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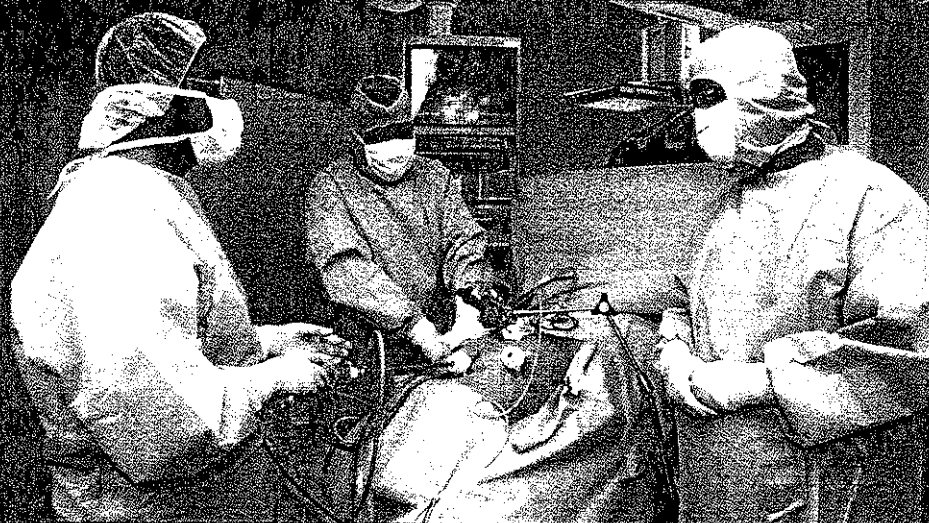
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ABSTRACT BOOK



INFORMATION:

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الأمور الأكاديمية
Academic Affairs

LAPAROSCOPIC SPLENECTOMY FOR HAEMATOLOGICAL DISORDER

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Splenectomy is the definitive treatment for most cases of haematological disorder. Laparoscopic splenectomy is now considered to be the gold standard treatment for normal or slightly enlarged spleen under 1000g.

Indication for surgery included in this series: idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (22 patients) congenital spherocytosis (18 patients) hemolytic anemia (5 patients). 45 patients underwent laparoscopic splenectomy, 30 children and 15 adults.

All these patients had pneumovax (immunoglobulin G) and prophylactic antibiotics prior to surgery. Earlier, three patients had embolism one hour prior to laparoscopic splenectomy. 15 patients were operated with ultracision machine and recently ligasure was used in 5 patients, two accessory spleens were found and removed by opening gastrocolic omentum. All the spleen was retrieved in endo pouch.

Laparoscopic splenectomy was successful in all cases, none of them required conversion to open surgery. There was no mortality and postoperative morbidity was minimal. The medical postoperatively stay was 2 days.

In conclusion: Laparoscopic splenectomy is considered to be a safe procedure in expert hands, offering better cosmesis, much less pain and a shorter hospital stay compared with open splenectomy.