

General and Laparoscopic Surgery

[The University Hospital of Sharjah \(UHS\)](#) is internationally acclaimed for its exceptional and innovative surgical skills. Our quality reputation is rooted in three pillars enabling our staff to provide the highest and most personalized patient care.

To create new and improved surgical procedures and techniques and to transmit their expertise to the next generation of scholars and healthcare professionals. Our surgeons are recognized for their skills and for being at the forefront of advancements in their field of expertise.

Many of the ailments treated there relate to treating ailments of the breast, digestive tract, and abdomen. Surgeons can perform open surgery and minimally invasive procedures for conditions that range from the simplest to the most complicated.

Our principal goal in UHS Hospital's General Surgery Department is to provide comprehensive surgical care that meets the highest standards. For many reasons, we are the most preferred general surgical hospital in Sharjah, Dubai.

Our multidisciplinary team of board-certified, fellowship-trained surgeons are well-versed in addition to their particular interests in many subspecialties.

Our facilities are equipped with cutting-edge technology, which allows our highly skilled [surgeons in Sharjah](#) to perform surgeries employing the most advanced methods efficiently.

Our dedicated team of professionals work to ensure that all the requirements of patients are addressed, starting from the first consultation to their complete post-surgery follow-up care.

What is laparoscopic?

In a laparoscopic procedure, tiny incisions are made within the area, which they will then treat. Gases of carbon dioxide are introduced into the abdominal cavity to pull an abdominal wall from organs and thus create an area larger to perform. Through an incision surgically, the surgeon will insert the laparoscope. It is a small camera that projects images it captures onto a vast monitor that allows the surgeon to view inside the body without the need to cut a long incision.

What is laparoscopic and general surgery?

Laparoscopy is a procedure that laparoscopy utilizes an instrument called the laparoscope. It is used to view the abdomen's organs. Laparoscopes are slim, long tubes with high-intensity lighting and a high-resolution camera on the front. The device is introduced through an opening in the abdomen wall. When it moves it, the camera sends images to a monitor. It is typically used for operations that affect the liver, gallbladder, small intestine, pancreas, large intestine (colon), spleen and pelvic organs, or reproductive organs.

UHS General and Laparoscopic Surgery departments are outfitted with the latest instruments for carrying out complicated and simple laparoscopic operations.

What is the main difference between general surgeons from laparoscopic ones?

The main distinction between open surgery and laparoscopic surgical procedures is the dimensions of the cut. It is an open standard procedure involving one incision, several inches in length, if not more, will be made to reach the abdomen.

Laparoscopic surgery, on the other hand, is a minimally invasive procedure that uses multiple incisions that are less than one-quarter. The surgeon employs a laparoscope instrument, which allows the surgeon to perform surgeries using tiny incisions. Laparoscopy utilizes the most advanced techniques in comparison with open surgery. The reason is that many people choose laparoscopy to open surgery.

Furthermore, one needs to heal after an open procedure longer than a laparoscopy.

What are the advantages of laparoscopy?

Compared to open traditional surgery:

Patients often feel less post-operative pain and discomfort.

Fast and quick recovery time.

More minor, more discrete scars.

Lower risk of complications

What kind of OPERATIONS is possible to perform using LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY?

Laparoscopic techniques can do the majority of procedures for the digestive tract. They include surgeries to treat Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis and cancer, rectal prolapse, and severe constipation.

How can I prepare myself in advance for surgery using laparoscopic instruments?

The steps to prepare for laparoscopic surgery:

If your doctor has suggested the procedure as laparoscopy, there are some guidelines you must follow to prepare for surgery. The first step is to inform your doctor of your prescription medicines. The dosage or consumption of the medication could need to be controlled by your physician since it could affect the results of laparoscopy. Additionally, it is recommended to inform your doctor about your [upcoming pregnancy](#). The information about your pregnancy is crucial to decrease the risk of harming your growing baby during the procedure.

Before performing the laparoscopy, some tests may be requested by your physician. A few most frequently requested tests to understand better your body's present state include urine tests, blood tests and electrocardiogram (ECG) or chest x-rays, CT scans, and ultrasound or MRI scans. These tests can assist your physician in getting an accurate picture of the underlying issue and help plan your laparoscopy treatment according to the results.

What is a laparoscopy procedure like?

Laparoscopic surgery is a minimally-invasive surgical procedure that is minimally invasive. It means the person will not experience any discomfort throughout the process. It is possible to operate on patients who are not hospitalized, and you don't require hospitalization. General anesthesia is utilized to perform this procedure, and local anesthesia is employed.

The surgeon will usually begin with a tiny cut under the belly button. A small tube known as a cannula is then placed into the. The cannula is used to fill up abdominal organs with carbon dioxide gas, which allows abdominal organs to be apparent. After the cannula has been placed inside the abdominal cavity, the laparoscope can be placed through the opening. The laparoscope is equipped with an attached camera to the head. This lets the surgeon show the images recorded by the camera on a monitor in real time.

The locations and numbers of incisions needed during laparoscopic surgery depend on the condition the surgeon is trying to diagnose. Typically one to four incisions, ranging from 1 to 2 cm long, are made for a single laparoscopic procedure. Multiple incisions are necessary to allow for other equipment required to perform the procedure. A biopsy performed during a laparoscopic procedure will generally require several incisions. After the procedure is completed, the instruments are taken off. The incisions are stitched closed using surgical tape.

How safe is laparoscopic surgery?

Laparoscopic surgery is just as secure as open surgery in the traditional sense. The initial stages of an operation performed with a laparoscope are introduced through a small incision near the stomach button. If there's a substantial amount of inflammation, or if the surgeon comes across other elements that hinder a clear view of the body's structures and organs, the surgeon might need to make a more significant cut to complete the procedure safely.

Types of Laparoscopic side-effects:

Laparoscopic procedures are usually safe. However, in rare instances, there is a chance of infection, bleeding or injury to abdominal organs. This is why doctors recommend observing for symptoms of infection after the procedure. Common signs of infection are:

- Frequent chills or fevers
- The bleeding, redness, or drainage around the site of the incision
- Increased abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Breathlessness

- Chronic cough
- Trouble with urination
- Lightheadedness

Can we do laparoscopy during periods?

It is impossible to perform laparoscopy when experiencing menstrual flow (period) before the day of laparoscopy. A pregnancy test in the urine cannot rule out very pre-term pregnancy because it cannot detect pregnancy until the pregnancy is over one month old.

Do laparoscopic surgeries leave scars?

A device known as a "laparoscope" is used "laparoscope" is utilized with a tiny video camera and a bright light on it. The surgeon makes a tiny cut near the site to be treated and then places the laparoscope within the body. The surgeon can then view what's happening inside the body without making a huge incision and leaving behind an ugly wound.

What kind of numbness can be that is used to perform laparoscopic surgeries?

Laparoscopic abdominal surgery is typically performed with a general anesthetic. Spinal numbness is typically recommended when general anesthesia is not recommended.

After laparoscopic surgery, what is the recovery time like?

The time required to recover from laparoscopic surgery depends on the patient's physical condition, the type of anesthesia employed, and the body's response to surgery. We would put the patient under observation for a short time following surgery, and it is possible to stay overnight in some instances. Suppose you've had a laparoscopy performed to determine the cause of a problem. In that case, you'll likely be able to resume your routine day within five days.

Suppose you opt for the traditional approach that is used. In that case, you could spend a week or more in the hospital to undergo abdominal surgery. Your complete recovery could take anywhere from up to eight weeks. If you undergo laparoscopic surgery, you could stay for just two nights in the hospital and recover within 2 or 3 weeks.

Hernia Surgery

Is it a condition wherein the body wherein an organ or tissue, typically fatty tissue and possibly even a part of the digestive tract, extends through an opening in the abdomen wall? It is called an inguinal hernia when it happens within the inguinal canal. The canal inguinal is a passageway connecting the abdomen with reproductive organs.

The abdominal wall is a passageway that allows blood vessels to flow into the testicles. The opening might not close correctly after birth or expand throughout the course. Other reasons can develop later in life to cause this region to develop hernias. These include chronic constipation, cough, smoking, pregnancy and some medical diseases.

How is laparoscopic surgery for an incisional hernia performed?

Inguinal hernia surgery is when our surgeons bring the protruding tissue or organ back to the abdominal cavity. The abdominal wall is a passageway that allows blood vessels to flow into the testicles. Some hernias in the inguinal region do not cause symptoms; others might cause pain or an intense sensation in the groin region. They also make a gap within the abdomen wall.

Appendectomy

Appendectomy is a procedure that can be done laparoscopically. Laparoscopic appendectomy is the creation of a variety of tiny incisions into which the surgeon can insert a camera, referred to as a laparoscope, along with the surgical instruments required to eliminate the infected appendix. Since the laparoscope enables the surgeon to view the abdominal area, the procedure removes the requirement for the lengthy incisions of a conventional appendectomy.

Appendicitis symptoms can include nausea, abdominal pain, nausea, loss of appetite, chills, and fever. If not treated, the appendix can rupture, and the infection could spread.

Cholecystectomy

The gallbladder is utilized as a storage place for the bile the liver produces to assist in the absorption of food. In some people, tiny crystals may grow to form gallbladder stones. When bile flow through the gallbladder gets blocked by stones, gallbladder diseases can occur.

A surgeon prescribes cholecystectomy to cure the following conditions:

- Ø Stones in the bile duct- Cholelithiasis
- Ø Stones in the gallbladder- Cholelithiasis
- Ø Inflammation in the gallbladder- Cholecystitis
- Ø Large polyps in the gallbladder
- Ø Inflammation in the pancreas due to gallstones- Pancreatitis

The symptoms of gallbladder diseases can include:

- Ø Nausea
- Ø Abdominal pain
- Ø Fever
- Ø Yellow tint in the eyes and skin

Gallbladder surgery is among the most frequently performed procedures for surgery. It's a great candidate for applying the minimally-invasive laparoscopic surgical technique. This method allows for eliminating gallbladder without the discomfort or inconvenience typically between 20 and 30 years ago.

Laparoscopic cholecystectomy, also known as keyhole surgery, it's the most commonly used method for gallbladder removal. It is done by cutting four tiny incisions to insert the laparoscope. It is less discomfort as opposed to open surgeries. It also takes less time to recover patients.

When performing laparoscopic gallbladder surgery, one of our experienced surgeons inserts a laparoscope into one of these openings. The laparoscope permits clear views inside the organs. Special instruments are then inserted through other incisions and are used to remove the gallbladder.

While Open cholecystectomy is a method to remove the gallbladder by cutting a 5 to 7 inches long cut through the abdomen, the procedure is suggested when there is a seriousness of gallbladder-related issues. Open cholecystectomy is the most preferred method to remove the gallbladder in obesity-related complications or bleeding disorders patients in the last trimester of pregnancy.

There is now a way to eliminate the gallbladder and appendix by incision at the umbilicus area (belly button).

Colon Surgery

The main reasons behind laparoscopic [colon surgery](#) include diverticulosis and the removal of the large growths known as polyps that aren't eliminated by colonoscopy, as well as colon cancer. The typical procedure involves smaller abdominal incisions, with the biggest one being the largest.