

Scope: Departmental

Document Type: Clinical Practice Guideline

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Appendicitis Management Pathway

Version: 2

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Introduction

This pathway is for use with children aged 2-18 years old with no underlying disease or co-morbidity who have a confirmed diagnosis of appendicitis (either non-perforated or perforated) by the General Surgery Team who require a surgical appendectomy or medical management. Patients are to be removed from this pathway if there are significant postoperative complications (eg. bowel obstruction or prolonged TPN) or a change in diagnosis.

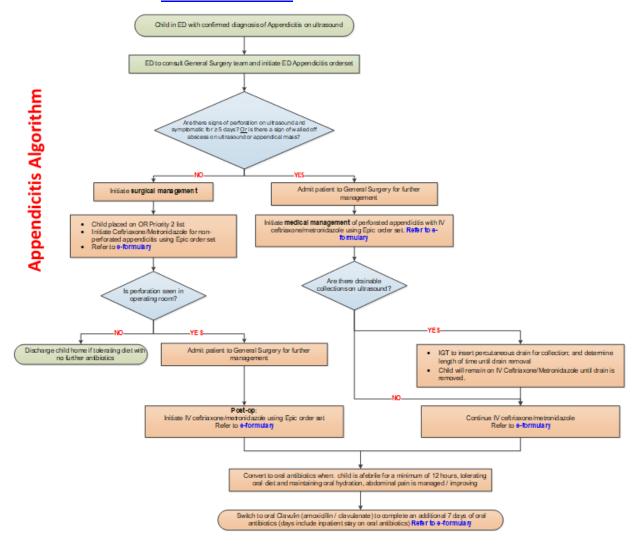
Target Users

General Surgery Surgeons, Residents, Fellow, Nurse Practitioners, and nurses on the inpatient units

Definitions

- Non-perforated appendicitis- Appendix is normal, injected, inflamed or suppurative. Presence of cloudy fluid +/- local fibrinous exudate, or gangrenous appendicitis but with no visible hole in appendix, abscess or free fecalith
- Perforated appendicitis- Visible hole in appendix, free fecalith, diffuse peritonitis with fibrinous exudate or abscess
- Appendectomy- surgical removal of the appendix
- Fever- a fever is defined as any temperature reading greater than 38°C

Recommendations - Printable Version



[&]quot;if the patient clinically worsens, consider upgrade to IV piperacillinitazobacta. If no utrasound within the past 2-3 days, repeat in order to evaluate for drainable collection. If collection found, refer to algorithm for patient with drainable collections (IGT).

[&]quot;Alternative oral antibiotic therapy with Ciprofloxacin and Metronidazole may be considered in setting of confirmed beta-lactam allergy

^{***}Antibiotic therapy should be reassessed based on any available microbiological data (ie- if cultures are obtained from an abdominal abscess aspiration)

^{****} A fever is defined as any temperature reading greater than 38° C (refer to Sepsis Clinical Pathway)

Inpatient Non-Perforated Appendicitis Care Pathway

| | PRE-OPERATIVE | POST-OPERATIVELY | DISCHARGE: WITHIN 24 HOURS POST-OP |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| GOALS | Hydration maintained Adequate pain control Patient prepared for OR Child/family are advised of pre-op bath. Wipes to be used upon arrival. Refer to procedure document | Afebrile Adequate pain control Ambudating Able to tolerate diet (clear fluids to regular diet) Incision intact, no drainage; dry and intact | Afebrile Adequate pain control Ambulating Able to tolerate diet Incision dry amd intact Child/carejier teaching |
| PHYSICAL EXAM | Obtain history Complete physical exam Assess vital signs Complete pain assessment (refer to <u>Pain Assessment Guidelines</u>) Obtain accurate in and out | Complete pain assessment every 4 hours Ensure child has adequate pain control (refer to Pain Management Guidelines) Monitor vital signs as per Bedside Pews (refer to Sepsis Clinical Pathway) Obtain accurate in and out Complete wound assessment Complete abdominal assessment | |
| DIET & IV FLUIDS | Ensure that patient is NPO Administer DSW and 0.9 NaCl with 20mmol KCl/L at maintenance Bolus as indicated Refer to Fluid and Electrohte Guidelines | Clear fluids to regular diet as tolerated IV to maintenance; TKVO once adequate oral fluid intake Bolus as indicated Refer to Fluid and Electrolyte Guidelines | |
| MEDICATION | Ceftriaxone/Metronidazole IV; if allergy then Clindamycin or Ciprofloxacin & Metronidazole. Refer to the e-formulary Pain medication as needed; morphine/ acetaminophen/ NSAIDs. Refer to the e-formulary | Acetaminophen as needed for pain/fever Ketorolac or ibuprofen as needed for pain management Morphine IV bolus PRN | |
| ACTIVITY & EDUCATION | Activity: as tolerated Consent for surgery Pre-op procedures for child and caregiver Review parental involvement in care (pre and post-operatively) | Diet: Advance diet as tolerated Pain: Acetaminophen and ibuprofen (if not contraindicated) for 48 hours then as needed Review need for pain management Incision care: Leave steri-strips until fall off on own or remove after 10 days Once steri-strips removed, may wash incision gently with soap and water Signs and symptoms of wound infection: Fever Redness around incision Drainage from incision Increasing pain around incision Bathing: May shower or bathe; 48 hours after surgery Activity: Ambulate in hallway May return to normal daily activities as patient feels able | When to call surgeon's office: Wound infection Vomiting Fever Pain Follow-up: Confirm need for follow-up with Primary Surgeon Family doctor/pediatrician in 1-2 weeks |

PRINTABLE VERSION

Inpatient Perforated Appendicitis Care Pathway

| | inpatient Perforated Appendictus Care Patriway | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | DAY OF ADMISSION | DAY#1 | DAY # 2 - # 3 | DAY#4 | DAY # 5 | | | |
| GOALS | Hydration maintained Adequate pain control Patient prepared for OR if surgical management required Child/family are advised of pre-op bath. Wipes to be used upon arrival. Refer to procedure document | Afebrie Adequate pain control Ambulating Able to tolerate clears (immediately post-op) Incision intact, no drainage; dry and intact Masogastric Tube present, advance from intermittent suction to straight drainage | Afebrile Adequate pain control Ambulating Able to tolerate regular diet Incision dry and intact If Nasogasthic Tube present, advance from straight drainage to clamp and remove | Afebrile Adequate pain control Ambulating Able to tolerate regular diet Incision dry and intact Child and family understand discharge teaching Able to tolerate oral antibiotics | | | | |
| PHYSICL EXAM | History & Physical Vital Signs Height and Weight Pain Assessment (focus on abdominal) every 4 hours Accurate In & Out Accurate In & Out | Vital signs as per BPEWS (Refer to Sepsis Clinical Pathway) Pain assessment (focus on abdominal) every 4 hours Adequate pain control Accurate In & Out Wound assessment (remove surgical dressing, leave steri-strips) Abdominal assessment | | | | | | |
| IVFLUIDS | D5W & 0.9% NaCl with 20mmol KCI/L Bolus as clinically indicated with 0.9% NS or Lactated Ringer's Refer to <u>Fluid and Electrolyte Guidelines</u> | D5W & 0.9% NaCl with 20mmol KCl/L at maintenance Bolus as clinically indicated with 0.9% NS or Lactated Ringer's Refer to Fluid and Electrolyte Guidelines | Maintenance until adequate oral fluid intake and then TKVO | | | | | |
| DIET | | Diet as tolerated If NPO, ensure that child is receiving IV fluids with D5W Assess need for PN therapy | | | | | | |
| MEDICATIONS | Pre-operatively: Pain medication as needed (morphine / acetaminophen) Start Q24h dosing of IV ceftriaxone and metronidazole (Refer to e-formulary for dosing) Post-operatively: Acetaminophen as needed for pain/fever Morphine IV as required Please check with Primary Surgeon if NSAIDs can be prescribed (Ketorolac vs. buprofen). O24h dosing of IV ceftriaxone and metronidazole until child is tolerating oral diet and afebrile for 12 hours (Refer to Appendicts Management Pathway Algorithm (Refer to e-formulary for dosing) | Pain management: If on morphine infusion, wean as tolerated Acetaminophen every 4 to 6 hours for 48 hours then as needed for pain/fever Ketorolac or ibuprofen every 6 hours for 48 hours Antiblotics: Q24h dosing of IV ceftriaxone and metronidazole Consider switching to oral antibiotics - Clavulin (amoxicillin/clavulanate) to complete an additional 7day course) when child is afebrile for a minimum of 12 hours, tolerating oral def and maintaining oral hydration and abdominal pain is well managed/improving Refer to according to the control of the control o | | | | | | |
| ACTIVITY | Ambulating | Ambulating to chair daily Progress to ambulating in hallway X 5 | | | | | | |
| DIAGNOSTIC | Consider an abdominal ultras If collection is found, refer to £ | Consider an abdominal ultrasound to evaluate for drainable intra-abdominal collection if child is not improving or clinically worsens If collection is found, refer to <u>Appendicitis Algorithm</u> for child with drainable collection | | | | | | |
| FAMILY / CAREGIVER EDUCATION | Pre-op procedures for parent and child Consent for surgery signed | When diet will be started Need for pain management Need for mobilizing Parental involvement in care | Incision care: Leave steri-strips until fall off on ow Once steri-strips removed, may wa water Signs and symptoms of wound infection Fever Redness around incision Drainage from incision Increasing pain around incision Bathing: May shower or bathe; 48 hours after Activity: Ambulate in hallway at least 5 time May return to normal daily activities | sh incision gently with soap and 1: or surgery | When to call surgeon's office: Wound infection Voniting Fever Pain Follow-up: Confirm need for follow-up with Primary Surgeon Family doctor/pediatrician in 1-2 weeks | | | |

PRINTABLE VERSION

Related Documents

E-formulary
Sepsis Pathway
Pain Management Guidelines
Pain Assessment Guidelines
Fluid & Electrolyte Guidelines

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Attachments:

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appendicitis algorithm.pdf

Non perforated appy pathway.pdf

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