

History of Appendicitis

- First Appendectomy 1735 Claud Amyand
- Complications of Appendicitis
 - Death from Uncontrolled Sepsis
 - Abscess
 - Bowel Obstruction
 - Enterocutaneous Fistula
 - Necrotizing Soft Tissue Infections
 - Chronic Abdominal Pain
 - Chronic Appendicitis



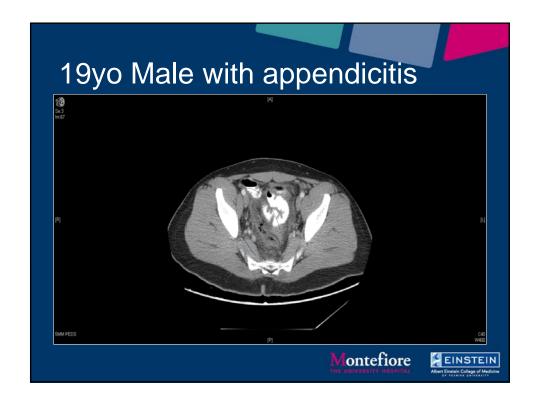


Does the Data Correlate with Clinical Practice?

- Surgeons do embrace change
 - Trauma Surgery
 - Laparoscopic Surgery
 - Surgical Oncology
 - Robotic Surgery
 - NOTES







19yo Male with appendicitis

- LOS 24 Days
- 17 Imaging Studies
- Surgical Intervention-Lap Appy with Drainage of IAAx2 HD#7
- Sepsis
- Bacteremia
- Acute lung Injury with ICU admission
- Prolonged Antibiotic Use
- Surgery, Pediatric, ID and CCM consults
- Multiple outpatient visits
- Re-admissiom to the ED
- Cost
 - The most expensive appendix I have ever taken out





Current Status of Appendectomy-

- Bliss et al 2014
 - Restrospective review >1.6M appendectomies 2003-2011
 - Morbidity 3.2 to 3.8%
 - Mortality 0.14 to 0.09%
 - LOS 3.1 to 2.6d
 - LA increased 40 to 80%
 - Demographic change
 - Increased age
 - Increased comorbidities





Current Status of Appendectomy-

- Sporn et al 2009
 - 2000 to 2005
 - 132K appendectomies
 - Uncomplicated
 - LA \$5223 in 2001
 - LA \$6241 in 2005
 - When adjusted \$4369 for LA
 - 22% higher than for OA but decreased in Complicated Appendicitis to 9%
- Litz et al 2013
 - No difference in total direct cost because decreased LOS

Current Status of Appendetomy

- Masoomi et al 2012
- NIS database with >200K less than 18yrs
 - Uncomplicated LA vs OA
 - Comparable complication rate 2.5%
 - Shorter LOS
 - Similar mortality 0.01 vs 0.02
 - Higher Hospital Charge
 - Complicated Appendicitis
 - LA results superior to OA in all aspects





Current Status of Appendectomy

- Ingraham et al 2010
 - NSQIP Database
 - 32K patients
 - Overall morbidity 4.5-8.8%
 - SSI 3.3-6.7%
 - Mortality 0.09%
 - Morbidity and mortality higher in Complicated disease
 - Decreased IAA with LA in Uncomplicated disease and Complicated Disease





Complicated Appendicitis

- Laparoscopic Appendectomy
 - Superior outcomes to open
 - Decreased SSI
 - Comparable/less IAA
 - Decreased LOS
 - Cost reduction
- Increasingly used for Perforated Appendicitis





Complicated Appendicitis

- Myers et al 2011
 - Randomised prospective trial complicated appendicits
 - Hospital cost \$5000 more in the non-operative group
 - Increased number of readmissions
 - Cost doubled for patients with adverse events
 - Nonoperative group with 34% failure rate





Complicated Appendicitis

- Rice-Townsend et al 2012
 - Readmission rates in both CA and UA
 - Appendectomy 12%
 - Drainage with out appendectomy 22%
 - Antbiotic alone 24%
- Total Hospital Cost d/t Readmissions
 - Appendectomy \$6355
 - Complicated Appendectomy \$12300
 - Drainage with out Appy \$14319
 - Abx only \$10090
- Increased LOS





Consequences of Failed Nonoperative Mx

- Edelsberg et al 2008
 - cIAI s/p Surgical and Non-operative Mx
 - 6000 patients
 - 22% failed initial abx therapy
 - Prolonged Abx use
 - Prolonged Hospitalization
 - Increased in cost by \$6000
 - Increased likelhood of death 9.5% vs 1.3%





Current Status of Appendectomy

- Malpractice Data
 - Choudhry et al 2013
 - 234 malpractice cases
 - Diagnostic Delay 67%
 - Delay in Definitive Treatment
 - Surgical Negligence 16%
 - » latrogenic injury
 - » Failure to Remove the Entire Appendix
 - Plaintiff won 24% with average \$800K
 - Settlement 5.5% average 1.5M





Current Status of Appendectomy

- Malpractice
 - Mosedale et al 2013 UK
 - Successful litigation in 66%
 - Total Payout 8M
 - Delay in diagnosis
 - Misdiagnosis
 - Surgical negligence





Non-operative Mx

- Uncomplicated Appendicitis
 - Likely Lower disease severity
 - Most studies chose less 'sicker' patients
- One interesting point
 - Overall the Negative Appendectomy rate is going down
 - Are these researchers preselecting for the patients who originally would have had a negative appendectomy





Non-operative Mx

- Lower Rate of Complications in Non Surgical Group
 - That's because they didn't have SURGERY
 - What would you call a Failure rate of 20%
 - Delayed Appendectomy known risk factor for surgical complications





Break down the data-

- Wilms et al 2011
 - 27% non-op failed in 1yr
 - 97.4% Success with surgery at 1yr
- Liu et al 2011
 - -7% Failed
 - 14% Recurrent Sx
- Svensson
 - 10% Failed
 - 17% Recurrent Sx at 1yr





Break Down the Data

- Salamone et al 2014
 - 159 patients
 - 88 US findings
 - 21 had CT
 - The rest based on Sx and clinical dx
 - Short term failure 17%
 - NOM 20 further recurrent episodes requiring treatment
 - 24mth follow up





Break Down the Data

- McCucheon et al 2014
 - Retrospective
 - 7yr f/u
 - 10% Failure
 - No indication as to why Non-Operative management was chosen in the first place
 - NOM 51pts died in house
 - No idea how the patients ended up in this arm
 - No details about how the diagnosis made





Break Down the Data

- Mason et al 2011
 - Meta-analysis RTCs 980 pts
 - 40% Failure
- Varadhan et al 2012
 - 37% Failure
- Ansaloni et al 2011
 - Meta-analysis RCTs
 - -741 patients
 - Odd Ratio 6 efficacy of Surgery Montefiore



Why would you want this-

- Implication of Non-operative Mx Uncomplicated appendicitis
 - Evaluate pt in ED
 - Admit for serial exams
 - Serial blood work and possible repeat imaging
 - NPO
 - IV abx and prolonged use
 - Increased LOS
 - 20% failure rate (7% immediate and 14-25% late)
 - Ongoing pain





When you can have this-

- Evaluate patient in ED
 - One set of labs/imaging
- OR
- Discharge home from PACU





Final Thoughts

- Pathogenesis of Appendicitis
 - Transient Luminal Obstruction
 - Mechanical Luminal Obstruction
 - Spectrum of the same Process
- Uncomplicated Appendicitis
 - Urgent not Emergent





Final Thoughts

- Increased Options in the Management of Appendicitis
 - Prohibitive Surgical Risk
 - Similar to Acute Cholecystitis
 - 80% Success rate



