



LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY IS AN AMBULATORY PROCEDURE.

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OBJECTIVE: To determine the operative and postoperative factors which prolong the hospital stay after laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

METHODOLOGY: This prospective cross-sectional study was carried out at Dow University Hospital, Karachi on 75 patients who underwent uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy and stayed longer than 24 hrs. in the hospital postoperatively from August 2017 to April 2018. LC was performed by senior faculty member. Operative and postoperative factors like fever, pain, ileus, Surgeon's advice, Patient's wish, long operative time, bleeding from liver bed and dense adhesions at Calot's triangle were assessed. Analysis was done using SPSS 21.

RESULTS: Most of the patients who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy were female 62 (82.7%), whereas only 13 (17.3%) were male. Mean age of operated patients was 40.97 ± 12.23 years. Most commonly observed operative factor was long duration of surgery in 8 (66.7%). Most commonly observed postoperative factor was surgeon's advice in 37 (64.9%) patients, followed by patient's preference in 10 (17.5%) patients

CONCLUSION: Patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy can be safely discharged home the same day and it should be practiced as a daycare procedure.

