

# Appendicitis - Pre-Test

1. Which of the following is the most common cause of appendicitis?
  - a. Abdominal adhesions
  - b. Colitis
  - c. Obstruction (fecalith)
  - d. Traumatic injury
2. Which of the following patient criteria would most strongly cause you to choose open surgical management over laparoscopic management of acute appendicitis?
  - a. Patient has a leukocyte count greater than 20,000
  - b. Patient has morbid obesity with BMI > 40
  - c. Patient presents with a fever > 40 C
  - d. Patient has multiple adhesions from prior lower abdominal surgeries
3. How urgently must laparoscopic appendectomy be performed following diagnosis of acute appendicitis?
  - a. Within 1 hour
  - b. Within 12 hours
  - c. Within 24 hours
  - d. Within 1 week
4. Which of the following is an advantage of laparoscopic over open management of acute appendicitis?
  - a. No requirement for perioperative antibiotics
  - b. Use of spinal anesthesia
  - c. Lower equipment cost
  - d. Decreased risk of wound infection
5. Which of the following is **true** regarding the use of antibiotic treatment versus surgical management of appendicitis?
  - a. Overall complication rates are significantly lower in patients treated with antibiotics
  - b. Antibiotic therapy for appendicitis decreases length of hospital stay
  - c. Among patients who receive antibiotics for appendicitis, 100% will eventually undergo appendectomy
  - d. Antibiotics are a reasonable management option for both complicated and uncomplicated appendicitis
6. What is the standard pressure of pneumoperitoneum for a standard transabdominal laparoscopic procedure in adults?
  - a. 5 mmHg
  - b. 10 mmHg

- c. 15 mmHg
  - d. 20 mmHg
7. What is the proper positioning of a patient undergoing laparoscopic appendectomy?
- a. Supine position, Trendelenberg, left arm tucked with surgeon and camera on right side
  - b. Supine position, Trendelenberg, left arm tucked with surgeon and camera on left side
  - c. Prone position, reverse Trendelenberg, both arms tucked with surgeon and camera on right side
  - d. Supine position, reverse Trendelenberg, right arm tucked with surgeon and camera on right side
8. Which of the following trocars should be placed first during a laparoscopic appendectomy?
- a. Camera port at RUQ
  - b. Camera port at umbilicus
  - c. Instrument port at LLQ
  - d. Instrument port at suprapubic region
9. Which of the following demonstrates the basic steps of a laparoscopic appendectomy?
- a. Trocar placement, locate appendix, bluntly dissect cecum base, divide the mesoappendix, divide appendix base, remove appendix
  - b. Locate appendix, trocar placement, bluntly dissect cecum base, divide appendix base, remove appendix
  - c. Trocar placement, locate appendix, divide the mesoappendix, divide appendix base, bluntly dissect cecum base, remove appendix
  - d. Trocar placement, locate appendix, divide appendix base, divide the mesoappendix, bluntly dissect cecum base, remove appendix
10. While performing a laparoscopic appendectomy, you quickly dissect the mesoappendix and notice mild bleeding. Which of the following is the next best step?
- a. Convert to open appendectomy
  - b. Apply direct pressure with the instrument to control the bleeding
  - c. Control the bleeding by ligating the ileocolic artery
  - d. Turn down pneumoperitoneum and observe