

Emergency Laparoscopic Surgery

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Colchester
Laparoscopic

Classification of Emergency Surgery.

- CEPOD definition
- Planned
- Unplanned
- Most types of elective surgery can present as an emergency

Perforated Duodenal Ulcer

- Types of surgery
 - Suction and irrigation
 - Omental patch
 - Tissue glue
- Patient position



Acute Cholecystitis

- Gangrenous gallbladder
- Partial cholecystectomy
- Operate in first 24-48hrs
 - Otherwise leave for 6 weeks



Stones in common Bile Duct

- Not always an emergency
 - Jaundice
- ERCP
 - Pancreatitis
 - Need to have cholecystectomy



Incarcerated Hernia

- Incisional
- Inguinal
- Femoral
- Additional complication of small bowel resection

Crohn's Disease

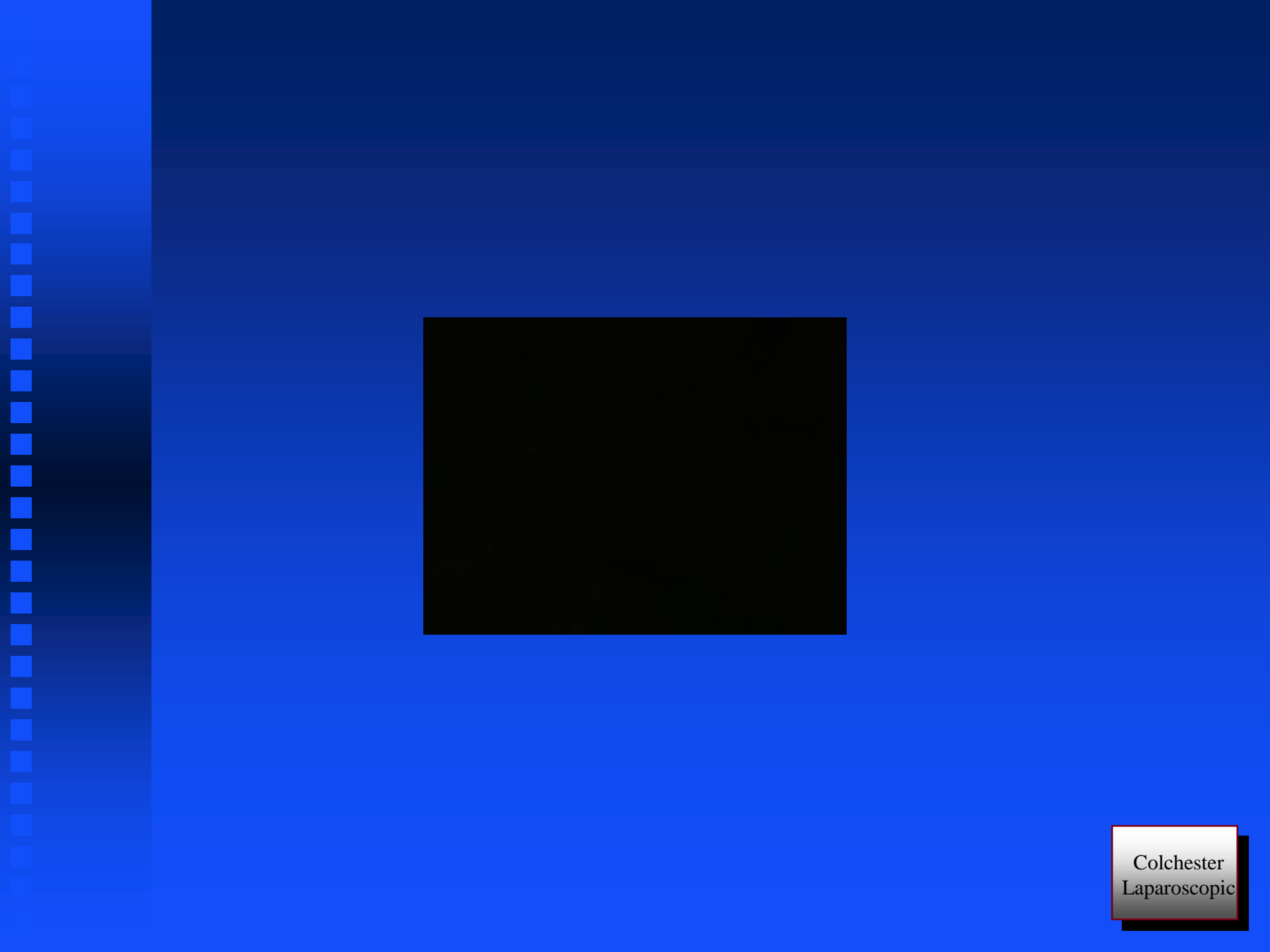
- Lap ileo caec caecal resection
- Stricturoplasty
- Resection after previous laparotomy

Ulcerative Colitis

- ❑ Subtotal colectomy ileorectal anastomosis, probable loop ileostomy if done under emergency circumstances.
- ❑ Subtotal colectomy, end ileostomy.
 - ❑ Place rectal stump under abdo incision
 - ❑ Return for an elective restorative procedure.

Diverticular Disease

- Perforated sigmoid colon
 - Sigmoid colectomy end to end anastomosis
- Obstruction due to stenosis of colon
- Sometimes difficult to differentiate between diverticular disease and carcinoma, although if perforated poor prognosis.



Carcinoma of Colon

- Any carcinoma can cause obstruction
 - Dependant on amount of dilated bowel as to success of a laparoscopic procedure.
- Resection not always operation of choice
 - Formation of stoma and chemo/radiotherapy and perform resection at a later date.

Small Bowel Obstruction

- Dependant on how much dilated bowel.
- Not easy to visualise pathology, may miss something
- Good for band adhesion, but may be difficult to locate
- Obstruction due to foreign body

Anaesthetic Considerations

- ❑ Culture of needs an “open operation”.
- ❑ Not fit for a laparoscopic procedure.
- ❑ Informed consent: often no provision for formal preadmission.
- ❑ Immune response directly correlated to the size of the incision.

Pneumoperitoneum, CO2 Absorption

- Patient position
 - ↑ venous return & CVP
- Introduction CO2
 - hypercarbia
- Increased intra abdominal pressure.
 - Affects all systems

Post Operative Considerations

- ❑ **PONV**; IV fluids, ondansetron & dexamethasone.
- ❑ Shoulder tip pain / abdominal pain.
 - ❑ Diclofenac
 - ❑ Codydramol

Enhanced Recovery Programme

- Adopt the same principles as for electives, if it isn't tolerated by patient revert to "old fashioned principles".
- No more 30mls per hour

Any Questions?

