SINGLE INCISION LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY: REVIEW STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Single-incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS) is a new method to perform old operations. This review will discuss the history of laparoscopic surgery innovation in laparoscopic surgery as a general consideration evolution of SILS, Clinical anatomy of umbilicus, basic technique of SILS, and its potential advantages and possible disadvantages. We will overview the ergonomic principles in SILS in contrast to basic ergonomics in conventional laparoscopic surgery and the scope of SILS.

FULL TEXT:

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REFBACKS

There are currently no refbacks.

ATLAS SINGLE-INCISION LAPAROSCOPY Giovanni DAPRI, MD PhD Professor of Surgery Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery European School of Laparoscopic Surgery Saint-Pierre University Hospital Brussels, Belgium E-Mail: giovanni@dapri.net Web: www.dapri.net All rights reserved. 1st edition 2016. Single-incision laparoscopic cholecystectomy: single institution experience and literature review. World J Gastroenterol 2010;16:270-4. 20. Takahashi T, Takeuchi H, Kawakubo H, Saikawa Y, Wada N, Kitagawa Y. Single-incision laparoscopic surgery for partial gastrectomy in patients with a gastric submucosal tumor. Am Surg 2012;78:447-50. 21. Ahmed I, Paraskeva P. A clinical review of single-incision laparoscopic surgery. Surgeon 2011;9:341-51. Background: Laparoscopic surgery is a modern surgical technique in which operations are performed far from their location through small incisions elsewhere in the body. Objective: This systematic review is aimed to overview single-incision laparoscopy surgery. Methods: This systematic review was carried out by searching studies in PubMed, Medline, Web of Science, and IranMedex databases. The initial search strategy identified about 87 references. In this study, 54 studies were accepted for further screening and met all our inclusion criteria [in English, full text, therapeutic effects of single-incision laparoscopy surgery and dated mainly from the year 1990 to 2016]. The search terms were "single-incision," "surgery," and "laparoscopy." The management of a patient following laparoscopic surgery is framed in the benefits of laparoscopy, including less incisional pain, and decreased incidence of ileus. Manual Tasks. The goal of this section is to build the foundation for acquiring the technical skills upon which laparoscopic surgery depends. There are a series of skills that are distinct and specific for laparoscopic surgery and that form the fundamental basis for performance of a number of laparoscopic operations. These skills were defined by a group of practicing laparoscopic surgeons after first viewing videos of a variety of prospective randomized clinical trial comparing single incision laparoscopic surgery vs flexible single incision surgery on cholecystectomy. Study start date: April 2011. Cholecystectomy performed by single incision laparoscopic surgery with the SIRS TM device. Procedure: SIRS Cholecystectomy. Cholecystectomy performed by single incision laparoscopic surgery with the SIRS TM device. Experimental: FSIS. Cholecystectomy performed by flexible single incision surgery with the flexible endoscope through a single incision at the umbilicus. Procedure: FSIS cholecystectomy. Cholecystectomy performed by flexible single incision surgery with the flexible endoscope through a single incision at the umbilicus. Active Comparator: Conventional laparoscopy. @article{Saber2010SingleincisionLB, title={Single-incision laparoscopic bariatric surgery: a comprehensive review.}, author={Alan A. Saber and Tarek Elghazaly and Aditya V. Dewoolkar}, journal={Surgery for obesity and related diseases : official journal of the American Society for Bariatric Surgery}, year={2010}, volume={6 5}, pages={.  d i t p w " a " " g g o g g w e s u ( i d b s Single-incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS) has come a long way since the first single-incision laparoscopic hysterectomy in 1991 [1]. Having been initially incepted as a new tep in minimally invasive surgery, the approach was quarely limited to basic surgical procedures (i.e.