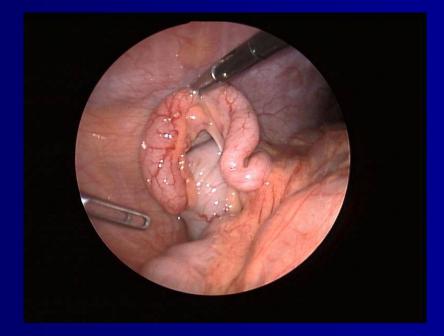
Laparoscopic Appendicectomy







Laparoscopic Appendicectomy



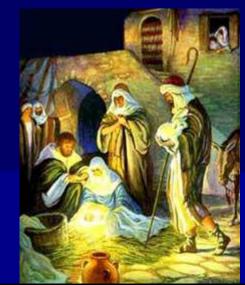


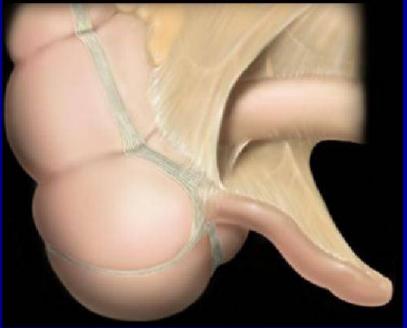


Indications

Female of reproductive age
Pre-menopausal age

- •Pre-menopausal age
- •Suspected appendicitis
- •Working status
- •Obese patients
- •Cirrhosis & Sickle cell disease
- •Immune-compromised









Indications

 Female of reproductive age Pre-menopausal age Suspected appendicitis Working status Obese patients Cirrhosis & Sickle cell disease

Immune-compromised



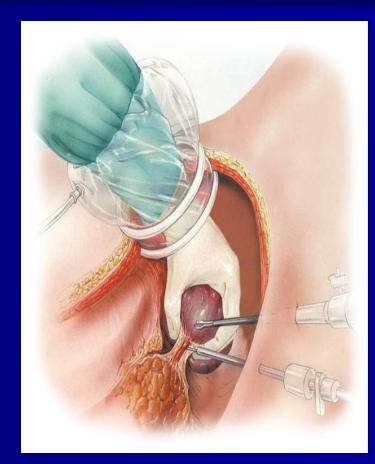






Contraindications

- Complicated appendicitis
- COPD or Cardiac disease
- Generalised peritonitis
- Previous extensive lower abdominal surgery
- Hypercoagulable states
- Stump appendicitis after previous incomplete appendectomy
- Advanced stage of pregnancy
- Lymphangioma of mesentery
- Chronic inflammatory disease







Contraindications

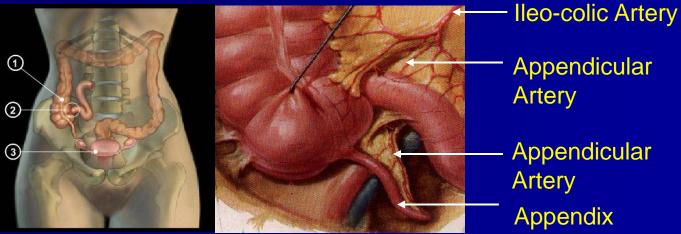
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Surgical Anatomy



Appendicular

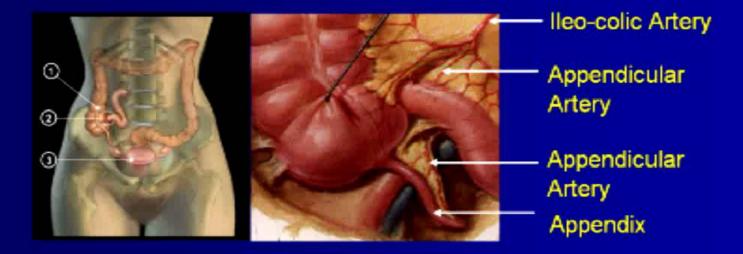
Appendix



Essentials of Laparoscopic Surgery Laparoscopy Hospital, New Delhi



Surgical Anatomy



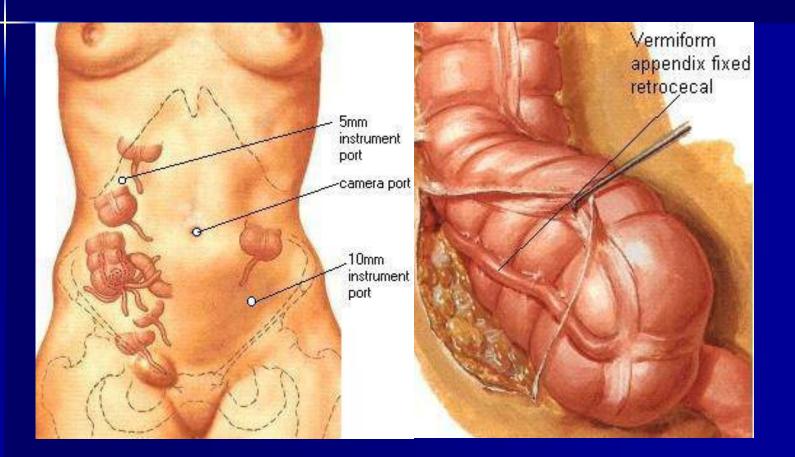


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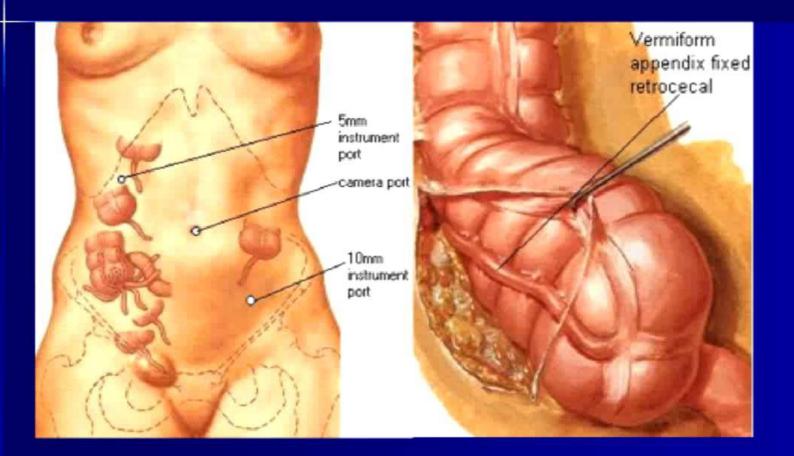
Surgical anatomy







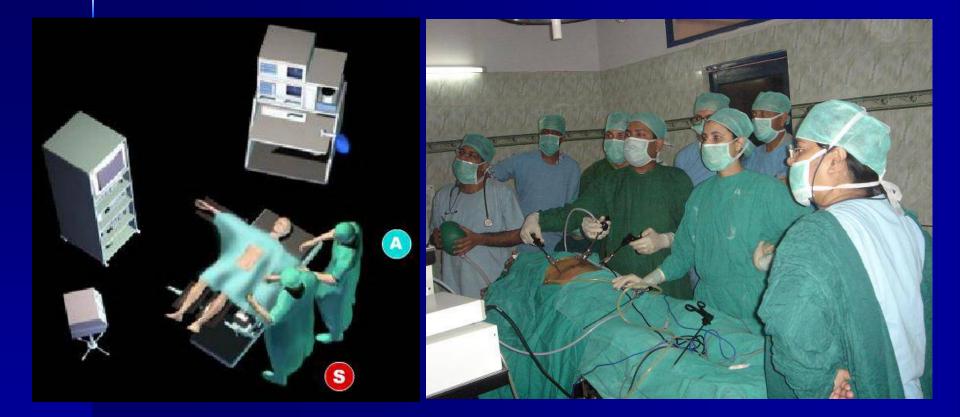
Surgical anatomy







Position of Surgical team





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Position of Surgical team





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Position of Surgical team in Female

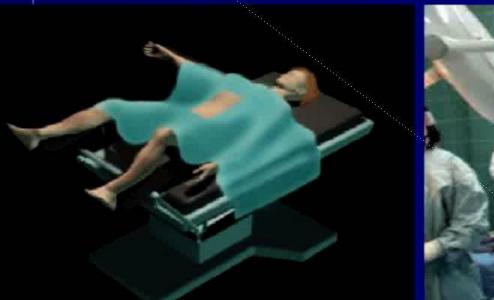


Female patient should be kept in lithotomy position incase uterine manipulator is required





Position of Surgical team in Female





Female patient should be kept in lithotomy position incase uterine manipulator is required



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Essentials of Laparoscopic Surgery



Ports / Instruments

• Total 3 trocar should be used

• Two 10mm, umbilical and left lower quadrant trocar and

• One 5 mm Right upper quadrant trocar

• The right upper quadrant trocar can be moved below the bikini line in females







Ports / Instruments

Total 3 trocar should be used

 Two 10mm, umbilical and left lower quadrant trocar and

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 The right upper quadrant trocar can be moved below the bikini line in females

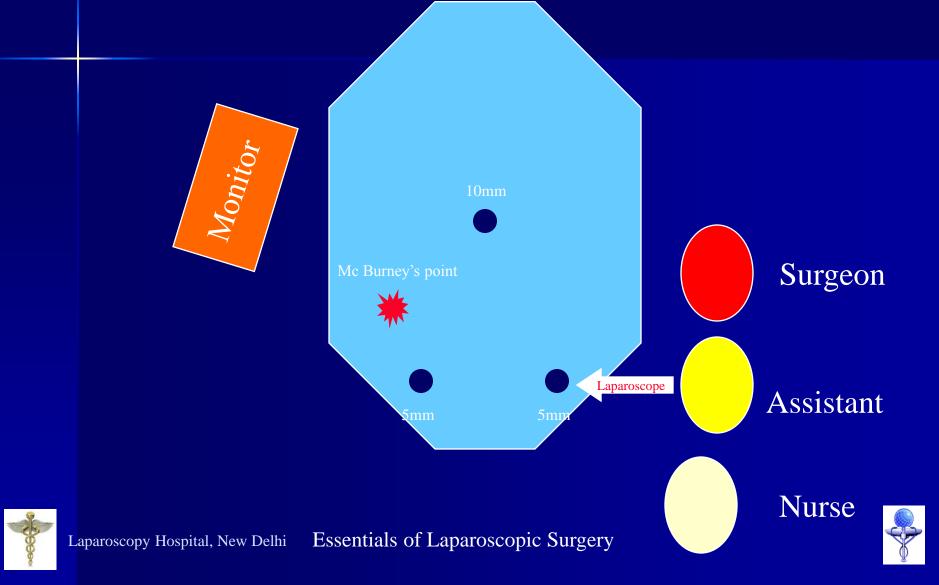




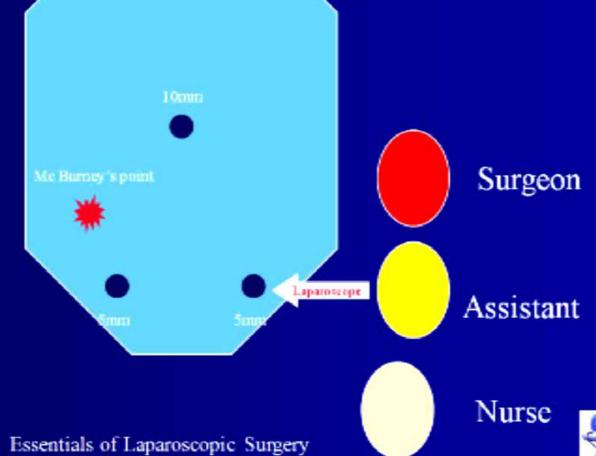


Laparoscopic Appendicectomy

Laparoscopic Appendicectomy









Alternative port position for Laparoscopic Appendicectomy







Alternative port position for Laparoscopic Appendicectomy





Danger of Alternative Port Position



If suprapubic port is used bladder should be taken care of





Danger of Alternative Port Position

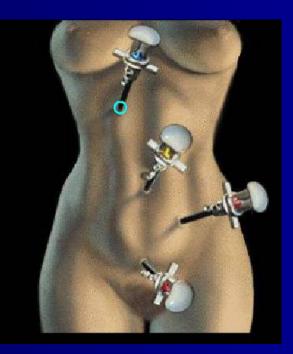


If suprapubic port is used bladder should be taken care of





Port Position in Difficult Exposure

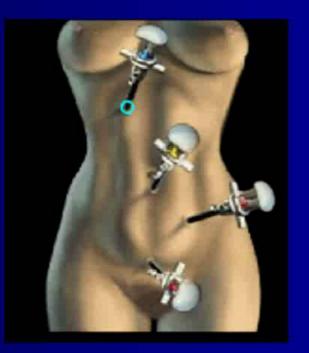


A fourth port can be introduced in difficult appendix





Port Position in Difficult Exposure



A fourth port can be introduced in difficult appendix





- An atraumatic grasper is inserted via the RUQ port.
- The cecum is retracted upward toward the liver.
- The appendix is grasped at its tip with a 5 mm claw grasper via the RUQ trocar. It is held in upward position.









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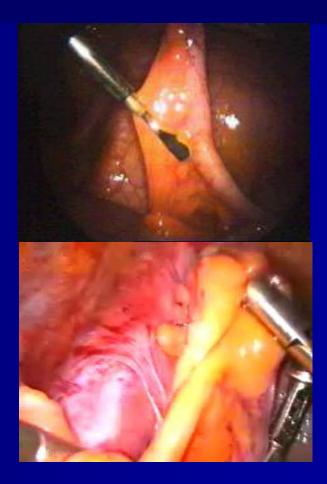








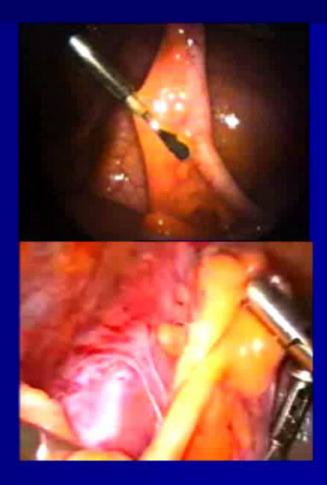
- Create a mesenteric window of 1cm size behind the base of the appendix as close as possible to the base of the appendix
- Extra-corporeal knotting performed for mesoappendix as well as appendix







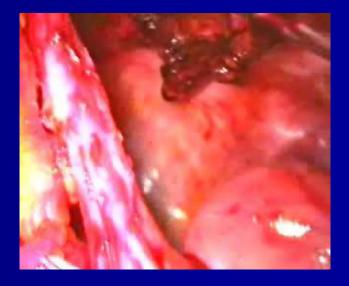
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- The appendix is now amputated from the GIT.
- The appendix held by the grasper and is placed into the specimen bag.
- Close the wound Using vicryl for rectus and Unabsorbable intra-dermal or Stapler for skin.



Video demonstration of extracorporeal knot





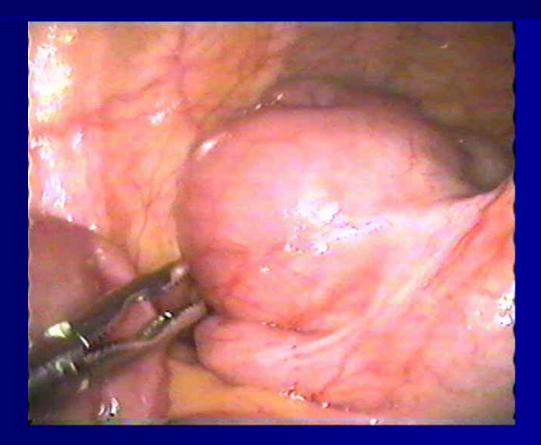
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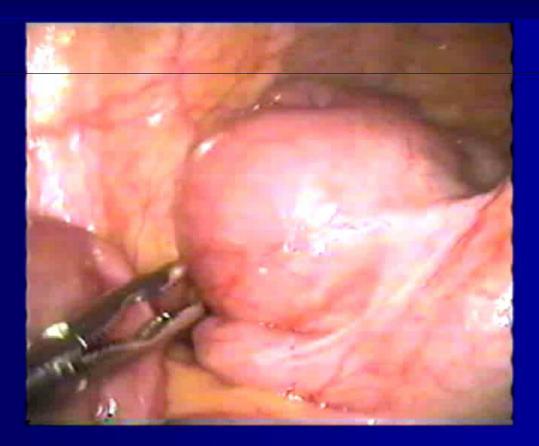






Video demonstration of laparoscopic appendicectomyLaparoscopy Hospital, New DelhiEssentials of Laparoscopic Surgery





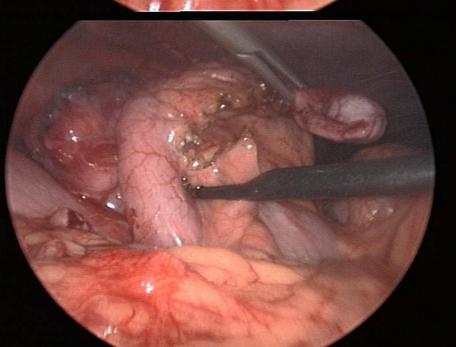
Video demonstration of laparoscopic appendicectomy





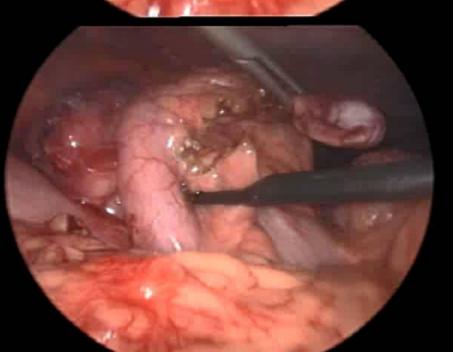


Hook can be used for dissection of Mesoappendix





Hook can be used for dissection of Mesoappendix



10



Pre-tied Endoloop for ligation of Appendix

1

RY

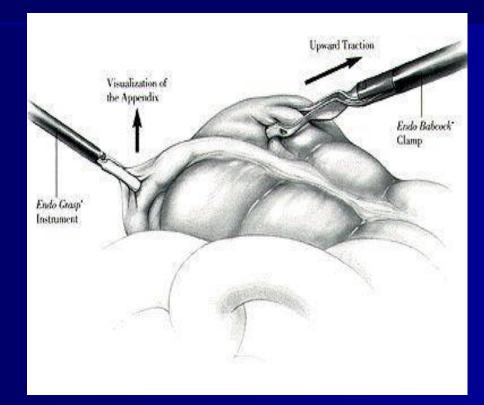
Pre-tied Endoloop for ligation of Appendix

-

37

Tying roaders knot over finger of assistant

Tying roaders knot over finger of assistant

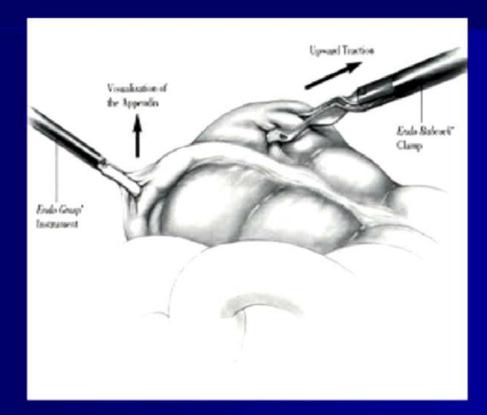


Appendix is held by grasper



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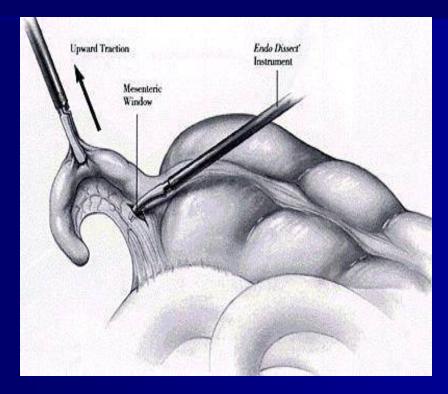


Appendix is held by grasper



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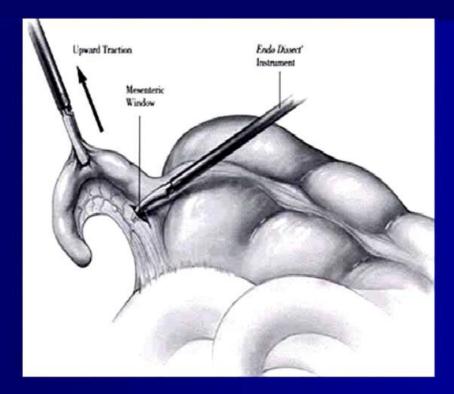


A window is created in mesoappendix



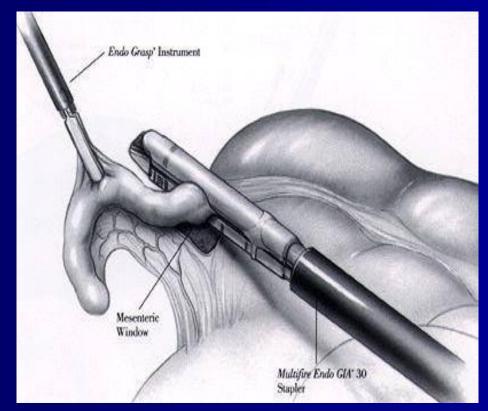
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A window is created in mesoappendix

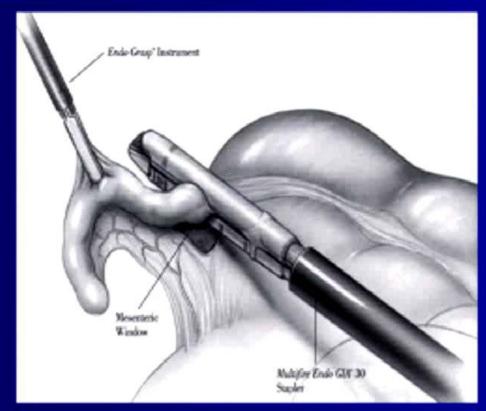




Linear stapler is used to dissect appendix



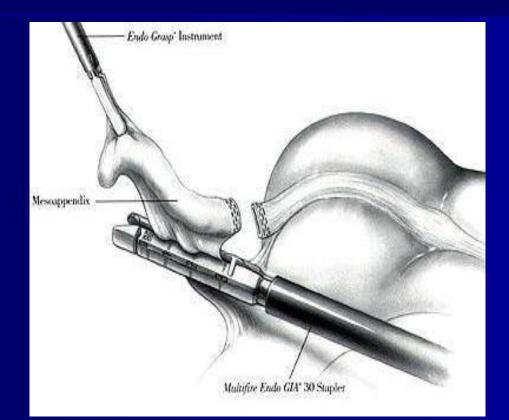




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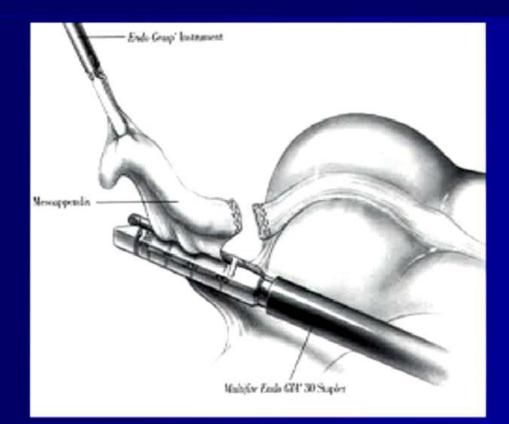




Linear stapler is used to dissect mesoappendix



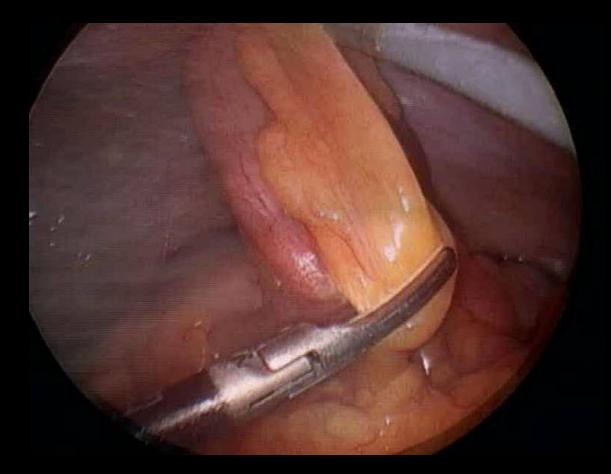


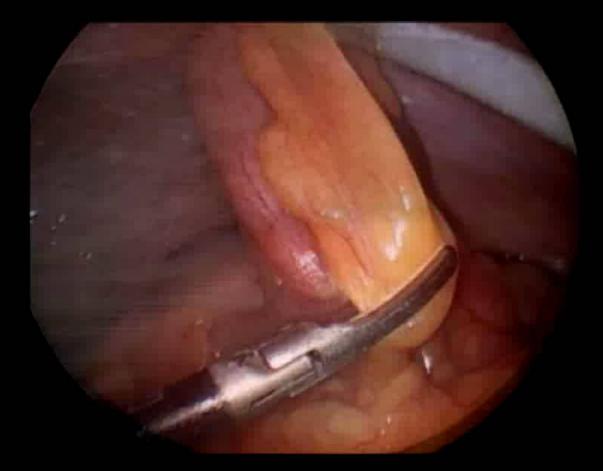


Linear stapler is used to dissect mesoappendix

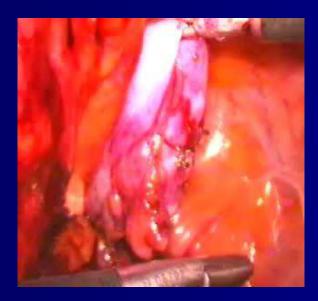








Taking the appendix out



Video showing extraction of appendix

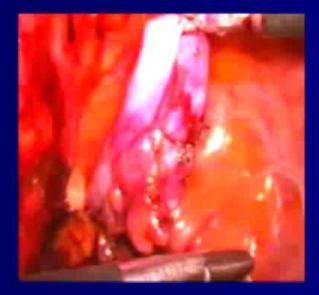








Taking the appendix out



Video showing extraction of appendix







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Appendix is taken out hiding inside reducer

Appendix is taken out hiding inside reducer

Retrocecal Appendix



Video showing laparoscopic removal of retrocecal appendix





Retrocecal Appendix

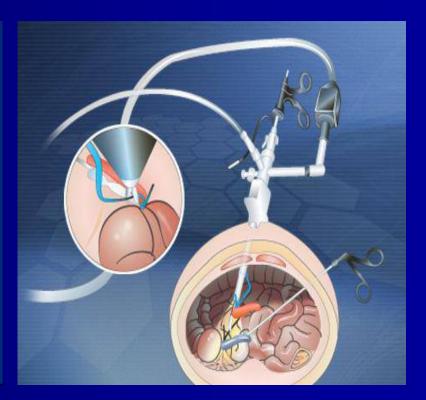


Video showing laparoscopic removal of retrocecal appendix





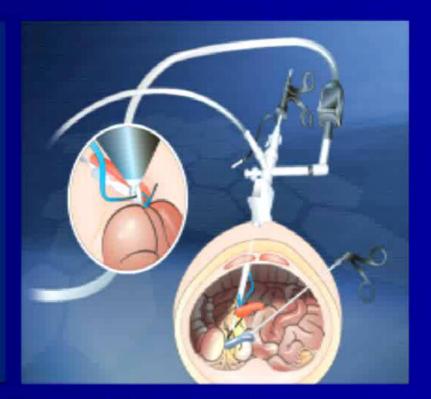
Procedure Two Port Technique



Two port laparoscopic appendicectomy with the help of laprocator Laparoscopy Hospital, New Delhi Essentials of Laparoscopic Surgery



Procedure Two Port Technique

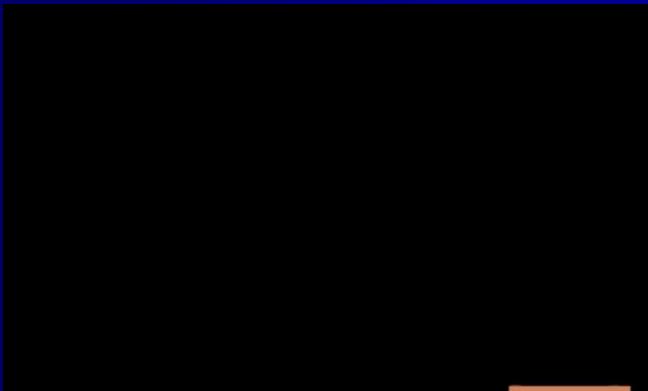


Two port laparoscopic appendicectomy with the help of laprocator





Appendicitis with Meckels Diverticulum



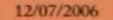


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12/07/2006



Appendicitis with Meckels Diverticulum







Complications

- 1. Bleeding
- 2. Visceral injury
- 3. Wound infection
- 4. Incomplete appendectomy
- 5. Intra-abdominal abscess
- 6. Hernia







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- 1. Improved diagnosis
- 2. Reduced post-operative complication (pneumonia, Thromboembolism)
- 3. Less wound infection
- 4. Less chance of adhesions







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- Reduced length of hospitalisation
- 2. Cosmetically better outcome
- 3. Reduced postoperative pain







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Disadvantages

More expensive

- More operative time
- Potential for major complications in inexperienced hands
- Loss of tactile feedback
- Difficult in case of complicated appendicitis







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Thank You



Prof. Sir Alfred Cuschieri with R.K.Mishra at Ninewells Hospital, U.K.



