

## OPEN VERSUS EXTRAPERITONEOSCOPIC BURCH

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We composed a study group of 64 patients for whom Burch operation was planned against stress incontinence. 33 of them underwent Burch operation by open surgical technique, while 31 experienced the Burch operation endoscopically. The surgeons performing the operations were identical in both groups using different parameters and important results were obtained. In both group, the same diagnostic tests and preoperative procedures were carried out. Burch operation with endoscopic balloon dissection method gives excellent vision of the operative field extraperitoneally in the retropubic region. Furthermore, by producing effective hemostasis and dissection, this technique added to the operative perfection and shortened the operative time. Postoperatively, drainage is not required, the period of bladder catheterization is shortened as well as the recovery period for the patient, and parallel to this the period of hospital stay is shortened by endoscopic surgery. All these have been recognized as important advantages of this technique.

|                          | Open                | Endoscopic   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Previous operation       | %33                 | %51          |
| Operation time           | 65 min              | 39 min       |
| Hemovac drainage         | 2 <sup>nd</sup> day | Not required |
| Foley catheter           | 3.6 days            | 1.1 days.    |
| Postop. visual pain scor | 5.3                 | 2.6          |
| Recovery time            | 24 hours            | 6 hours      |
| Hospital stay            | 5.2. days           | 1.2 days     |

The importance of endoscopy among such operations is stressed among such operations is stressed by the cosmetic satisfaction of the patient in the control examinations, the shortened period of return to previous active life and reduced costs. We believe that, in our study group, such procedures have been easy and convenient for the surgeon and quite easeful and efficient for the patient.