

Reduced-Ports Laparoscopic Surgery for Colorectal Cancer; Current Results in Thailand National Cancer Institute

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Purpose:

Single Incision Laparoscopic Surgery (SILS) is one of technical innovations aim for less invasive comparison with conventional laparoscopic surgery. However, the technical challenges of performing SILS and the uncertainty of the oncologic quality have hindered the growth of SILS for colorectal cancer. This study presents the safety and feasibility of the more simple techniques, Reduced-ports laparoscopic surgery, which minimally invasive as SILS but oncologic quality as conventional laparoscopic surgery for colorectal cancer.

Methodology:

Between February 2010 and December 2011, a total of 105 patients underwent laparoscopic surgery for colorectal cancer. Conventional laparoscopic surgery was performed for 33 cases and Reduced-port laparoscopic surgery was performed for 72 cases. Morbidity and oncologic result were analyzed.

Result:

No loco regional recurrence occurs but 3 cases developed metachronous liver metastases after 6 and 12 months. Overall morbidity was 13.3% (14 / 105 cases) and no mortality. The morbidity rate of Reduced ports Laparoscopic Surgery and Conventional Laparoscopic Surgery was 12.5% vs. 15.2%. (9/72cases vs. 5/33cases)

Conclusion:

There was no difference in the occurrence of postoperative complication between Reduced-ports laparoscopic surgery and conventional laparoscopic surgery for colorectal cancer and acceptable oncologic result. Reduced-ports laparoscopic surgery is safe and feasible procedure for colorectal cancer.

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