

A 1 cm infraumbilical skin incision was made. Through this a Veress needle was inserted into the abdominal cavity. The abdomen was filled with approximately 2 liters of CO<sub>2</sub> gas. The Veress needle was withdrawn. A trocar sleeve was placed through the incision into the abdominal cavity. The trocar was withdrawn and replaced with the laparoscope. A 1 cm suprapubic skin incision was made. Through this a second trocar sleeve was placed into the abdominal cavity using direct observation with the laparoscope. The trocar was withdrawn and replaced with a probe. The patient was placed in Trendelenburg position, and the bowel was pushed out of the pelvis. Upon visualization of the pelvic organs, the uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries were all normal. The probe was withdrawn and replaced with the bipolar cautery instrument. The right fallopian tube was grasped approximately 1 cm distal to the cornual region of the uterus. Electrical current was applied to the tube at this point and fulgurated. The tube was then regripped just distal to this and refulgurated. It was then regripped just distal to the lateral point and refulgurated again. The same procedure was then carried out on the opposite tube. The bipolar cautery instrument was withdrawn and replaced with the probe. The fallopian tubes were again traced to their fimbriated ends to confirm the burn points on the tubes. The upper abdomen was visualized, and the liver surface was normal. The gas was allowed to escape from the abdomen, and the instruments were removed. The skin incisions were repaired. The instruments were removed from the vagina. There were no complications to the procedure.

Blood loss was minimal. The patient went to the postanesthesia recovery room in stable condition.