

LAPAROSCOPIC AORTIC SURGERY

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Compared with open surgery, laparoscopy reduce operative trauma postoperative pain postoperative ileus hospital stay time of recovery

Dion et al. performed the first laparoscopyassisted aortobifemoral bypass in 1993 and the first totally laparoscopic two years later.





Indications : aortoiliac occlusive disease (TASC C or D) abdominal aortic aneurysm (>50-55 mm)

Contra-indications : hostile abdomen severe aortic calcifications severe occlusive lesions of the visceral arteries high-risk patients emergent procedure suprarenal artery aortic clamping retroperitoneal venous anomalies obesity





Several laparoscopic vascular techniques have been described :

Iaparoscopy-assisted procedure
 hand-assisted laparoscopic procedure
 totally laparoscopic procedures





Totally laparoscopic techniques :

<u>Retroperitoneal</u> 1. « Apron » 2. retroperitoneoscopic <u>Transperitoneal</u> 1. intestinal retractor 2. left retrocolic 3. left retrorenal

Coggia et al. reported the largest series (93 cases) of laparoscopic aortobifemoral bypass in 2004.





The technique used in Liège is the totally laparoscopic transperitoneal left retrocolic approach described by Coggia et al.

Steps of the procedure :









Mean operative duration : 240 min
Mean aortic clamping duration : 60 min
Conversion rate : 2 to 10%
Oral feeding : 2th postoperative day
Mean hospital stay : 4 to 7 days
Morbidity 13 to 24%
Mortality 1 to 4%





Although there is significant learning curve, laparoscopic aortic procedures are feasable and safe.

Laparoscopic aortic surgery is performed with the advantages of minimally invasive techniques.





Moreover, less incisional hernias and less bowel obstruction are expected during follow-up.

The exact role of laparoscopy compared to endoluminal and open aortic repair remains to be determined.