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Introduction & Objectives: We determined the current status of residency training in laparoscopic in Poland.

Materials & Methods: A survey consisting of 18 questions concerning laparoscopy training, distributed on paper during the Annual Polish Association of Urology Congress, and Polish Symposium of Endourology and SWL in 2017. Exposure to laparoscopic procedures, their acquired laparoscopic experience, training patterns, training facilities, and motivation. Data was analysed with descriptive statistics. Results in all, 108 Polish urology residents answered the survey.

Results: The 78 % of respondents reported access to laparoscopic surgery in their department, 36% of them reported greater than 100 laparoscopic procedures performed yearly in the their department by faculty members. From the very first year of training, all participants of the study declare their participation in laparoscopic procedures. The varicocele ligation and marsupialization of renal cysts was performed by the 71 and 41% of the respondents. Advanced laparoscopic procedures (radical nephrectomy, radical prostatectomy) were performed by less than 10% of residents. Only 28% considered their current laparoscopic skills as at least satisfactory at the time of survey. There was no significant difference between senior (>4th year) and junior (<4th year) residents in their laparoscopic experience ($p = 0.3938$). Almost 70% of respondents attend courses on laparoscopy. Only 25% of residents had access to laparoscopic training equipment, but 73% of them expressed their willingness to take the E-BLUS exam. The motivation to perform laparoscopy was rated at least satisfactory by 66% of the senior and 58% of junior respondents.

Conclusions: Urological laparoscopy is available in most Polish training institutions, but the assessed level of basic skills among Polish residents is low. A need still exists for increased laparoscopic training for residents, especially in the field of simulation training.