

Laparoscopic Management of Benign Urological Diseases: Experience of 105 Cases

Introduction and Objective: Minimally access surgery is practicing all over the world and in Bangladesh for quite a long time. Application of Laparoscopic surgery in general surgical practice in this country is quite common though it is limited within few procedures only. Laparoscopic surgery has already introduced in urological practice in this country. This study will evaluate the results of Laparoscopic surgery for the management of Benign urological diseases.

Materials and Methods: From January 2009 to December 2011 total 105 cases were operated by Laparoscopic technique. All cases were operated in department of urology, Bangladesh Medical College Hospital, Popular Medical College Hospital, The Barakah Kidney Hospital, Japan Bangladesh Friendship Hospital Dhaka. Out of 105 cases 7 cases operated by retroperitonoscopy and rest of the 98 cases were operated by transperitoneal approach. 7 cases of ureterolithotomy were operated by retroperitonoscopy. Other procedure performed by transperitoneal approach were large renal cyst 31 cases, Pyeloplasty 27 cases, Ureterolithotomy 15 cases, Nephrectomy 17 cases, Pyelolithotomy 5 cases, Inferior calicoureterostomy 3 cases.

Results: Average operation time was 120 minutes. Average hospital stay was 3 days. Only few complications were observed. Urinary leakage in 2 cases, paralytic ileus in 2 cases and port site infection in 1 case were observed in this series.

Conclusions: Laparoscopic management of benign urological diseases is safe and effective. With improvement of skill and experience Laparoscopic urologic surgery is gaining popularity in Bangladesh.