Mount Sinai Health System Full Operative/Procedure Report

Patient: Alex Morgan Bell

Procedure start time: 7/22/2025 11:14 AM

Procedure end time: 7/22/2025 3:59 PM

Procedure/Surgery Team: Surgeons and Role:

Panel 1:

* Celia Divino, MD - Primary

Panel 2:

* Parissa Tabrizian, MD - Primary

* Allen Yu, MD, PhD - Resident - Assisting

Preoperative Diagnosis: Metastatic neuroendocrine tumor

Postoperative Diagnosis: Metastatic neuroendocrine tumor

Procedure: Diagnostic laparoscopy, exploratory

laparotomy, mesenteric mass excision,

small bowel resection, X 2,

cholecystectomy

Anesthesia: General

Estimated Blood Loss (in mL): 25mL

Complications: None

Prosthetic devices, transplants, grafts,

tissues implanted:

None

Drains inserted: 10 Fr JP drain

Condition of patient at conclusion of

procedure:

Stable

Specimens:

ID Type Source Tests Collected Time Destination

A: Tissue Liver SURGICAL Celia Divino, 7/22/2025 SEGMENT PATHOLOG MD 1247

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FOR

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B: Tissue Liver SURGICAL Celia Divino, 7/22/2025 SEGMENT 7 PATHOLOG MD 1249

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C: SEGMENT 6,LIVER FOR BIOREPOSI TORY	Tissue	Liver	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y	Celia Divino, MD	7/22/2025 1249
D: SEGMENT 2,LIVER FOR BIOREPOSI TORY	Tissue	Liver	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y	-	7/22/2025 1253
E: SEGMENT 3,LIVER FOR BIOREPOSI TORY	Tissue	Liver	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y		7/22/2025 1254
F: SEGMENT 4,LIVER FOR BIOREPOSI TORY	Tissue	Liver	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y	Celia Divino, MD	7/22/2025 1254
G: SEGMENT 5,LIVER FOR BIOREPOSI TORY	Tissue	Liver	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y	Celia Divino, MD	7/22/2025 1255
H : small bowel	Tissue	Abdomen	SURGICAL PATHOLOG Y		7/22/2025 1414
l : gallbladder	Tissue	Abdomen	SURGICAL PATHOLOG	Celia Divino, MD	7/22/2025 1509

Indications for Procedure

The patient is a 38 year old patient who presented with a midgut mesenteric metastatic neuroendocrine tumor.

Description of Procedure

The patient was taken to the operating room. The anesthesia team placed an epidural and the patient was positioned supine on the table. General anesthesia was induced. A foley catheter was placed and the patient's left arm was tucked. The patient's abdomen was prepped and draped in a sterile fashion.

A timeout was performed. A 5mm incision was made at Palmer's point and the peritoneal cavity was entered using the optiview technique. Next the abdomen was insufflated to 15mm Hg. The abdominal cavity was

explored and no injuries were noted. Multiple nodules were noticed on the liver and one on the peritoneum. Next Dr. Tabrizian took over for exploratory laparotomy and liver debulking and ablation of metastatic liver masses (see separate operative note).

After the liver debulking was finished, we turned our attention to the small bowel. We ran the bowel from the ligament of Treitz to the ileocecal valve and palpated a mesenteric mass in the ileum mesentery, approximately 8cm large. Next we resected the mesenteric mass and the small bowel supplied by it with 2 80 blue GIA stapler loads. Additional segment of small bowel was resection as a result of poor vascularity. Next, ICG was given by the anesthesia team and the two cut edges of the small bowel were noted to be well perfused using the laparoscopic camera. We then performed a side to side small bowel anastomosis using an 80 blue GIA stapler load. The open edge of the anastomosis was then stapled closed with a TA stapler and the staple line was oversewn with 3.0 silk sutures. The anastomosis was patent. The mesenteric defect was subsequently closed with a 3.0 vicryl suture. The anastomosis was located approximately 300cm from the ligament of Treitz, with 360cm of small bowel remaining.

Next we turned our attention to the gallbladder which was dissected free from the liver bed using electrocautery. The cystic duct and artery were identified and dissected free. They were clipped and separated from the gallbladder which was taken off the field. The cystic duct stump was reinforced with a 2.0 silk tie. Hemostasis was noted.

A 10 Fr JP drain was then placed over the anastomosis and secured in place with a 2.0 silk stitch. The fascia was then closed with two looped 0 PDS sutures. The subcutaneous tissue was irrigated and the wound was closed with staples and dressed with gauze and tape. The patient tolerated the procedure well and was woken up from anesthesia in stable condition.

The attending surgeon was present for and performed or directly supervised all critical portions of the procedure.

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