

A video presentation of robotic-assisted sacrocervicopexy

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Advantages of minimally invasive surgery (robotics & laparoscopy)

- Reduced length of hospitalization
- Reduced postoperative pain
- Reduced blood loss
- Faster return to normal activities
- Better cosmetic result, quicker post-operative recovery
- Including excellent intraoperative visualisation of the pelvic anatomy
- Reduced adhesion formation



Disadvantages of laparoscopy

- Learning curve need for surgeons to take special training in performing the many operations)
- Surgeons to be highly skilled in both prolapse surgery and advanced laparoscopic techniques (For instance skill and experience of the surgeon for suturing)
- Inability to perform complex surgical procedures (in some circumstances such as endometriosis or dense adhesions in the abdomen)
- Working on a two-dimensional flat video display
- An unstable camera platform
- Limited degrees of instrument motion within the body
- Ergonomic difficulty

Table 2. Advantages and disadvantages of robotic surgery

Advantage	Disadvantage
Surgical system advantages Better InSite® vision (3D) Digital camera zoom Camera stability Greater <i>df</i> (Endowrist®) Improved dexterity Elimination of fulcrum effect Better ergonomics for surgeon Motion scaling Elimination of physiological hand tremor Telesurgery possible Telementoring possible	High costs Robotic system Maintenance system Start up Bulky size of the robotic system Sometimes difficult access to patient Separation surgeon from the operating field No tactile feedback Chance of breakdown Use of 8 mm ports Monopoly of single market leader





- *Step 1. Patient positioning and placement of the ports.*
- *Step 2. Docking of the robot.*
- *Step 3. Intracorporal dissections.*
- *Step 4. Placement of the mesh.*
- *Step 5. Closure of peritoneum over mesh and reconstruction of the pelvic floor.*
- *Step 6. Disengagement of the robot and removal of ports.*



Docking of the robot





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