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## **RATIONALE BEHIND HALS**

## **Disadvantages of total laparoscopic surgery:**

 Loss of direct tactile sensation
 Hand-eye coordination
 Instrument changes
 Conversion rate in complex intra abdominal procedures.

## When a minilaparotomy is requested for specimen removal



## **ADVANTAGES OF HALS?**

•RESTORED TACTILE FEEDBACK
•PRESERVING MAIN IDEA OF MINIMAL ACCESS SURGERY (MAS)

•REDUCED CONVERSION RATE IN TOTAL LAPAROSCOPY •ENHANCED SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY ALLOWING THE COMPLETION OF THE OPERATION WITH A HAND INSIDE •MAINTAINANCE OF INTRA-ABDOMINAL PRESSURE AND LAPAROSCOPIC VIEW AND MAGNIFICATION •IMPROVING THE STEEP LEARNING CURVE FOR INEXPERIENCED SURGEONS •REDUCED COST-BENEFIT RATIO ?



## INDICATIONS

## LIVER SURGERY

Ann Surg. 2003 November; 238(5): 674–679. Hand-Assisted Laparoscopic Hepatectomy for Solid Tumor in the Posterior Portion of the Right Lobe. Initial Experience Ming-te Huang, MD, Wei-jei Lee, MD, PhD, Weu Wang, MD, Po-li Wei, MD, and Robert J. Chen, MD, MPH



## INDICATIONS

## UROLOGY

J Endourol. 2006 Nov;20(11):891-4 Conventional and hand-assisted laparoscopic radical nephrectomy: Comparative analysis of 271 cases Matin SF, Dhanani N, Acosta M, Wood CG

Transplantation. 2007 Jan 15;83(1):41-7 Comparison of laparoscopic versus hand-assisted live donor nephrectomy. Kokkinos C, Nanidis T, Antcliffe D, Darzi AW, Tekkis P, Papalois V



## **INDICATIONS**





J Am Coll Surg. 2004 Sep;199(3):436 Hand-assisted laparoscopic gastrectomy for cancer: the next last frontier. J.G. Hunter



## **MAIN INDICATIONS**

| •RADICAL NEPHRECTOMY            | +++++ |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| •LIVE DONNOR NEPHRECTOMY        | +++++ |
| •SUBTOTAL AND TOTAL GASTRECTOMY | +++   |
| •SPLENECTOMY IN MASSIVE SPLEEN  | ++    |
| •HEPATECTOMIES                  | ++    |
| •PANCREATIC RESECTIONS          | +     |
|                                 |       |
| •COLORECTAL RESECTIONS          | +++++ |

Frequence of articles in the indexed literature Search term: hand assisted laparoscopic surgery



## LIMITS OF HALS?

 FATIGUE
 ERGONOMIC RESTRICTIONS DUE TO THE CROWDNESS OF THE HAND WITH THE INSTRUMENTS
 NOT WELL ACCEPTED BY PATIENTS AND SURGEONS SINCE A MINILAPAROTOMY IS NEEDED
 COSMETICALLY INFERIOR THAN TOTAL LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY



#### **A CHALLENGE**

- 1. OPTIMAL DEVICE
- 2. DEDICATED INSTRUMENTS
- 3. ACTIVE HAND?
- 4. HIGH SKILL DEMANDING TASKS?

KEY ISSUE 1 GEOGRAPHY OF THE ACCESS PORTS

**POSITION OF THE MINILAPAROTOMY** 



OTHER LAP INCISIONS VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

KEY ISSUE 2 HOW TO SPEED UP WHILE KEEPING THE PROCEDURE SAFE AND ONCOLOGICALLY CORRECT NON TOUCHING TECHNIQUE STILL POSSIBLE?



#### **MAJOR QUESTS**







## **TASK: PALPATION**

# better definition of tumor location





## TASK: TROCAR INSERTION IN RESTRICTED SPACE

## shield action

higher safety with the introduced hand





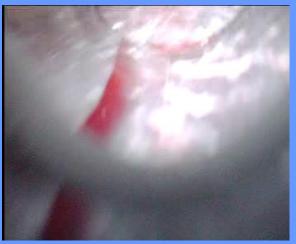
## SPLENECTOMY IN MASSIVE SPLENOMEGALY

#### steps

splenic artery division

specimen withdrawal



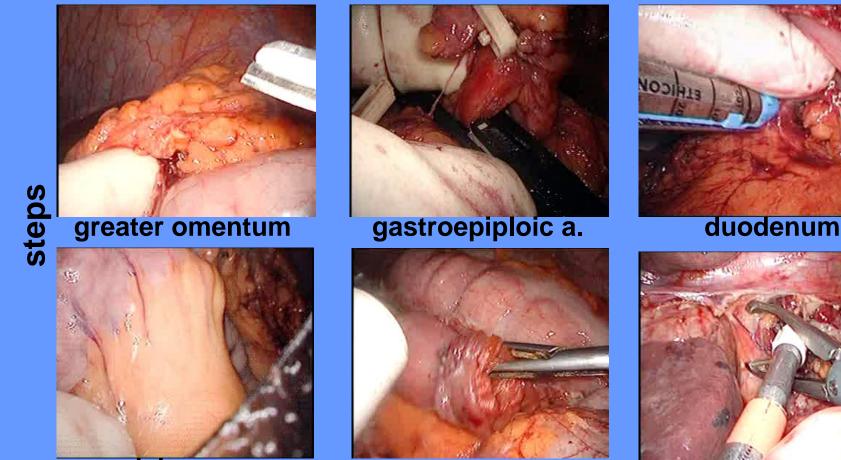








## TOTAL AND SUBTOTAL GASTRECTOMY

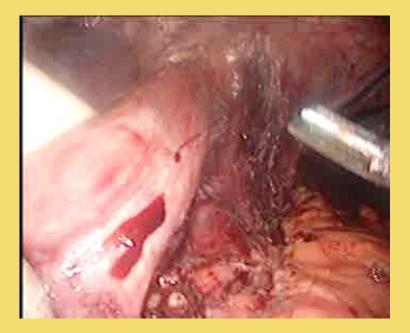


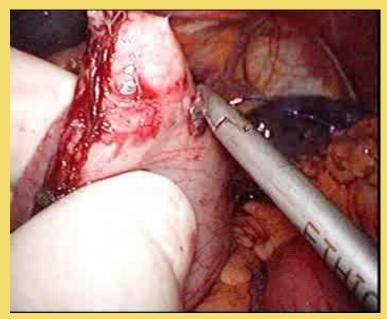
jejunum anastomosis benefits - accuracy risks



## LAPAROSCOPIC SUTURING

## A REAL ADVANTAGE IN INTERRUPTED SUTURES?





## CONCLUSIONS

 HALS is an options not a phylosophy
 Be open minded: feel free and be ready to switch from a hand-assisted approach to a total laparoscopic approach and the opposite whenever is requested

3. A learning curve does exist to use properly a hand assisted device and choose its correct location: learn from more experienced surgeons