Abstract

Purpose: To report our experience with transperitoneal laparoscopic nephrectomy in pediatric patients. Methods: We performed a retrospective evaluation of intraoperative and postoperative evolution of all patients undergoing transperitoneal laparoscopic nephrectomy between July 2008 and May 2012 in four hospitals in Bogotá. Demographic characteristics, surgical indications, surgical outcomes, perioperative and postoperative complications, are reported. Results: During the study period, a total of 61 nephrectomy (38 boys and 23 girls) were performed. The mean operative time was 105 minutes (70-155 minutes). 46 patients underwent nephrectomy and 15 nephroureterectomy. In 35 of the cases the right kidney was removed. The pathologies that conditioned the surgical procedure were: hydronephrosis by ureteropelvic junction stenosis (45 cases), reflux nephropathy (9 cases), obstructive megaureter (6 cases) and multicystic renal dysplasia (1 case). The average age of surgery was 63 months (6-192 months) and the mean weight was 20 kg. (7-40 kg). One patient required conversion to open surgery and one patient required transfusion in the postoperative period but did not show intraoperative complications. Conclusions: Laparoscopic transperitoneal nephrectomy in children is safe and effective, bringing the known advantages of laparoscopic approaches in the upper urinary tract so this should be the standard therapy for renal ablative procedures in the pediatric population. The arrival of technologies such as robotics, facilitate procedures, however are not available for all patients.

Keywords

Nephrectomy laparoscopic, pediatric.