

OPEN RESECTION (OR) VERSUS LAPAROSCOPIC ASSISTED
RESECTION (LAR) IN PATIENTS
WITH COLORECTAL CANCER AT HOSPITAL TAIPING
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

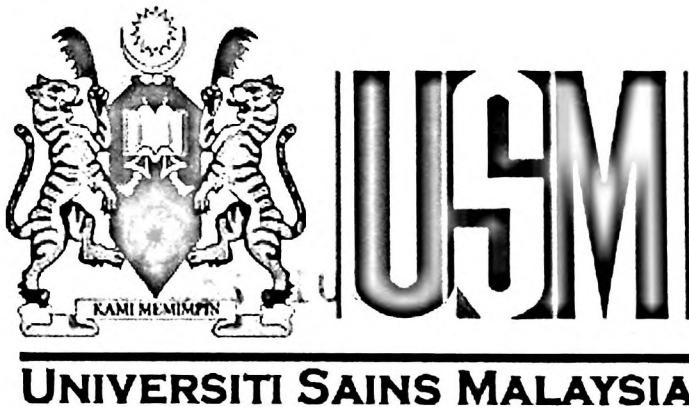
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II ABSTRACT

Background: Colorectal carcinoma is one of the common malignant neoplasm in this country. Minimally invasive surgery in colorectal cancer patients has improved quality of life; however the impact of this development has not been studied in this population.

Objective: To study the epidemiology of colorectal carcinoma in the Larut , Matang and Selama district. The primary objective was to evaluate short term benefits of laparoscopic assisted resection in colorectal malignancy and the feasibility of undertaking this at a district hospital.

Methods: Between January 2005 to December 2009, all patients diagnosed with colorectal malignancy requiring surgery were included in this study. The sex, age, and ethnicity were reviewed as part of epidemiology study. Type of surgery, duration of surgery, duration of stay post op and surgical free margin were compared between laparoscopic assisted resection (LAR) group and open resection (OR) group. All these data's were traced from the operative notes, patient notes and histopathological report.

Result: 193 patients were studied for 5 years period ranging from January 2005 till December 2009. The ratio of patients underwent OR compared to LAR was 2: 1. There was almost equal sex distribution in each group. Majority of patients are Malay .The average age at presentation was 62 in OR and 58 in LAR group. There is no statistically significant difference in duration of operation between LAR and OR method of surgery. The length of hospital stay post op in LAR group is significantly shorter compared OR ($p <0.05$)

The post op morbidity and surgical free margin has no significant association between methods of surgery.

Conclusion: Laparoscopic assisted surgery for colorectal cancer is as effective and safe as conventional surgery in the short term.

III ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : kanser kolon dan rectum adalah salah satu ketumbuhan malignan yang utama di negara ini. Pembedahan laparoskopik di kalangan pesakit yang menghidap kanser kolorektal telah memberi kualiti hidup yang lebih baik. Walaubagaimanapun perkembangan ini tidak dikaji sepenuhnya dalam masyarakat Malaysia.

Objektif : Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui epidemiologi penyakit kanser kolorektal di daerah Larut, Matang dan Selama. Objektif utama kajian ini ialah untuk melihat kebaikan jangka masa pendek diantara pesakit kanser kolorektal yang menjalani pembedahan laparoskopik dan kemungkinan pembedahan ini dijalankan di hospital daerah.

Methodologi : Antara Januari 2005 untuk Disember 2009, semua pesakit yang mengidap kanser kolorektal dan memerlukan pembedahan telah disenaraikan dalam kajian ini. Seks, umur , dan etnik dikaji sebagai sebahagian daripada kajian epidemiologi. Jenis pembedahan, tempoh pembedahan, tempoh tinggal di hospital selepas pembedahan , komplikasi jangka pendek dan jidar bebas pembedahan telah dikaji antara kumpulan pembedahan dengan bantuan laparoskopik (LAR) dan konvensi (OR) . Semua data telah dikesan dari , nota-nota pesakit dan laporan histopatologi.

Keputusan : pesakit-pesakit telah dipelajari untuk tempoh 5 tahun meliputi Januari 2005 sehingga Disember 2009. Nisbah pesakit-pesakit menjalani pembedahan secara konvensi (OR) berbanding dengan laparoskopik (LAR) ialah 2: 1. Terdapat hampir sama taburan jantina dalam setiap kumpulan. Majoriti pesakit ialah Melayu. Purata usia pada penyampaian ialah 62 dalam kumpulan pembedahan secara konvensi (OR) dan 58 pesakit dalam kumpulan pembedahan laparoskopik (LAR). Tiada perbezaan penting dalam tempoh pembedahan antara kaedah laparoskopik (LAR) dan konvensi (OR) . Tempoh tinggal di

hospital selepas pembedahan dalam kumpulan laparoskopik (LAR) nyata sekali lebih pendek membandingkan OR ($p <0.05$)

Morbiditi selepas pembedahan tidak mempunyai jalinan antara kaedah-kaedah pembedahan.

Kesimpulan: pembedahan dengan bantuan laparoskopi untuk kanser kolorektal berkesan dan selamat dalam tempoh singkat.