

BSUH emergency laparotomy management & optimisation pathway

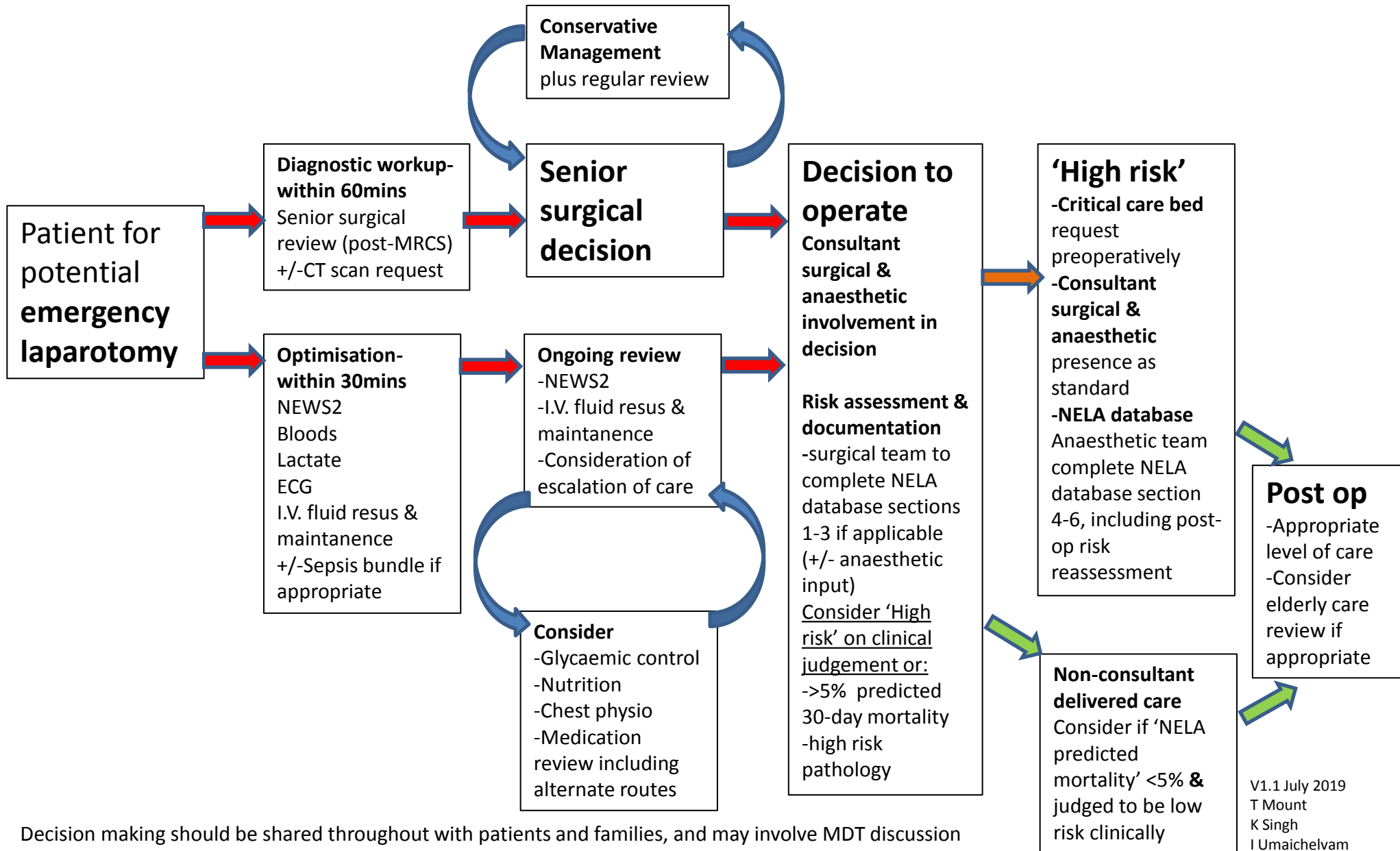


Table 1: High-risk abdominal diagnostic categories

Condition	Type
Perforated gastrointestinal ulcer	Duodenal Gastrojejunal Other peptic
Hernia with obstruction or gangrene	Inguinal Femoral Ventral Diaphragmatic Other abdominal
Bowel obstruction	Adhesion Paralytic and other Ileus Intussusception Volvulus Gallstone ileus Other intestinal
Diverticular disease with perforation and abscess	Large intestine Small intestine
Peritonitis	
Haemoperitoneum	
Liver and biliary conditions	Infarction or central necrosis of liver Cholangitis Gallbladder obstruction or perforation
Miscellaneous	Acute dilatation of stomach Adult pyloric stenosis Duodenal obstruction Megacolon

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Surgical diagnoses associated with high (>5%) risk of mortality

Note:

- some diagnoses include those usually managed non-operatively
- individual patient risk will vary, and should be assessed in conjunction with clinical judgement