

Role of Appendectomy in Laparoscopic Training

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摘要

Abstract

Background: This study aimed to evaluate a program of training in laparoscopic surgery based on clinical practice in the emergency room, in which laparoscopic appendectomy is the first technique that residents perform as surgeons.

Methods: A prospective nonrandomized study was conducted involving all the laparoscopies performed in emergencies with a diagnosis of acute abdomen, appendicular in origin, during the period between June 1991 and December 1997.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences between residents and assistants in terms of conversion rates (22/242 vs 15/158), mean hospital stay for each type of surgeon (5.2 days for residents and 5.1 days for assistants), and complications (12.8% for residents and 13.7% for assistants).

Operating time, was significantly longer ($p < 0.05$) for residents (52.2 min) than for assistants (48 min). Conclusions: Apprenticeship in laparoscopic appendectomy can be accomplished with gradual clinical training and without the need for resort to animal experimentation laboratories.