

ABSTRACT

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERITONEAL ACCESS BY OPEN VS CLOSED TECHNIQUE FOR CREATING PNEUMOPERITONEUM IN LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERIES

Aim of the study

The aim of this study is to compare peritoneal access with open vs. closed technique in laparoscopic surgeries in terms of outcomes and complications

SUMMARY

Totally 100 patients were studied. All 50 patients underwent laparoscopic surgery with open access technique.

Out of them, females are 72% and males 28%

In 50 patients underwent laparoscopic surgery with closed technique. Out of these, female 10 and male 40, age between 20 to 60 years.

In 50 patients underwent laparoscopic surgery with open technique. Out of these, female 9 and male 41 age between 22 to 60 years.

Among them, maximum 30% of patients were underwent surgery for sub acute appendicitis, calculus cholecystectomy is 15%, cholelithiasis is 11%, Acute appendicitis 9%, TB abdomen 10%, acute on

chronic appendicitis is 9%, patients with previous abdominal surgery 3% and varicose is 5%.

Maximum time taken for the primary trocar was only 8 minutes and minimum time was 3 minutes.

Maximum time taken for entire procedure was 160 minutes and minimum time taken was 30 minutes.

Out of 50 patients, none of them had intraoperative complications like Bowel injury, vascular injury, preperitoneal insufflation or gas embolism. Only one patient had minor wound infection.

According to this study, open access technique is the safest technique for all patients particularly for thin individuals, suspected TB and patients with previous abdominal surgery than closed technique.