SV3: LAPAROSCOPIC ADRENALECTOMY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC SURGE-RY, TRAUMATOLOGY AND UROLOGY IN POZNAN

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Background Laparoscopic adrenalectomy has been an increasingly used surgical procedure to treat disorders of adrenal gland in children. The aim of the study was to assess the course of treatment, its effectiveness and the final effects in children with adrenal tumors treated with laparoscopic adrenalectomy in the Department of Surgery, Traumatology and Urology in Poznan.

Materials and methods Analysis of hospitalizations included diagnosis, surgical treatment and postoperative period in 19 patients treated for adrenal tumors using classical laparoscopy. The age of patients undergoing surgery, stage of tumor, histopathological diagnosis, length and course of operation, abdominal tumor removal, perioperative and postoperative complications, hospitalization, chemotherapy, necessity of analgesia and cosmetic effect of surgery were analyzed. The data were evaluated using descriptive statistics methods.

Results 19 children were operated in the Department of Pediatric Surgery, Traumatology and Urology in Poznan for adrenal tumors using classical laparoscopy. In none of the analyzed cases were there perioperative or postoperative complications. Neuroblastoma lesion was diagnosed in 15, pheochromocytoma in 2, adrenal adenoma in 2 cases. One child required chemotherapy. The average hospital stay after surgery was 5 days. The obtained cosmetic effect has been evaluated by the parents as very good and good.

Conclusions Laparoscopy provides a good insight into the operating field.

Minimal invasive surgery allows for shorter hospitalization time and leads to better cosmetic effects than classical surgery. The ability to perform laparoscopic surgery depends on the clinical condition of the patient.

Using this method does not release the surgeon from preserving the basic principles of oncological cleanliness.

Key words adrenalectomy, child, laparoskopy, neuroblastoma, pediatric surgery