

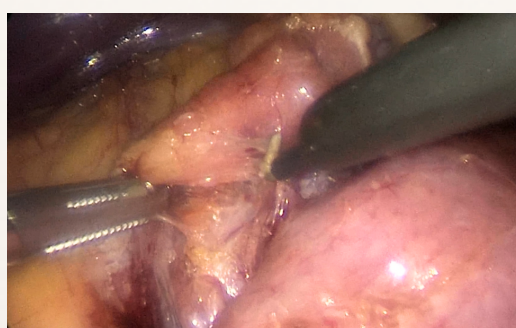
Laparoscopy in selected abdominal tumors in children

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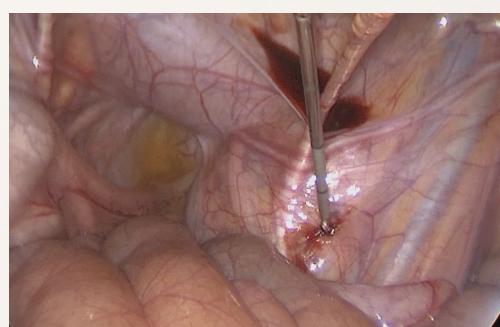
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The period covered is from September 2017 to January 2024, with laparoscopy used for diagnosis and treatment.

Diagnosis



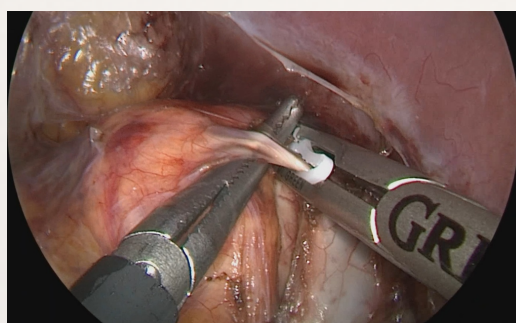
Laparoscopically assisted surgical biopsy



Laparoscopically assisted core needle biopsy

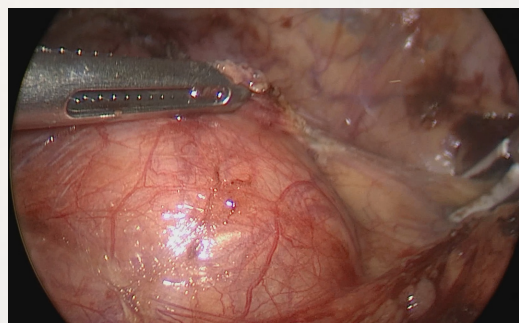
Treatment

Adrenal tumors



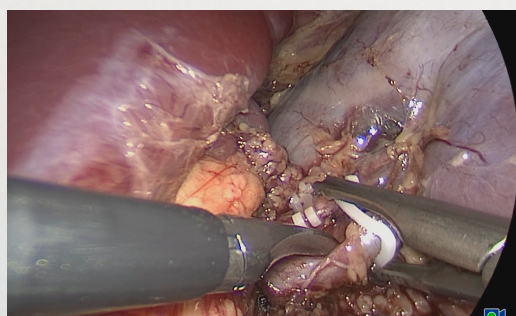
- Right side - 11
Left side - 6
- Primary resection
- Operation time: 1h45±28min;

Retroperitoneal tumors

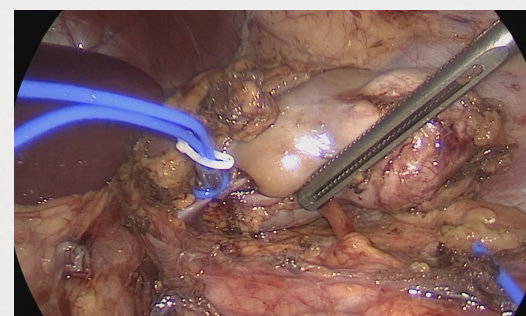


- Right side - 1
Left side - 3
- Primary resection
- Operation time: 2h36±30min;

Renal tumors



- Right side - 3
Left side - 4
- After preoperative chemotherapy
- Operation time: 2h13±20min;



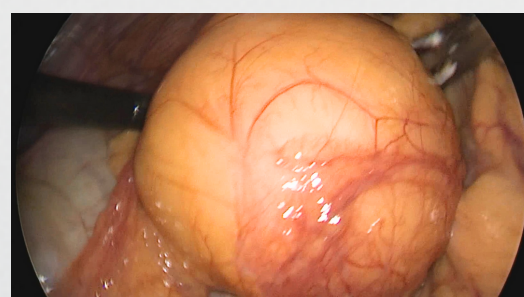
- 1 NSS
- After preoperative chemotherapy
- Operation time: 2h
Ischemia: 15min

Ovarian tumors



- 35 girls

Other tumors



- Mesenteric lipoma
- Falciform ligament lipoma

- Peritoneal approach
- No intraoperative complications
- Complete tumor resection

- ➔ The postoperative course was uneventful
- ➔ On the 1- 4th day after surgery patients were discharged home in good general condition

Conclusions

In the cases described, laparoscopy:

- proved to be a feasible, reliable and safe surgical method;
- it provided detailed visualisation of the surgical field, enabled precise biopsies, and facilitated the complete removal of lesions without causing damage;
- as a minimally invasive technique, it also allowed for a rapid return to normal activity and shortened the length of hospital stays.

