

References

- [1] Dogra PN. Current Status of Robotic Surgery in India. JIMSA. June-Sep 2012. <http://www.imsaonline.com/june-sep-2012/6.pdf>. Accessed December 7, 2022.
- [2] Bora GS, Narain TA, Sharma AP, et al. Robot-assisted surgery in India: A SWOT analysis. Indian Journal of Urology. January 2020. doi:10.4103/iju.IJU_220_19
- [3] Targhotra M, Aggarwal G, Popli H, Gupta M. Regulatory aspects of medical devices in India. International Journal of Drug Delivery. 2017;9(2):18. doi:10.5138/09750215.2147
- [4] Nelivigi GG. Robotic surgery: India is not ready yet. Indian Journal of Urology. 2007;23(3):240. doi:10.4103/0970-1591.33443
- [5] Saini A. Physicians of ancient India. Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care. 2016;5(2):254. doi:10.4103/2249-4863.192322
- [6] Sarang B, Bhandoria G, Patil P, et al. Assessing the rates and reasons of elective surgical cancellations on the day of Surgery: A Multicentre study from Urban Indian Hospitals. World Journal of Surgery. 2021;46(2):382-390. doi:10.1007/s00268-021-06364-1
- [7] Shi G, Lu DH, Liu Z, Liu D, Zhou X. Robotic assisted surgery for gynaecological cancer. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2014. doi:10.1002/14651858.cd008640.pub3
- [8] Mehta A, Cheng Ng J, Andrew Awuah W, et al. Embracing robotic surgery in low- and middle-income countries: Potential benefits, challenges, and scope in the future. Annals of Medicine and Surgery. 2022;84:104803. doi:10.1016/j.amsu.2022.104803
- [9] Gee GC, Ford CL. Structural racism and health inequities. Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race. 2011;8(1):115-132. doi:10.1017/s1742058x11000130
- [10] Subedi M. Caste in South Asia: From ritual hierarchy to politics of Difference. Politeja. 2021;13(1 (40)):319-339. doi:10.12797/politeja.13.2016.40.20
- [11] Bhojani U, Madegowda C, Prashanth NS, et al. Affirmative action, minorities, and Public Services in India: Charting a future research and Practice Agenda. Indian Journal of Medical Ethics. 2019;IV(4):265-273. doi:10.20529/ijme.2019.062
- [12] Gulliford M, Figueroa-Munoz J, Morgan M, et al. What does 'access to health care' mean? Journal of Health Services Research & Policy. 2002;7(3):186-188. doi:10.1258/135581902760082517
- [13] de Jager E, Levine AA, Udyavar RN, et al. Disparities in surgical access: A systematic literature review, conceptual model, and evidence map. Journal of the American College of Surgeons. 2019;228(3):276-298. doi:10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2018.12.028
- [14] Cerfolio RJ, Chang SH. Efficiency quality index (EQI)—implementing a novel metric that delivers overall institutional excellence and value for patients. Frontiers in Surgery. 2021;7. doi:10.3389/fsurg.2020.604916
- [15] Okamura AM. Haptic feedback in robot-assisted minimally invasive surgery. Current Opinion in Urology. 2009;19(1):102-107. doi:10.1097/mou.0b013e32831a478c
- [16] Kanitra JJ, Khogali-Jakary N, Gambhir SB, et al. Transference of skills in robotic vs. Laparoscopic Simulation: A randomized controlled trial. BMC Surgery. 2021;21(1). doi:10.1186/s12893-021-01385-y
- [17] Meling TR, et al. The impact of surgical simulation on patient outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Neurosurgical Review. 2020;44(2):843-854. doi:10.1007/s10143-020-01314-2
- [18] Cormi C, Parpex G, Julio C, et al. Understanding the surgeon's behaviour during robot-assisted surgery: Protocol for the Qualitative Behav'robot study. BMJ Open. 2022;12(4). doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-056002
- [19] Ficuciello F, Tamburrini G, Arezzo A, Villani L, Siciliano B. Autonomy in surgical robots and its meaningful human control. Paladyn, Journal of Behavioral Robotics. 2019;10(1):30-43. doi:10.1515/pjbr-2019-0002
- [20] Dhanani NH, Olavarria OA, Bernardi K, et al. The evidence behind robot-assisted Abdominopelvic Surgery. Annals of Internal Medicine. 2021;174(8):1110-1117. doi:10.7326/m20-7006