



MINIMAL ACCESS SURGERY

WHEN LESS IS MORE



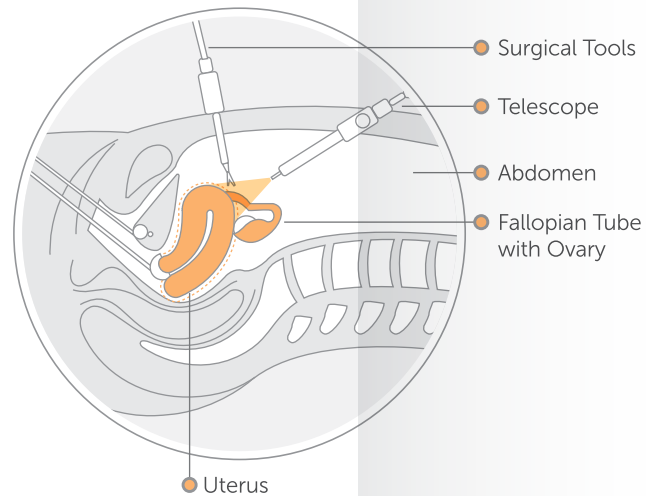
HINDUJA HEALTHCARE
Surgical

Minimal on procedure. Maximum on results.

Minimal Access Surgery is conducted with small incisions (5-15 mm long) through which a surgeon passes a telescope and video camera into a body cavity. Images are magnified for the surgeon to examine, and operate by passing surgical instruments through other similar incisions.

Conventional surgical procedures entail making large cuts to remove or repair an organ or tissue, and closing the cut again. In minimal access surgery, the impact of the opening up and closing is minimal. Also, today's fibre optic light sources, miniature video cameras, and specially designed tools for cutting, grasping and stapling, allow surgeons to perform increasingly complex surgeries. This translates into faster recovery, lesser post-operative pain and shorter convalescence.

Minimal Access Surgery



Minimal Invasive Surgery is also known as Keyhole Surgery or Pinhole Surgery. The process of using a telescope to operate on the abdomen is called Laparoscopy, for the chest is called Thoracoscopy, and for a joint, it is called Arthroscopy.

Based on their specialty, these would include:

1

UROLOGY

- Laparoscopic Nephrectomy: removal of the kidney
- Laparoscopic Pyeloplasty: repair of blocked kidney
- Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy / PCNL: removal of renal stones
- Ureterscopy: removal of the ureteral stone
- Visual Internal Urethrotomy / VIU: for uretric stricture
- Transurethral Resection of the Prostate / TURP: for enlarged prostate

2

GYNAECOLOGY

- Laparoscopic Myomectomy: removal of fibroids
- Laparoscopic hysterectomy: removal of the uterus
- Laparoscopy for Ovarian Cysts: removal of cysts in ovaries
- Pelvic Organ Prolapse
- Treatment of Ectopic Pregnancy: pregnancy outside the uterus
- Laparoscopic Diagnosis of Infertility
- Laparoscopic Sterilization

3

GENERAL SURGERY

- Repair of inguinal (groin), incisional and other hernias
- Cholecystectomy: removal of gall bladder
- Appendicectomy: removal of appendix
- Splenectomy: removal of spleen for blood related disorder
- Laparoscopic Fundoplication: to treat severe Gastroesophageal Reflux
- Laparoscopic Colectomy: removal of large intestine
- Bariatric Surgery: to help you lose weight
- Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy: to treat excessive sweating of the palms

4

ARTHROSCOPY FOR THE

- **KNEE:** Anterior Cruciate Ligament / ACL - reconstruction or repair of the ligament
Meniscectomy - repair or removal of the cartilage
- **WRIST:** Carpel Tunnel Syndrome
- **SHOULDER:** Rotator Cuff Repair - trimming of shoulder bone
Pain Relief Surgery for Shoulder
Repair of Muscles
Stabilisation of Dislocated Shoulder

A QUICK COMPARISON OF MINIMAL ACCESS AND OPEN SURGERY

- POST-OPERATING HEALING
- PAIN & DISCOMFORT
- SCARS
- POST-OPERATIVE INFECTIONS

Minimal Access Surgery



- A** Usually 1 week
- B** Minimal tissue damage = less pain & discomfort
- C** Small incision (0.5-1.5 cm) = small, negligible scars
- D** Fewer complications from blood loss or infection

Open Surgery



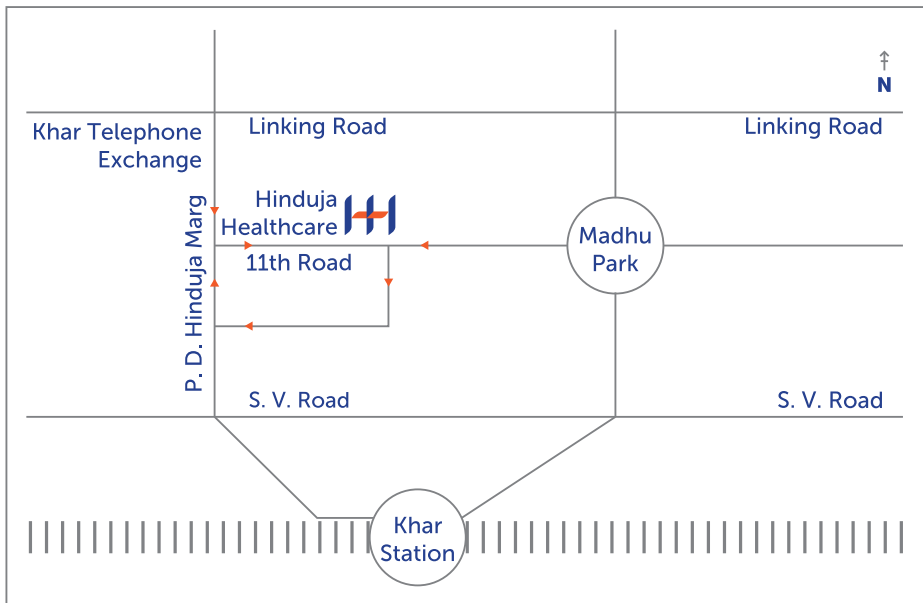
- A** 5 to 7 weeks
- B** Larger tissue damage = more pain & discomfort
- C** Long incision (5-8 inches) = longer / deeper scars
- D** Higher chance for blood loss & infection

Besides these specialties, Minimal Access Surgery offers laparoscopic solutions for several other diseases including:

- Achalasia cardia
- Blockage in the intestine
- Release of adhesions
- Removal of adrenal glands for tumours
- Pseudocyst of the pancreas
- Cystic neoplasms of the pancreas

Today, almost 70% of abdominal operations are performed using Minimal Access Surgery. If required, you too can have one of these minimal access operations done in the comfort of our ultra-modern hospital.

Meet one of our doctors today and see how we can make your procedure simpler, and friendlier.



08.03.13

Hinduja Healthcare Surgical • 11th Road, Khar (W), Mumbai 52.

For Appointments: +91 22 3091 8989/6154 8989 • **For Enquiries:** +91 22 2646 9999

www.hindujahealthcare.com