

# Appendicitis

---

Operate  
or  
Antibiotics?

E. Patchen Dellinger, MD  
University of Washington

# **World War 2**

**The first successful instances of the nonoperative medical treatment of appendicitis occurred on board US Navy submarines during combat patrol in World War II.**

**Campbell. J Amer College Surgeons 2004; 198: 822-30**

# First Randomized Trial

<u>Cefotaxime + tinidazole</u>	20 pts
Operated for failure	1 pt
Discharged at 2-3 days	
Recurrence by 1 year	7 pts
<u>Appendectomy</u>	20 pts
Negative appe	3 pts

Erikson. Br J Surgery 1995; 82: 166-9

# Next Randomized Trial

<u>Cefotaxime + tinidazole</u>	128 pts
Operated for failure	15 pts (12%)
Disch at 2-3 days	
Recurrence by 1 year	15 pts (14%)
<u>Appendectomy</u>	124 pts
Negative appe	4 pts (3%)
Complications	17 pts (14%)



# Randomized Trial but Pts Could Change Assignment

Antibiotic Treatment	119	
Appendectomy within 48 hrs	11 (9.2%)	
Appendectomy within 1 yr	12/108 (11%)	
	23/119 (19.3%)	
Ave L.O.S.	<u>Antibiotics</u>	<u>Surgery</u>
	2 days	3 days

Hansson. Br J Surgery 2009; 96: 473-81

# **Prospective Randomized Trial**

## **APPAC Trial**

<b>Appendectomy</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Ab failure → Surgery</b>	<b>15 (6%)</b>
<b>Appendectomy within 1 yr</b>	<b>70/256 (27%)</b>
<b>but 5 of 55 late operations did not have appendicitis</b>	

Salminen. JAMA 2015; 313: 2340-8

# 7 Year Follow-Up of APPAC

- 39% of antibiotic patients had had appendectomy.
- “Satisfaction” was slightly higher in appendectomy group patients.
- Difference was determined by antibiotic patients who had progressed to appendectomy.
- “Quality of life” was equal in both groups.

# Randomized Trial in L.A.

<u>Ertapenem→oral</u>	16 pts
Operated for failure	0 pts
Disch at 2-3 days	
Recurrence Rx w Antibiotics	1 pt
Recurrence→appendectomy	1 pt
<u>Appendectomy</u>	14 pts
Negative appe	1 pt
Complications	2 pts

# **IDSA Guideline Review**

**Pre-Publication - 2018**

**Analysis of 8 randomized clinical trials  
and 22 observational studies  
comparing immediate  
appendectomy vs. initial antibiotic  
administration with appendectomy  
as needed depending on response to  
antibiotics**

# **IDSA Guideline Review**

**Pre-Publication – 2018**

## **Antibiotic Treatment Compared to Appendectomy**

<b>Failure at 1 month</b>	<b>11.3% (7.4 – 15.9)</b>
<b>Fewer major complic</b>	<b>1% (3 – 0)</b>
<b>Fewer SSI</b>	<b>6% (7 – 5)</b>
<b>Recurrence at 1 year</b>	<b>23% (16 – 30)</b>
<b>Increase length hosp stay</b>	<b>0.4 (0.3 – 0.6)</b>
<b>Earlier return to work</b>	<b>3.6d</b>
<b>Increased failure with appendicolith, Odds ratio</b>	<b>6.9 (2.8 – 17.1)</b>

# Appendicolith



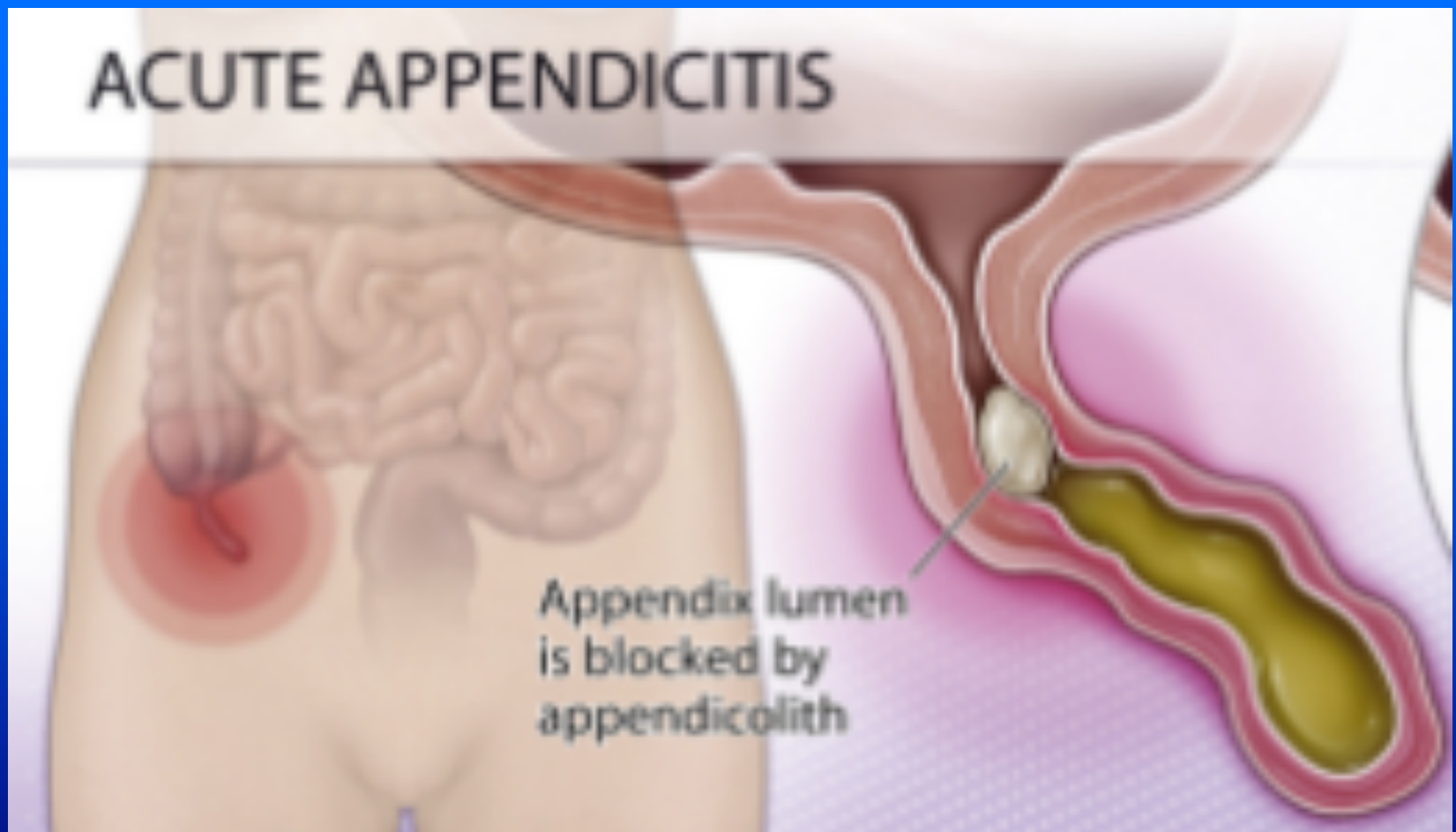


# Appendicolith





# Appendicolith



# **IDSA Guideline Review**

**Pre-Publication – 2018**

## **PICO Question:**

**Can acute appendicitis be treated with antibiotics alone without appendectomy?**

## **Recommendation:**

- 1. In patients with uncomplicated appendicitis, we suggest antibiotics rather than immediate surgery (weak recommendation).**
- 2. In patients with uncomplicated appendicitis with an appendicolith, we suggest appendectomy rather than antibiotics (weak recommendation).**

# **Comparison of Outcomes of Antibiotic Drugs & Appendectomy CODA Trial**

**25 clinical sites**

**1552 patients**

**1 year follow-up**

**CT and/or Ultrasound and/or MRI for dx**

**Appendicolith seen in 27%**

**47% antibiotic patients disch from E.D.**

# **Comparison of Outcomes of Antibiotic Drugs & Appendectomy CODA Trial**

## **Appendectomy in antibiotic group**

<b>48 hrs</b>	<b>11%</b>
---------------	------------

<b>30 days</b>	<b>20%</b>
----------------	------------

<b>90 days, all pts</b>	<b>29%</b>
-------------------------	------------

<b>with appendicolith</b>	<b>41%</b>
---------------------------	------------

<b>no appendicolith</b>	<b>25%</b>
-------------------------	------------

# Appendicitis Treated with Antibiotics in Pregnancy

**Retrospective, 54 pregnant pts**

<b>appendectomy</b>	<b>20</b>
---------------------	-----------

<b>antibiotics</b>	<b>34</b>
--------------------	-----------

**one recurrence, 3d trimester**

**2 recurrences after delivery**

**No difference between groups in pregnancy outcomes**

# **Patient Activation Tool and Decisions for Appendicitis Treatment Children, 7 – 17 years**

**200 pts/caregivers received standardized  
discussion of appendectomy vs. antibiotics  
for treatment and then chose their option.**

**73 chose antibiotics & 127 appendectomy.**

<b>Antibiotic failure at 30 days</b>	<b>12/72 (17%)</b>
--------------------------------------	--------------------

<b>Antibiotic failure at 1 year</b>	<b>24/68 (35%)</b>
-------------------------------------	--------------------

# **Patient Activation Tool and Decisions for Appendicitis Treatment**

- **Patients/caregivers expressed high decisional self-efficacy at discharge and 30 days.**
- **Demographic, socioeconomic, & clinical characteristics similar, Antibiot & Surgery Grps.**
- **More non-whites & more non-English speakers in NonOp Grp.**
- **Nonop pts had fewer disability days at 1 year.**
- **Nonop pts had higher Qual of Life at 1 year.**



# **NonOp Mgmt vs. Lap Appe in Children with Uncomplicated Appendicitis**

**Child/family offered choice**

<b>Chose surgery</b>	<b>698</b>
----------------------	------------

<b>Chose nonop</b>	<b>370</b>
--------------------	------------

<b>NonOp success, 1 year</b>	<b>70.2%</b>
------------------------------	--------------

**Disability days, 1 year**

<b>NonOp</b>	<b>6.6</b>
--------------	------------

<b>Surgery</b>	<b>10.9</b>
----------------	-------------



# Oral or Intravenous Antibiotics for Appendicitis?

Oral moxifloxacin, 7 days	295
Ertapenem, 2 d→ Levoflox+Metronidazole, 5 days	288
Success at 1 year	
I.V./oral	73.8%
Oral only	70.2%
Hospital stay	29 (23 – 43) hours

# IDSA Guideline Review

Pre-Publication – 2018

## Antibiotic Treatment Compared to Appendectomy

Limited data are available to inform our judgments of patients' values and preferences. We believe that most patients would place a relatively higher value on avoiding surgery and a lower value on risk of recurrence of appendicitis. Patients who are less averse to surgery, or who place a relatively higher value on early definitive management are likely to choose appendectomy. There is probably a large degree of **variability in patient values and preferences**, thus emphasizing the **need for shared decision-making**. When chosen by the family, non-operative management, by comparison with laparoscopic appendectomy, has been an effective strategy for children with uncomplicated acute appendicitis.

# **IDSA Guideline Review**

**Pre-Publication – 2018**

**Antibiotic Treatment Compared to Appendectomy**

**Future research should focus on characterizing patient values and preferences and ways to empower patients to engage in shared-decision making.**

**The optimal antibiotic regimen and duration requires further study.**