

LAPAROSCOPY IN GYNECOLOGY: ADVANTAGES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Annotation: Laparoscopy is a modern method of surgical intervention, in which small punctures are performed instead of one (or several) large incisions. Through these punctures, gas is injected into the operated area (abdominal or pelvic cavity) and laparoscopes with miniature cameras are inserted, which provide accurate information about the state of organs and tissues in real time.

Key words: Laparoscopy, gynecology, benefits, rehabilitation, diagnosis, treatment.

Introduction

The main advantages of laparoscopy can be reduced to the following:

- Quick recovery and no visible scarring. Due to the fact that incisions in diameter usually do not exceed 1.5 cm, such an operation is the least traumatic for the body as a whole and the skin integument in particular, and does not require long recovery times.
- Less long term of preservation of painful sensations. This, again, is due to the small size of the incisions, and means a reduction in the period of taking pain medications.
- Ample opportunities for the preservation of internal organs. For example, the classic operation to terminate an ectopic pregnancy involves the removal of the fallopian tube, while laparoscopy in Kyiv allows you to extract only the egg, while maintaining the health and integrity of the patient's reproductive system.
- Complete overview of the operated area. This is important, on the one hand, for the extremely accurate conduct of the operation, and on the other hand, in the context of fixing all the actions performed by specialists on the recorded video.

Diagnostic laparoscopy in gynecology

Laparoscopic methods can be used for two purposes: to treat a detected problem, or for effective diagnosis. The presence of some diseases is difficult to confirm or refute by other diagnostic methods, and only an examination of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis from miniature cameras on laparoscopes, in real time, can give a complete picture of the picture. Most often they resort to:

- If the patient is suspected of infertility, but no pathology of the reproductive system has been diagnosed in either her or her partner.

- If you suspect the presence of neoplasms in the ovaries.
- In the case of systematic pain in the abdomen, the explanations for which have not been found using other diagnostic methods.
- To assess the degree of patency of the fallopian tubes.
- If there is a possibility that the patient has uterine fibroids, endometriosis, appendicitis or ectopic pregnancy.
- If you suspect the presence of acute pathological processes in the reproductive system.

In such cases, laparoscopy in Kyiv becomes a method for clarifying the diagnosis, able to dot the "and" and provide the necessary data for the appointment of effective treatment.

Therapeutic laparoscopy in gynecology

If there is a need for surgical intervention, laparoscopic technologies can be used to perform operations on:

- Uterus. Most often, we are talking about the removal of endometrioid lesions or fibroids. Working through small punctures allows you to perform these tasks as accurately as possible in relation to the organs of the patient's reproductive system. Sometimes it helps in solving the problem of infertility. With the help of laparoscopy, the removal or amputation of the uterus (prescribed in the presence of malignant tumors) can also be performed.
- Fallopian tubes. This may be the removal of an embryo to terminate an ectopic pregnancy, improve the patency of the fallopian tubes or sterilization (artificial creation of obstruction of the tubes).
- Ovaries. With the help of laparoscopy, you can remove cysts (including endometrioid ones), cope with ovarian apoplexy, take measures to facilitate the release of the egg (this can be, for example, incision of the thick walls of the polycystic ovary capsule). If indicated, this method can be used to remove the ovary.

All operations are necessarily preceded by consultations with a doctor and diagnostic examinations. Laparoscopy is performed using anesthesia (endotracheal), which is selected taking into account the individual characteristics of the patient.

Rehabilitation after laparoscopy

Usually, the process of recovery of patients after such a surgical intervention follows the following algorithm:

1. Within 2-3 days, the patient takes anesthetic drugs and observes bed rest. In this case, the seams must be treated with an antiseptic solution, over which a sterile dressing is applied. After the first day and if you feel well, you can be discharged from the hospital.
2. A week after the operation, the patient comes to the clinic to remove the sutures (in the event that non-absorbable sutures were used for them).
3. For two weeks, the patient does not take a bath, preferring a light shower. At the same time, it is worth wetting the seams as little as possible, and after completing the water procedures, treat them with an antiseptic.

During the entire period of rehabilitation, it is necessary to minimize physical activity, try not to eat heavy food and alcohol, and if you experience ailments, pain, fever, immediately consult a doctor.

Pregnancy after laparoscopy

Since such an operation is less traumatic for the woman's body as a whole and her reproductive system in particular, it is possible to plan a pregnancy after it rather soon. For example, after removing an ovarian cyst, it is enough to wait only a month. If laparoscopy was used to treat endometriosis or polycystosis, then the attending physician will most likely prescribe an additional treatment course lasting up to 5-6 months, after which it will be possible to plan the conception of a child.

Conclusion

Also, special tools are introduced through them, with the help of which the necessary manipulations are performed. This method of performing the operation has a number of advantages compared to classical surgery, and therefore is actively used in many branches of medicine, and especially in gynecology.

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