TOTAL LAPAROSCOPIC PANCREATICODUODENECTOMY FOR PERIAMPULLARY TUMORS : A STUDY OF TEN CASES

AIMS AND OBJECTIVS:

Pancreaticoduodenectomy is the preferred treatment of periampulary tumors. Our objective is to assess the long-term outcome of laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy and to identify preoperative and intraoperative factors influencing the outcome.

METHODS:

All the patients diagnosed to have periampullary mass were consented and included in our study randomly, irrespective of histology. CT scan with pancreatic protocol was performed in every patient for preoperative workup along with routine blood investigations and liver functions. Demographic data, operative time, intra operative complications, length of hospital stay, post-operative complications,

and pathologic analysis of resected specimen were recorded. Patients with carcinoma head of pancreas, duodenum or contraindicated otherwise were not included in our study.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

Results:

Ten patients underwent total laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy for periampullary tumor. There were three females and seven male patients with a mean age of 45 years. The mean operative time was 6 hours. Postoperatively, there were no complication and a mean length of post-operative hospital stay was 8 days. The histopathological result includes adenocarcinoma with negative resected margins and negative nodes in all the patients.

Conclusion:

Total laparoscopic pancreaticoduodenectomy is a better alternative to the standard Whipple procedure with decreased length of hospital stay, quick recovery, improved quality of life, and lesser complications.