



COLORECTAL ROBOTIC SURGERY: EARLY EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL

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Introduction

Robotic surgery was adopted in colorectal surgery recently. The robotic technology was introduced to overcome the difficulties faced during laparoscopy. The current literature shows that, comparing to laparoscopy, robotic surgery is associated with low conversion rates to open laparotomy. Studies have showed that the robotic approach is safe and viable in different colorectal procedures, with no difference in the results when compared to open or laparoscopic approaches. The optimization of the learning curve, operatory time and the cost of the procedure are of great importance to the feasibility e dissemination of the robotic surgery among surgeons.

Objective

To assess the early experience of the robotic colorectal surgery in a single center.

Methods

A retrospective, transversal and descriptive study which analyzed only medical records.

Results

thirty and seven patients were submitted to a robotic colorectal procedure. Twenty were males (54%) and 17 females. Surgery indication: 23 por neoplasia and 14 for diverticulitis.

Results

Procedures: 2 (5%) right colectomies, 34 (92%) retosigmoidectomies, 1 rectal amputation. There were no anastomosis leakages, 1 case of DVT, 1 important rectal bleeding. Mean time for docking was 7,9 minutes (5-20 min).

Conclusion

Robotic surgery is safe and feasible for colorectal procedures. More studies with higher number of patients should be performed to compare their results with the results from conventional laparoscopy.