

Lawmaker's death a reminder of surgery risks

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In this July 23, 2006 file photo, Rep. John Murtha, D- Pa., waits to speak to Democrats at the Hampton, N.H. Murtha, an influential critic of the Iraq War whose congressional career was shadowed by questions about his ethics, died Monday. He was 77. (AP Photo/Cheryl Senter, File)

(AP) -- Gallbladder surgery is usually a very safe operation, but a powerful congressman's death is a reminder of the known risks.

Well over half a million people have their gallbladders removed annually, most of them minimally invasively just as the late Rep. John Murtha, D-Pa.

Complications are rare. But they include nicking the intestine, liver or

bile duct as doctors struggle to squeeze an inflamed gallbladder through a tiny opening in the abdomen. And if an intestine or bile duct is perforated, spotting it quickly can mean the difference between survival or death from massive infection.

"Every hour we delay diagnosis, the chance of overwhelming sepsis goes up," said Dr. Kevin Olden, a gastroenterologist at Washington Hospital Center - who wasn't involved in the congressman's care at two nearby hospitals.

Moreover, the risk of complications rises with age, and when doctors must remove what they call a "hot gallbladder," one already inflamed or diseased.

In a younger person, a less diseased gallbladder is similar to a boiled egg, and can just slide out fairly easily, Olden said. But an older or sicker gallbladder more resembles a prune that has to be peeled off surrounding tissue, making removal a bigger challenge.

Murtha, 77, was first hospitalized with gallbladder problems in mid-December at the National Naval Medical Center, and eventually had his gallbladder removed there. Then on Jan. 31, a few days later, he came to another hospital's emergency room with a fever and infection. The Virginia Hospital Center in Arlington, Va., said he died there Tuesday from "major complications from [surgery](#)" at the first hospital.

His family is not revealing details, but a longtime friend, Rep. Bob Brady, D-Pa., has said Murtha's large intestine was damaged during the gallbladder removal, triggering the infection.

It's most common to nick the [bile duct](#) that connects the [gallbladder](#) and liver. That can often be repaired with minimally invasive surgery, resealing it to stop leakage of bile and treating any infection with

antibiotics.

Nicking the liver seldom is life-threatening; it's a solid organ.

Nicking the intestine is an especially rare event. A small hole sometimes will reseal on its own, and the intestine's folds can hide a perforation, leading to delayed diagnosis.

But a perforation means bacterial-laden intestinal contents start leaking into the abdomen, which is supposed to be sterile, and can require open surgery both to fix the leak and to literally cleanse the abdominal cavity, Olden said.

It's both a medical error and a known risk of surgery. "It should not happen, but sometimes, despite everyone's best efforts, it can happen," Olden said.

Virginia Hospital Center has said only that Murtha received "aggressive critical care interventions."

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