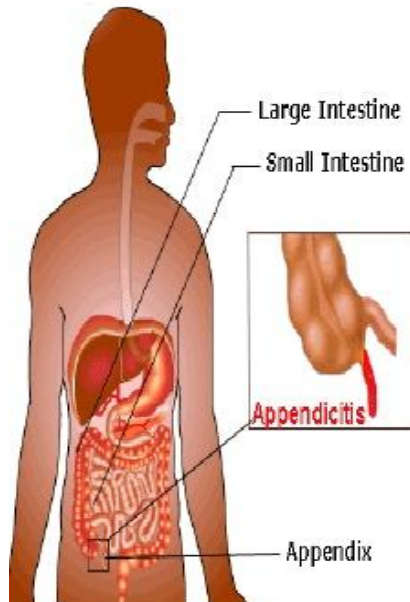
# Positions

## POSITIONS OF APPENDIX



# Pathophysiology

## Surgical Anatomy



### **Predisposing factors :**

#### **1- Obstructive agents**

#### **2- Infective agents**

#### **Obstructive agents**

#### **Foreign bodies :**

- animal (e.g. thread worms ,round worms) ,
- vegetables (e.g. seeds , date stones)
- mineral (faecalith = common cause)
- submucous lymphoid tissue hyperplasia leads to obstruction



# Aetiology



## Causes

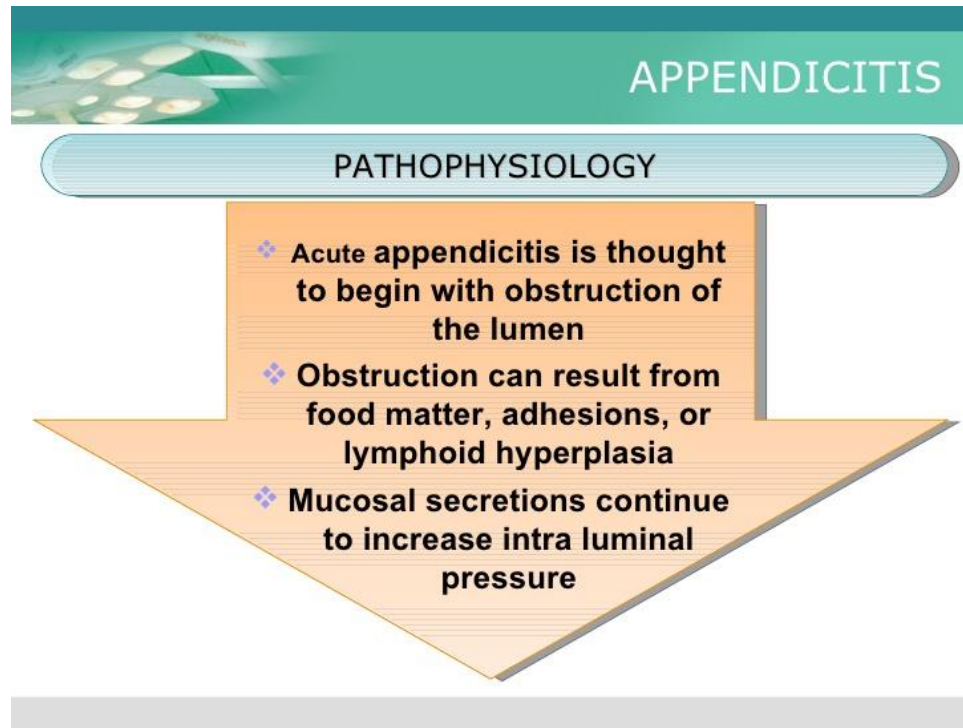


**Infective agents :**

- **Primary infection** leading to lymphoid hyperplasia
- **Secondary infection** caused by pressure of an obstructed agent leads to epithelial erosion and bacteria gain access to the wall
- **Both aerobic & anaerobic organisms** are involved including ( coliforms , enterococci , bacteroids & other intestinal commensals )

Dr Kulwant Singh

# Pathophysiology





# pathophysiology

## APPENDICITIS

### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- ❖ **Eventually the pressure exceeds capillary perfusion pressure and venous and lymphatic drainage are obstructed.**
- ❖ **With vascular compromise, epithelial mucosa breaks down and bacterial invasion by bowel flora occurs.**

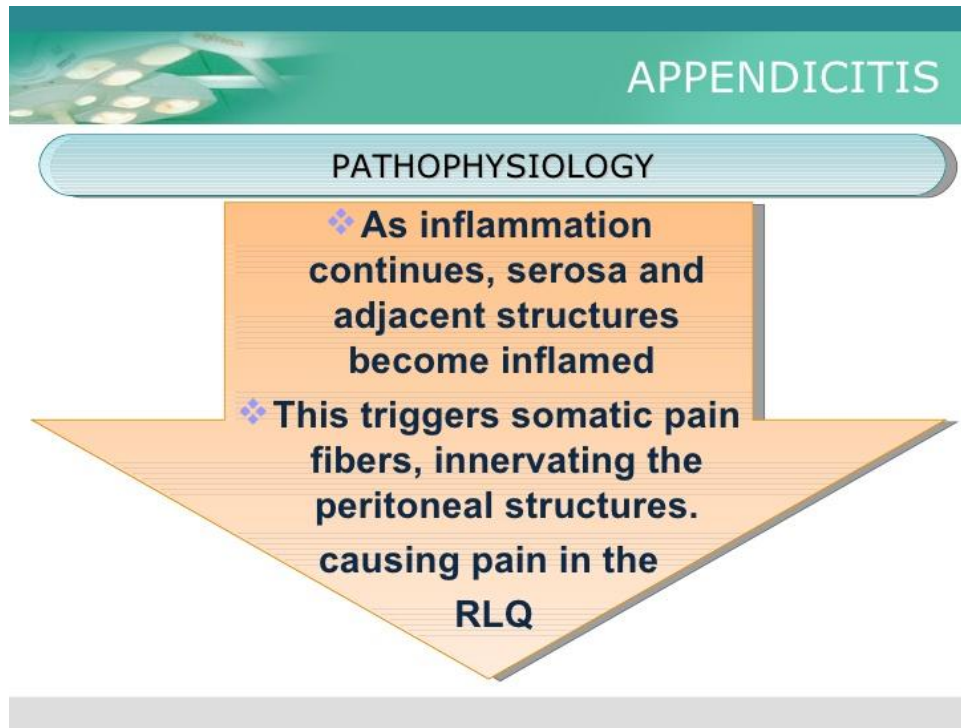
# Pathophysiology



## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- ❖ **Increased pressure also leads to arterial stasis and tissue infarction**
- ❖ **End result is perforation and spillage of infected appendiceal contents into the peritoneum**

# Pathophysiology



# pathophysiology

## APPENDICITIS

### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- ❖ **As inflammation continues, serosa and adjacent structures become inflamed**
- ❖ **This triggers somatic pain fibers, innervating the peritoneal structures. causing pain in the RLQ**



# pathophysiology



## APPENDICITIS

### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

**The change in stimulation  
from visceral to somatic  
pain fibers explains the  
classic migration of pain  
in the peri-umbilical area  
to the RLQ seen with  
acute appendicitis.**

# pathophysiology

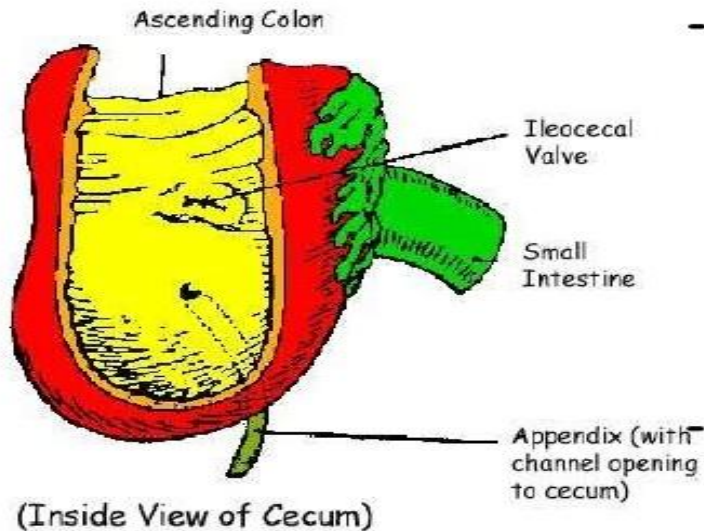


## APPENDICITIS

### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- ❖ **Exceptions exist in the classic presentation due to anatomic variability of the appendix**
- ❖ **Appendix can be retrocecal causing the pain to localize to the right flank**
- ❖ **In pregnancy, the appendix can be shifted and patients can present with RUQ pain**

## Acute appendicitis with peritonitis



- Free perforation following obstruction + infection allows infected material to disperse widely in peritoneal cavity lead to intense peritoneal reaction with outpouring of fluid

**Serosal surfaces of bowel become injected flaked with clotted lymph**

## Clinical Features

1

Abdominal pain periumblical at first , then to right iliac fossa within a few hours it becomes persistent . Onset is usually sudden , may arise in right iliac fossa and remains there

2

Retrocaecal appendix may cause flank or back pain  
Pelvic appendix may cause suprapubic pain

3

Anorexia nearly always accompanies appendicitis  
Vomiting occurs in about 75% of patients  
(most vomit once or twice )

## Clinical Features

4

Most patients give history of constipation before onset of pain , diarrhea in some particularly children

5

Fever  
Low grade  
Around 100 degree F  
Oc. Haematuria

6

**Murphy's Triad**  
**Pain**  
**Vomiting**  
**Fever**



## CLINICAL FEATURES

### ROVSING'S SIGN



Continuous deep palpation starting from the left iliac fossa upwards (anti clockwise along the colon) may cause pain in the right iliac fossa, by pushing bowel contents towards the ileocaecal valve and thus increasing pressure around the appendix. This is the Rovsing's sign.

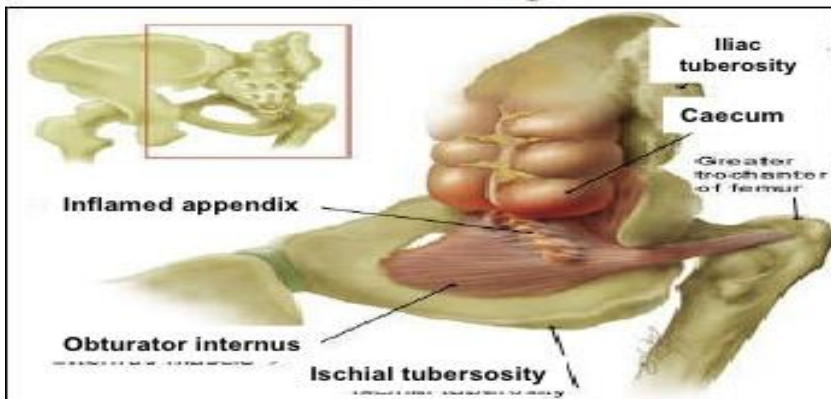


## CLINICAL FEATURES

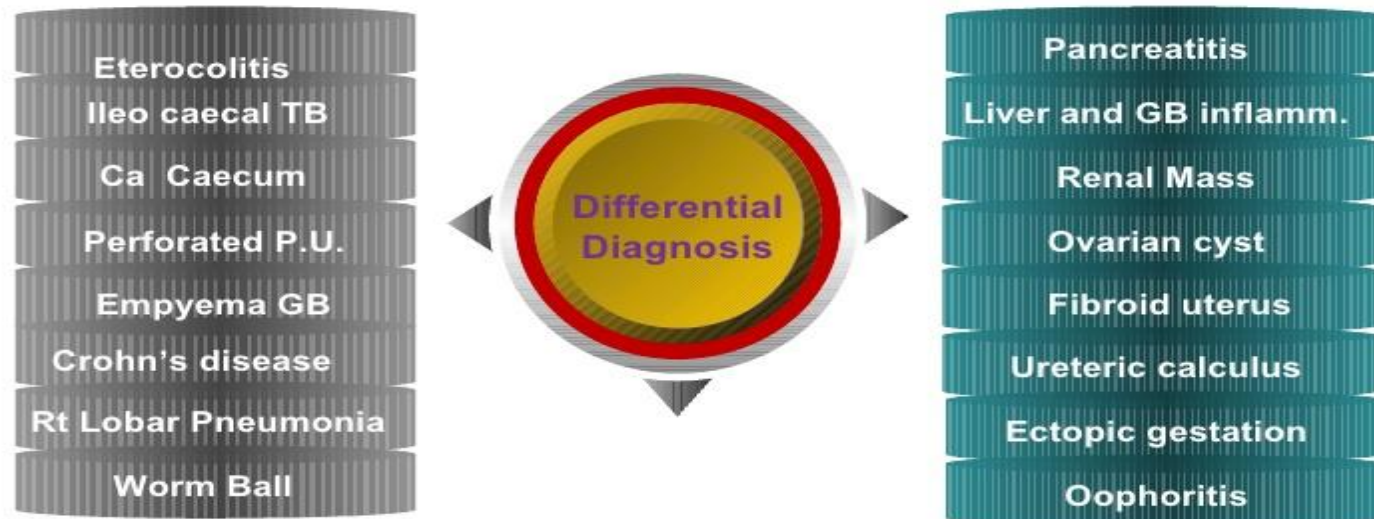
### OBTURATOR'S SIGN



The obturator sign. Pain on passive internal rotation of the flexed thigh. Examiner moves lower leg laterally while applying resistance to the lateral side of the knee (asterisk) resulting in internal rotation of the femur..



## Differential Diagnosis





## Differential Diagnosis

### **CHILD**

**Gastroenteritis, Mesenteric adenitis, Meckel's diverticulum, Intussusception**

### **ADULT**

**Regional enteritis, Ureteric Colic, Perforated P.U., Torsion of Testis, Pancreatitis**

### **FEMALE**

**Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases, Pyelonephritis, Ectopic Pregnancy, Ovarian Cyst, Endometriosis, uterine fibroids.**

### **OLD**

**Diverticulitis, intestinal obstruction, carcinoma colon etc.**

# Treatment

## **Open Appendicectomy**

---

- ❑ Transverse incision
  - ❑ Protect wound
  - ❑ Swab out pelvis
  - ❑ Muscle cutting laparotomy in presence of peritonitis
-



# Laparoscopic Appendicectomy

---

- Most recent prospective RCT had a mean operation time of 44min in laparoscopic perforated appendicectomy[39]
- Evidence heavily in favour of LA

---

39 / St Peter S.D., Tsao K., Spilde T.L., et al: Single daily dosing ceftriaxone and metronidazole vs. standard triple antibiotic regimen for perforated appendicitis in children: A prospective randomized trial. *J Pediatr Surg* 2008; 43:981-985.

# Laparoscopic Appendicectomy

---

- ❑ Substantially lower complication rate in obese patients[37]
- ❑ Shorter duration of hospital stay[36]
- ❑ Earlier return to work and normal activity[36]
- ❑ Prospective RCT quality of life, GIT complication and overall complications lower for laparoscopy (N=43757)[38]
- ❑ Recent Cochrane review: LA 1° operation[36]

36 / Sauerland S., Lefering R., Neugebauer E.A.: [Laparoscopic versus open surgery for suspected appendicitis.](#)

*Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004; 18:CD001546

37 / Cornille M.G., Steigelman M.B., Myers J.G., et al:

[Laparoscopic appendectomy is superior to open appendectomy in obese patients.](#) *Am J Surg* 2007; 194:877-880.

38 / Guller U., Hervey S., Purves H., et al:

[Laparoscopic versus open appendectomy: Outcomes comparison based on a large administrative database.](#)

*Ann Surg* 2004; 239:43-52.



# Laparoscopic Appendectomy

---

- ❑ Umbilical port and two working ports (open)
- ❑ Initial data, longer operative time and more intra-abdominal complications in LA[34]
- ❑ Newer evidence suggests no difference in operative time and IAA in the 2 groups[35]
- ❑ Risk of abscess formation justification for continued use of open surgery
- ❑ Substantially lower risk of wound infection[36]

---

34 / Horwitz J.R., Custer M.D., May B.H., et al:

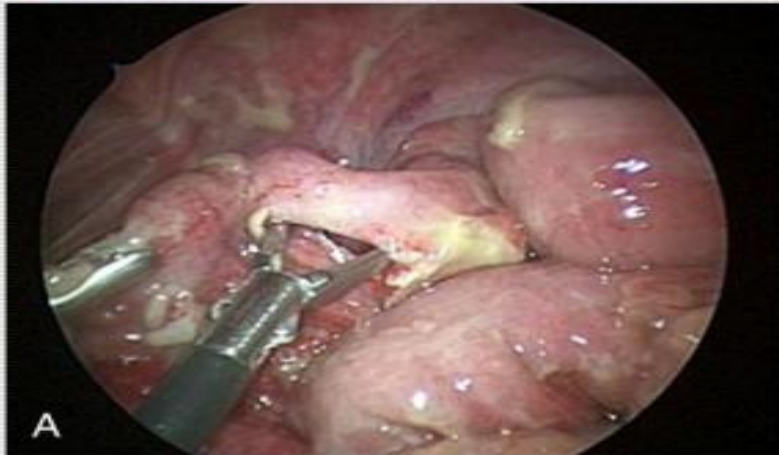
Should laparoscopic appendectomy be avoided for complicated appendicitis in children?. *J Pediatr Surg* 1997; 32:1601-1603.

35 / Aziz O., Athanasiou T., Tekkis P.P., et al:

Laparoscopic versus open appendectomy in children: A meta-analysis. *Ann Surg* 2006; 243:17-27.

36 / Sauerland S., Lefering R., Neugebauer E.A.: Laparoscopic versus open surgery for suspected appendicitis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2004; 18:CD001546

# Laparoscopic Appendicectomy



# Laparoscopic Appendectomy

