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Commentary

Demystifying Abdominal Surgery and its Various Types and Procedure

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DESCRIPTION

Surgical procedures carried out on the organs of the abdominal cavity are referred to as abdominal surgery. Abdominal cavity includes the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, spleen, and kidneys. Abdominal surgery may be required for a variety of reasons, such as to remove tumours or damaged organs, treat infections, or repair injuries.

Types of abdominal surgery

There are many different types of abdominal surgery, some of which include

Appendectomy: This is the surgical removal of the appendix, which is a small organ located in the lower right part of the abdomen. An appendectomy may be necessary if the appendix becomes inflamed or infected, which can lead to a condition called appendicitis.

Hernia repair: This is the surgical repair of a hernia, which is a bulging of an organ or tissue through a weak spot in the abdominal wall. Hernias can occur in various locations, including the groin, belly button, and upper thigh.

Colectomy: This is the surgical removal of all or part of the large intestine (colon). A colectomy may be necessary if the colon becomes damaged or diseased, such as in cases of colon cancer or ulcerative colitis.

Gastrectomy: This is the surgical removal of all or part of the stomach. A gastrectomy may be necessary if the stomach becomes damaged or diseased, such as in cases of stomach cancer or severe peptic ulcers.

Pancreatic surgery: This includes a variety of surgical procedures performed on the pancreas, which is a gland located behind the stomach. Pancreatic surgery may be necessary to treat pancreatic cancer, pancreatitis, or other conditions.

Liver surgery: This includes a variety of surgical procedures performed on the liver, which is the largest organ in the body. Liver surgery may be necessary to remove tumors, treat infections, or repair injuries.

Preparation for abdominal surgery

Preparation for abdominal surgery typically involves a variety of steps to ensure that the surgery goes smoothly and safely. Some of these steps may includes:

Medical history and physical exam: Surgeon will review patient's medical history and perform a physical exam to assess patient's overall health and identify any potential risks or complications.

Diagnostic tests: Surgeon may order a variety of diagnostic tests, such as blood tests, imaging tests (such as X-rays, CT scans, or MRI scans), or endoscopic exams, to help diagnose the condition that requires surgery and to plan the surgical approach.

Medications: Surgeon may prescribe medications, such as antibiotics or blood thinners, to help prepare patient's body for surgery and reduce the risk of infection or blood clots.

Diet and lifestyle changes: Surgeon may recommend changes to patient's diet or lifestyle to help improve patient's overall health and reduce the risk of complications during and after surgery.

Preoperative education: Surgeon or a member of the surgical team will provide you with information about the surgical procedure, what to expect during and after surgery, and how to prepare for patient's hospital stay and recovery at home.

Procedure of abdominal surgery

The procedure of abdominal surgery can vary depending on the type of surgery being performed. However, in general, abdominal surgery involves making an incision in the abdomen to access the organs or tissues that need to be treated or removed.

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