

## Bölüm 13

# LAPAROSKOPİK CERRAHİDE BATINA GİRİŞ TEKNİKLERİ

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### GİRİŞ

Laparoskopik cerrahi birçok farklı operasyon çeşitliliği sağlayan özellikle son 30 yılda kabul görmüş bir tekniktir. Laparoskopik cerrahi hastalara azalmış morbidite, daha iyi kozmetik sonuç, daha kısa sürede normal hayata dönme, daha az postoperatif ağrı, düşük maliyet gibi dikkate değer faydalar sağlar. Bu avantajları nedeni ile laparoskopi birçok cerrahi tedavide altın standart haline gelmiştir (Larsen & ark., 2006).

### HASTA SEÇİMİ VE CERRAHİYE HAZIRLIK

Laparoskopik cerrahi, güvenilir ve kolay bir yöntem olmasına rağmen hasta seçimi titizlikle yapılmalıdır. İyi bir anamnez ve fizik muayene, rutin ameliyat öncesi laboratuvar değerleri hasta seçiminde önemli bir rol oynar. Laparoskopik cerrahi önerilmeyen başlıca durumlar;

- İleri derecede yaygın peritonit,
- İleri derece abdominal distansiyon,
- Redükte edilemeyen fitik,
- Düzeltilememiş koagülopati,
- Artmış intraabdominal basıncı tolere edemeyecek hastalar
- Cerrahin yetersiz laparoskopi deneyimi

Bunun yanında daha önce batın veya pelvik cerrahi geçirmiş olmak, daha önce yaygın peritonit geçirmiş olmak, ileri derecede obezite gibi pek çok göreceli kontrendikasyon ifade edilmiştir. Ancak çoğu vakada laparoskopik tekniğin modifiye edilmesi ile bu göreceli kontrendikasyonların üstesinden gelinebilir.

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## **KAYNAKLAR**

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