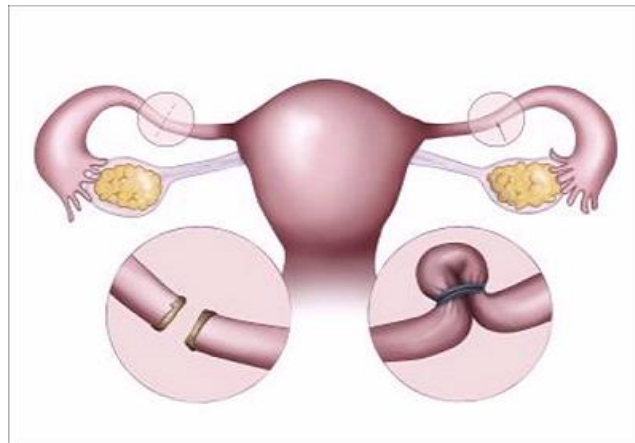


All about Laparoscopic Band Surgery by Laparoscopic Gynaecologist in India

Through bariatric surgery, a prohibitive gadget, or otherwise known as slim band or adjustable gastric lap band, is embedded in obese patients with a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above, or from 35 to 40 for patients who have burdens which are known to be mitigated as a result of weight loss like, among other disease, diabetes, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, or metabolic syndrome.



A thin band is a prosthetic gadget made of inflatable silicone which is introduced usually through [laparoscopic](#) surgery and placed around the best portion of the stomach. This causes the formation of a little pouch situated at the best portion of the stomach that can hold food up to approximately 30 milliliters or about 1/8 cup.

The motivation of the said little pocket is to be filled quickly by food but slows down its passage to the lower end of the stomach. The brains registers that the entire stomach is full yet only the little pouch really is. This sensation makes the patient to feel hunger less often as it takes some time to pass the food down from the little pouch.

Laparoscopic Colon Surgery

This medical procedure technique known as insignificantly invasive laparoscopic colon surgery allows practitioners to operate the colon through relatively littler incisions. In common laparoscopic colon resections, it takes about 4 or 5 incisions which is about a quarter of an inch in length, done with the aid of computer monitors displaying a detailed and enlarged image as guide. The small incisions may be from 2 to 3 inches in length in order to finish the procedure.

Typical [laparoscopic](#) colon methodology are done utilizing a cannula or a narrow tube-like device acquainted to the abdomen. Then a tiny telescope connected to a camera called laparoscope is inserted and enclosed through the cannula in order to provide the surgeon a zoomed-in view of the patient's internal organs as the video images are shown on screen.

This may require the additions of several cannulas to allow the surgeon to have a wider perspective or view of the patient's internal organs and to operate part of the colon.

Laparoscopic Endometriosis Surgery

The procedure for laparoscopy is finished by swelling the abdomen with gas which is generally carbon dioxide (CO₂) or nitrous oxide (N₂O), the latter is a non-flammable, sweet-smelling gas often used in dentistry or surgery and commonly known as laughing gas. The introduction of said gases is finished by utilizing a needle by injection procedure.

The effect of such injection pushes away the walls of the abdomen from the internal organs to give the surgeon a superior vision and viewpoint inside. Then, a laparoscope is embedded through a tiny incision, or in some different cases, some tiny incisions are made so that various angles or viewpoint may be accessible to the surgeon. This procedure takes about half an hour to almost three-quarters of an hour or 45 minutes maximum, depending on how [experienced the laparoscopic specialist](#) is.

The surgeon may employ various techniques like excision or the “cut-and-remove” tissue procedure, electrocautery or the liquefying of scar tissue by laser beam or electric current. Stitches are performed in closing the abdomen but, usually there is minimal or no scars are visible upon recovery. This is due to the little incisions made.

Laparoscopic Kidney Surgery (Laparoscopic Nephrectomy)

The removal of the kidney is alluded to as nephrectomy. The latest procedure for doing this is through laparoscopic surgery which is done by making three to four incisions which are usually one centimetre each in length.

Then a thin tube with a tiny camera and spotlight attached to the end, or called laparoscope is inserted through said incisions. Then, the surgeon performs laparoscopic nephrectomy based from the zoomed-in or enlarged images displayed on a computer monitor in real time. Once completed, the kidney is extracted passing through one of the small incisions which is enlarged to accommodate the extraction of the said organ. The flexibility of the human skin allows large objects such as the kidney to pass through it without tearing or extending the incision.