PEDIATRIC APPENDICITIS, INPATIENT, PATHWAY

Updated: November 11, 2022

Clinical algorithm:

1. **Diagnosis:** Appendicitis confirmed

2. **Patient goes to OR**

3. **Post-op**
   - Intra-operative evidence of complicated Appendicitis:
     - Perforated?
     - Abscess?
   
4. **Consider discharge from phase II if patient out of OR prior to 2pm and when tolerating clear liquids**

5. **Stop antibiotics**

6. **Admission (inpatient post-op)**

7. **Post-op day zero:**
   - Start 48 hours of IV Zosyn
   - PCN allergy use Cipro/Flagyl
   - No routine post-op labs
   - *Do not change antibiotic plan unless newly documented antibiotic allergy*

8. **Post-op day 0:**
   - Order Ibuprofen at MN on Post-op day 1
   - Was Toradol given intra-op?

9. **Post-op day 5-7:**
   - Order Screening US to evaluate for abscess
   - Is patient improving?

10. **Is abscess present?**
    - Yes: Start/Continue IV antibiotics & reassess in 48-72 hours
    - No: Abscess resolved after 48 hours per limited US?

11. **Discharge criteria:**
    - Afebrile: <38°C for >24 hrs
    - Diarrhea improving or resolved
    - Pain controlled with PO meds
    - Improving abdominal exam
    - Ambulating without assistance

12. **Discharge criteria met by day 7**
    - Prepare for discharge:
      - Counsel caregiver on worrisome signs/symptoms
      - Instruct patient to contact surgeon’s office with post-op concerns
      - On AVS, instruct patient to schedule post-op office visit
      - Surgeon’s office will make post-op call within 7-10 days

13. **Discharge home**
Clinical pathway summary

CLINICAL PATHWAY NAME: Pediatric Appendicitis

PATIENT POPULATION AND DIAGNOSIS: Children between 2 and 18 years with a diagnosis of appendicitis

A. Exclusion Criteria
   I. Children <2 years
   II. Previous appendectomy
   III. History of bloody stools
   IV. Confirmed or suspected Inflammatory Bowel Disease
   V. History of cystic fibrosis, transplant, or malignancy

APPLICABLE TO: Helen Devos Children’s Hospital

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A guideline for the optimization of post-operative care of patients who have appendicitis.

OPTIMIZED EPIC ELEMENTS (if applicable): Pediatric Postoperative Appendectomy 30410001014

IMPLEMENTATION DATE: November 2022

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Clinical pathways clinical approach

TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT: Concern for appendicitis OR (presence or absence of perforation determined by surgeon)

A. Non-Perforated appendicitis (with or without VP shunt):
   I. Cefoxitin antibiotic preop
   II. No antimicrobials needed beyond perioperative period

B. Perforated appendicitis (with or without VP shunt)
   I. Preferred: 48 hours of IV piperacillin-tazobactam
   II. If PCN allergy: use ciprofloxacin PLUS metronidazole

*No post-operative antibiotic changes unless newly documented allergy (i.e., do not change for diarrhea)

C. Post-Operative assessment and empiric* antimicrobial recommendations

*No routine post-operative labs (C. difficile, CMP, CBC with or without differential, UA, blood culture, CRP)!

   III. Non-Perforated appendicitis (with or without VP shunt):
a. No antimicrobials needed beyond perioperative period (consider up to 24 hours if gangrenous)

I. Perforated appendicitis (with or without VP shunt)
Assess clinical response (i.e., fever, ileus, PO intake) post-operatively after a minimum of 48-hours IV antimicrobials:

a. Good clinical response: Change to PO* antibiotic for 7 days of oral antibiotic therapy (amoxicillin-clavulinate)

b. Poor clinical response:
   i. Continue IV antibiotics until patient meets discharge criteria*, then change to PO* antibiotics for an additional 7 days of antimicrobial therapy
   ii. No post-operative imaging before POD #5
   iii. Order screening US to evaluate for abscess between 5 and 7 days
   iv. If discharge criteria not met by POD #7 Consider: labs, CT A/P, consult Infectious disease

II. Perforated appendicitis (with VP shunt):
After a minimum of 48-hours IV antimicrobials- assess clinical response (i.e., fever, ileus, PO intake) post-operatively

a. Good or poor clinical response:
   i. Continue IV antibiotics until CSF cultures negative x3 (minimum of 4 days) until patient meets discharge criteria, then change to PO* antibiotics for an additional 5-7 days of antimicrobial therapy
   ii. No post-operative imaging before POD #5
   iii. Consider: Labs, CT A/P, Consult Infectious disease

b. VP shunt recommendations:
   i. Externalize the shunt on admission. Cultures should be taken at the time of externalization. Consider reinternalization if initial and all subsequent CSF cultures (at surgeon’s discretion) remain negative and if the appendicitis/peritonitis is resolved per Infectious Disease/General Surgery

c. *PO antibiotics:
   i. First Line: amoxicillin-clavulanate 25-45 mg/kg/day divided BID (maximum 875 mg per dose: 400mg-57mg/5ml OR 875 mg tablet.
   ii. Second line: (for PCN allergy) ciprofloxacin 15mg/kg PO every 12 hours (maximum 500 mg per dose) PLUS metronidazole 13.3 mg/kg PO every 8 hours (maximum 500 mg per dose)

*Post-operative antimicrobial recommendations may change and will be based on culture and sensitivities, if obtained

*Discharge Criteria:
   i. Afebrile: <38°C for >24 hrs
   ii. Diarrhea improving or resolved
   iii. Tolerating a diet (>50% 2 consecutive meals AND 1000 ml oral intake in 24 hours)
   iv. Pain controlled with PO meds
   v. Improving abdominal exam
   vi. Ambulating without assistance
Pathway information

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CLINICAL PRACTICE COUNCIL (CPC): Children's Health

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OTHER TEAM(S) IMPACTED: HDVCH ED, HDVCH Radiology, HDVCH Surgery, HDVCH Patient Care Units, HDVCH Infectious Disease

References


