

Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy: A Retrospective Study

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Background: Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (LC) has become the gold standard treatment for gallstone disease ever since its widespread acceptance in the early 90s. LC is a safe procedure that is very commonly performed.

Objective: To evaluate the standard care of LC in terms of morbidity, mortality, complication and length of hospital stay.

Setting: Surgical Department, King Hamad University Hospital, Bahrain.

Design: A Retrospective Study.

Method: LC patients were reviewed from July 2012 to September 2014. The following data were documented: personal characteristics, hospital stay both pre and postoperative complications, conversion to open, biliary injury and wound infection.

Result: Two hundred thirty-nine patients had LC; 185 (77.41%) were females and 54 (22.59%) were males. The mean age of patients was 38.71; the youngest patient was 17 years and the oldest was 71 years. The technique of 4-port standard LC was used on 232 (97.07%) patients and 7 (2.93%) patients had a single port LC. Seven (2.93%) LC were converted to open, 6 due to distorted anatomy and the other was due to vascular injury. Six (2.51%) patients had wound infection and 2 (0.83%) had biliary tract injury. The mean hospital stay was 3.23 days. There was no mortality recorded during the study.

Conclusion: LC is a safe procedure. The standard of care of LC in this study is well within the accepted values in other studies.
