The Appendectomy Procedure

Appendectomy is a procedure that involves the surgical removal of the appendix. The appendix is a worm-shaped, hollow pouch that is attached to the cecum. It is located at the beginning of the large intestine. An appendectomy is performed to treat appendicitis. The entire surgical procedure involves three stages.

Before the procedure begins, the patient must be prepared. During this stage, the doctor obtains consent from the patient to complete the procedure. Additionally, the doctor determines whether or not the patient is healthy enough to undergo anesthesia. Once this information has been determined, the patient is moved to the operating room. In the operating room, the general anesthetic drugs are administered either intravenously or through inhalation.

The actual appendectomy procedure involves four main steps. First, the surgeon makes an incision in the lower right section of the abdomen. The incision is less than three inches in length. Next, the surgeon conducts an internal examination of the patient. During this step, all the organs in the abdomen are identified and checked for disease or abnormalities. Once this has been completed, the appendix is located and brought up to the surface of the body. It is separated from the surrounding tissue and cecum and then removed from the body. After the appendix has been removed, the cecum is closed and returned to the abdomen. Then, the muscles are sewn back together. Finally, the skin is sewn together.

During the third stage of the appendectomy procedure, the patient recovers. In the beginning s/he needs to follow a liquid diet. Once the liquid diet is tolerated, s/he may resume a regular diet. Physical activity is restricted for about three weeks.

In conclusion, appendectomy is a surgical procedure that involves three stages. First, the patient is prepared. Then the surgeon performs the procedure and removes the appendix. The patient generally completely recovers in three weeks.