

# Role of Laparoscopic surgery in the management of Ovarian Tumours

Mr Summi Abdul

Consultant Gynaecological Oncologist & Laparoscopic & Robotic  
Surgeon

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# Overview

- What is Possible
- What is appropriate

# Laparoscopic surgery

## Advantages

Decreased

- hospital stay
- pain
- wound infection
- scarring
- blood loss

Magnified view

## Disadvantages

-Increased

- Equipment
- Expense
- Surgical Expertise
- ?Operating Time

-Few Oncologist  
Laparoscopically trained

# Risks of Laparoscopic Surgery in cancer patients

- Adhesions
- Dissemination of tumour
- Port site recurrences
  - Few

# Instrumentation

- Ports
- Instruments
- Clips
- Staples
- Bags
- Bipolar diathermy



# Equipment

- Bipolar graspers
- Harmonic scalpel



- Lina

- Ligasure

## Laparoscopic Needle holders

- Vaginal tube

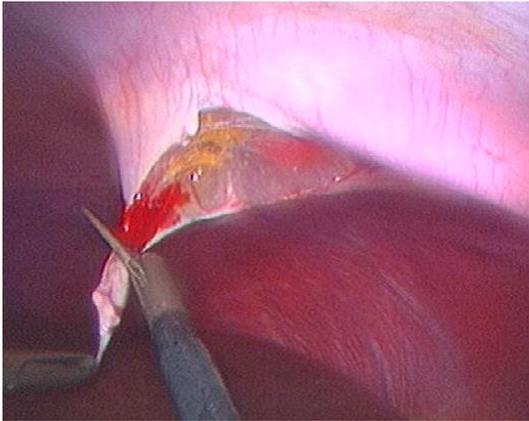


# What Can be done Laparoscopically?

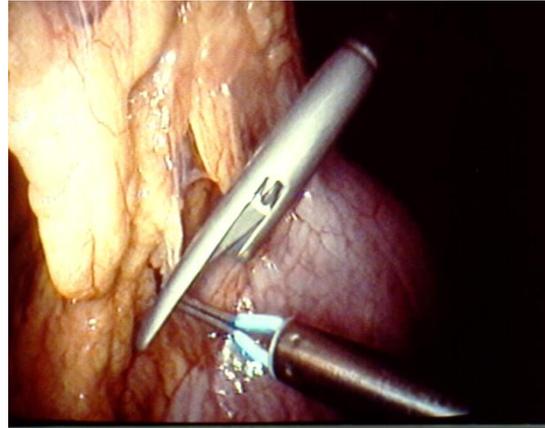
- Cystectomy/ BSO
- Hysterectomy
- Lymphadenectomy- Plevic / PA
- Omentectomy
- Oophorectomy
- Biopsies/ Staging

# Laparoscopic Management of Ovarian Cancer

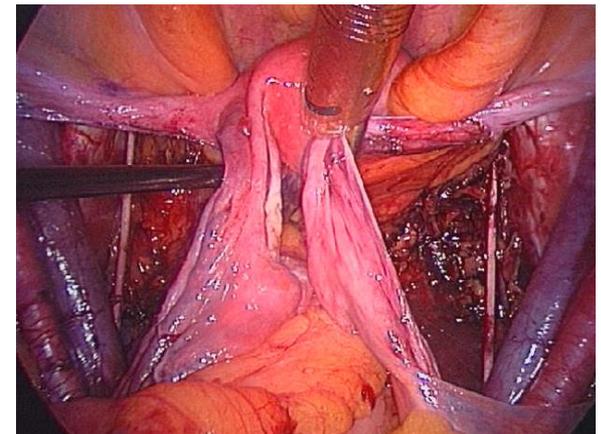
Peritoneal biopsy



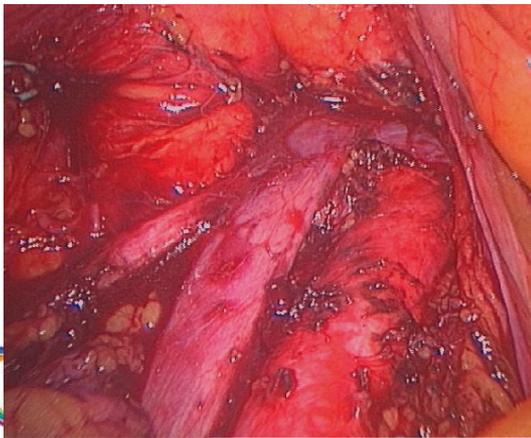
Omentectomy



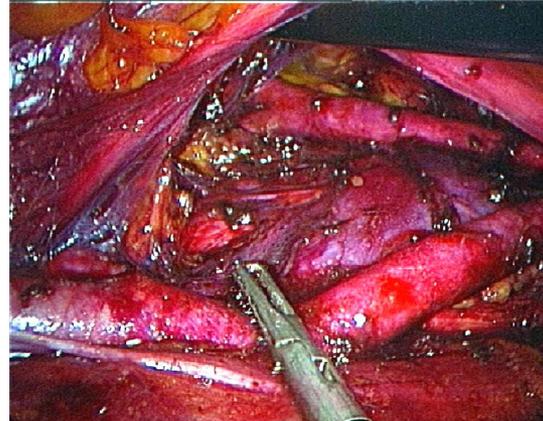
Pelvic Lymphadenectomy



Transperitoneal Para Aortic Lymphadenectomy



Retroperitoneal Para Aortic Lymphadenectomy

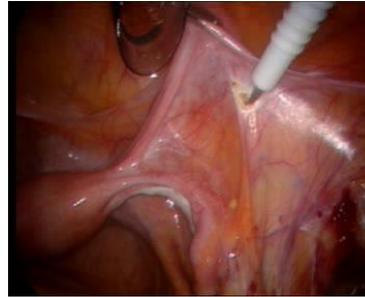


# Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy

# Lymphadenectomy

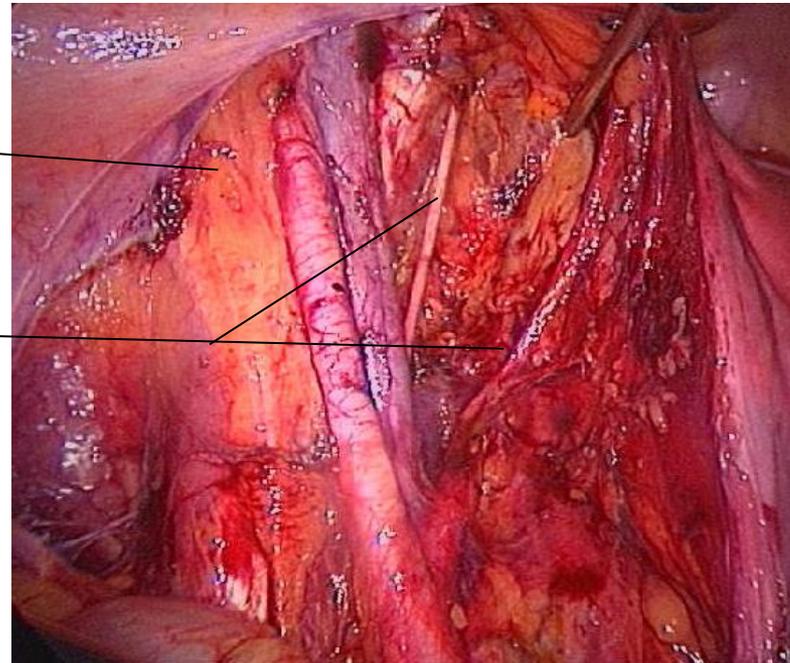
- Approach
  - Transperitoneal
  - Retroperitoneal
- Site
  - Pelvic
  - Para-aortic

# Pelvic Lymphadenectomy



External : Iliac vessels, psoas muscle and pelvic wall

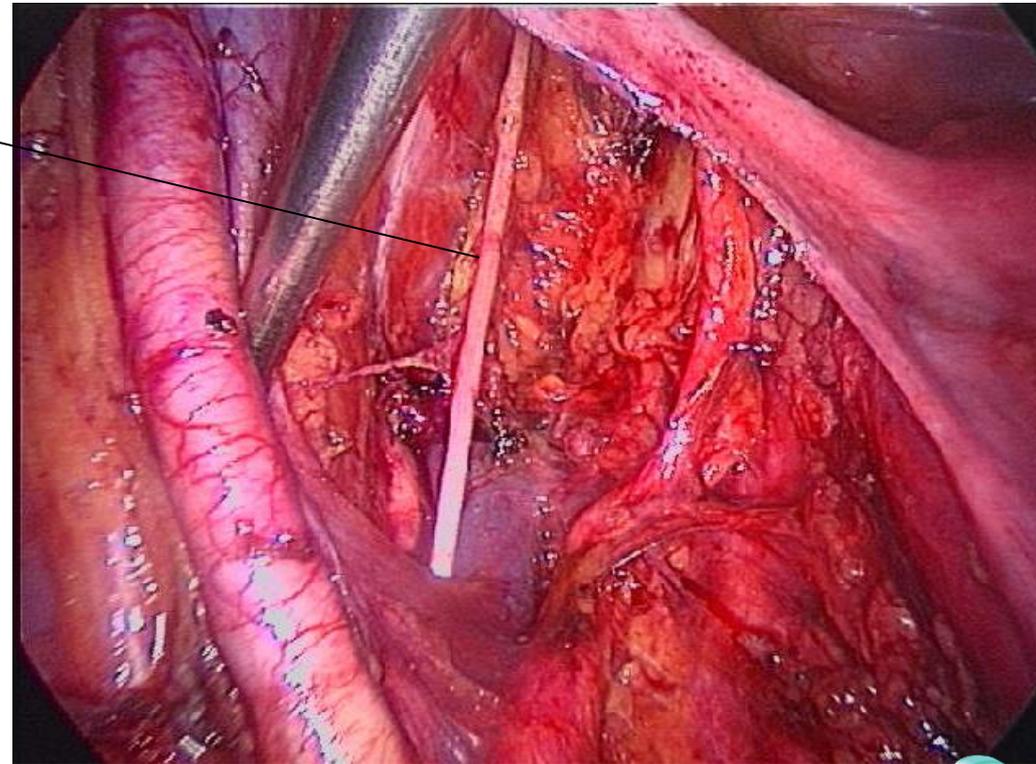
Internal : superior vesical artery and hypogastric artery



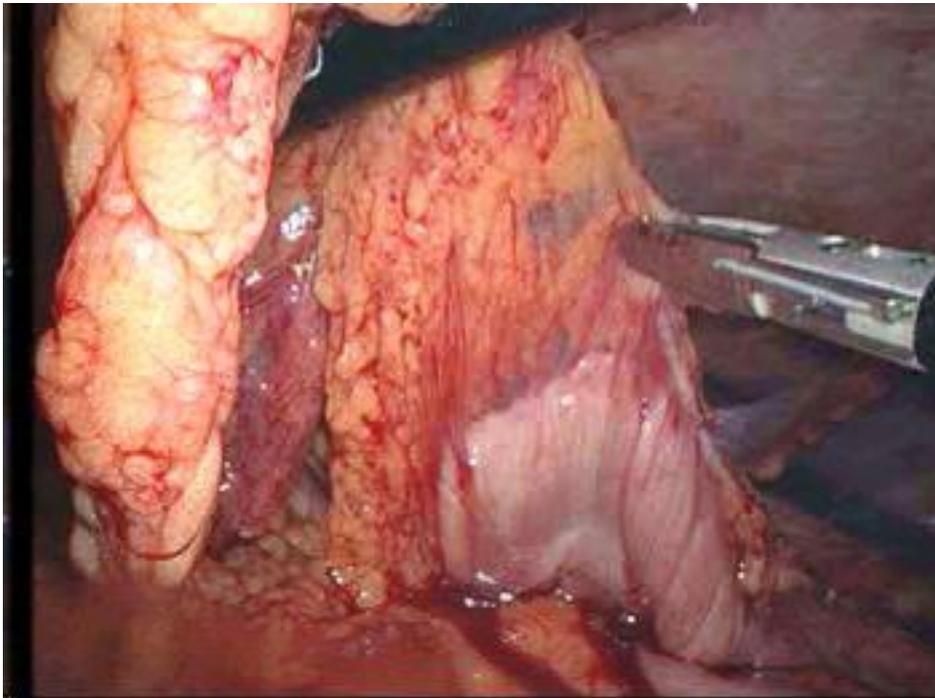
# Find the limits

Deeply :  
Obturator nerve

Cranially :  
Common iliac  
bifurcation and  
ureter

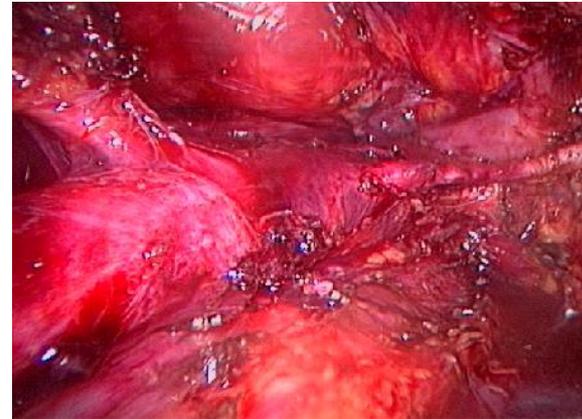
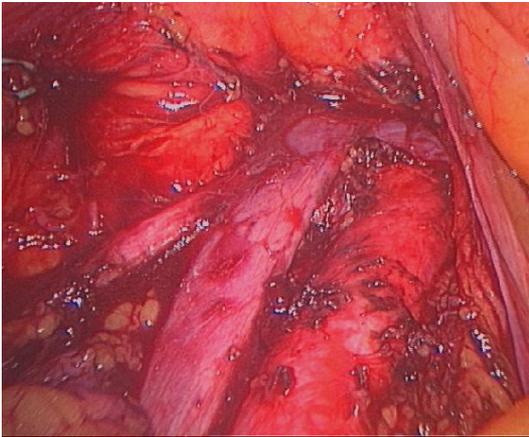


# Laparoscopic Omentectomy



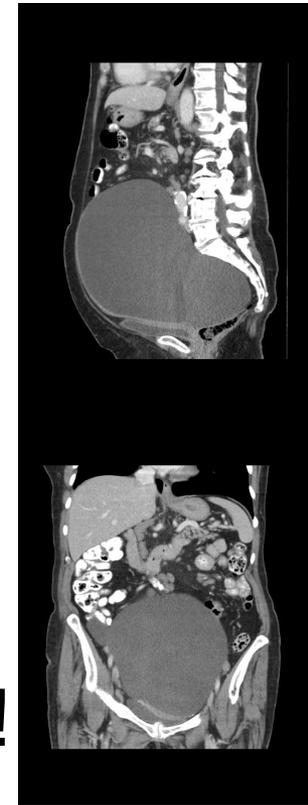
# PA node dissection

Transperitoneal Para Aortic Lymphadenectomy



# Who should have an ovarian cyst removed laparoscopically?

- Age
- Ultrasound appearance
- Ca 125
- RMI < 200
- MDT review
- Size- not a limit
- Derby Gynae cancer centre-
  - cysts > 30cm done laparoscopically!



# Intraoperative spillage?

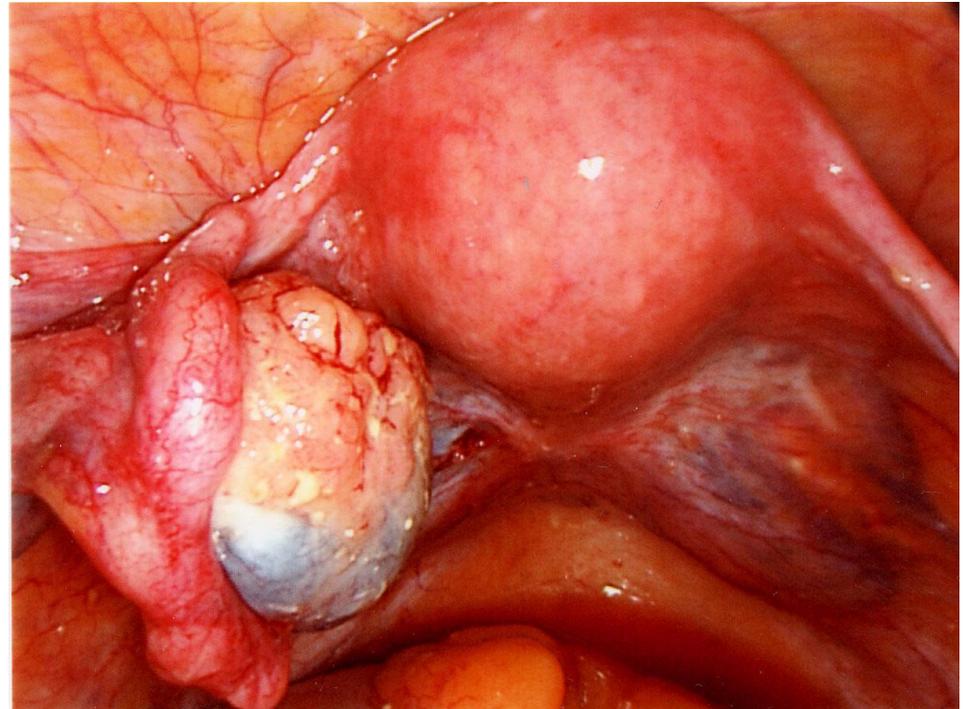
- Upstaging
- Increased risk spillage laparoscopically ( 12-15% cf 10% at open)
- Cochrane review- No evidence of worst outcome
- Try to avoid if possible

# Ovarian Cancer

- Is there any place?
  - Hysterectomy, Oophorectomy, Washings and Omentectomy are all feasible laparoscopically.
  - Biopsy and staging

# Laparoscopic management of Ovarian cancer

- Feasible
- Should you do a pelvic and/or aortic lymphadenectomy?



# Role in Ovarian cancer

1. Treatment of early stage tumours
2. Staging of tumours incompletely stage
  1. Lymphadenectomy / Omentectomy
  2. Only 5% tumours upstaged if do lymphadenectomy
3. Biopsy / staging of Disseminated disease
  1. Assessment of resectability
4. Prophylactic surgery
5. Assessment of feasibility of Ultra-radical

# Management of early ovarian cancers

- Feasible
- No increased recurrence
- ? Risk if spillage
- No worsening outcome

# Conclusions

- Feasible
- Has definite role in management
- Increased use in appropriate cases

# Questions??

