APPENDICECTOMIES -
AN AUDIT OF A
COMMON SURGERY

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Kulim Hospital, January 2013 to August 2013
Appendicectomies being a commonly performed surgery in Hospital Kulim, has many advances in the recent past in term of diagnosis, management and operative technique.
OBJECTIVES

- To measure the accuracy of the diagnosis in accordance to the rate of white appendix
- To look into the appropriate usage of antibiotics
- To assess the rate of superficial surgical site infection
Methods

- Review of the records and operative notes based on the histopathology results

- Period: January 2013 to August 2013
- Negative appendicectomy rate < 20%
- Wound infection rate < 10%

Bhangu et. al. Accuracy of clinical coding from 1210 appendicectomies in a British district general hospital.
*International journal of surgery 2012*
Appendix: Appendicectomy Audit. Data Collection Form

1. Hospital RN: __________
2. Operation Date: __________
3. Age: ______
4. Gender: □ Male □ Female
5. Weight: ______
6. Decision to operate made by: __________
7. Time of admission: __________
8. Time of operation: Start: ______ End: __________
9. Method of operation: □ Open □ Laparoscopic
10. Clinical findings: □ Normal □ Simple appendicitis □ Gangrenous □ Perforated appendicitis
11. Intraperitoneal drain: □ Yes □ No
12. Skin closure: □ Subcuticular □ Interrupted
13. Planned post operative antibiotic regime: □ None □ 1-3 doses □ 24 hours □ 72 hours □ 5+ days
14. Date of discharge: ______
15. Post operative wound infection: □ Yes □ No
16. HPE: ______
RESULTS

* n = 103

**Diagnosis Accuracy of Acute Appendicitis**

- 82.50% Pathological Appendix
- 17.50% White Appendix
Gender relation to diagnosis of acute appendicitis

- Male: 68%
- Female: 32%
RESULTS

Incidence of Appendicitis According to Gender

- White Appendix: Female 10, Male 8
- Simple Appendicitis: Female 29, Male 22
- Perforated Appendix: Female 16, Male 7
- Gangrenous Appendix: Female 31, Male 2

Legend:
- Female
- Male
RESULTS

Incidence of Perforated Appendix According to Gender

- Male - Perforated: 56%
- Male - Non Perforated: 44%
- Female - Perforated: 22%
- Female - Non Perforated: 78%
## RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision to operate</th>
<th>Specialist</th>
<th>Medical officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White appendix</td>
<td>12 (11.7%)</td>
<td>6 (5.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple appendicitis</td>
<td>25 (24.3%)</td>
<td>20 (19.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforated appendix</td>
<td>16 (15.5%)</td>
<td>22 (21.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangrenous appendix</td>
<td>1 (1.0%)</td>
<td>1 (1.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESULTS

Post Operative Usage of Antibiotics

- White appendix
- Simple appendicitis
- Perforated appendix
- Gangrenous appendix

None | 1-3 doses | For 24 hours | 72 hours | About 5 days
---|---|---|---|---

0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 25
**DISCUSSION**

- Negative appendicectomy rate = 17.5%
- Comparable to recent studies and our standard of < 20%
- Infection rate = 2.9% - way lower than the standard < 10%
Recent advances for diagnosis
- Ultrasonography
- CT scan

Laparoscopic Appendicectomy

More appropriate usage of antibiotics
Thank You!