



## Laparoscopic total pelvic exenteration via an extraperitoneal approach

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### 1. Background

Total pelvic exenteration for cancer is technically challenging with high morbidity and rarely performed by laparoscopy [1–3]. For large tumor in narrow pelvis a correct vision of the surgical field is a major issue. Our video describe the anatomy and the technic of a new extraperitoneal [4] approach using a pelvic and retroperitoneal videoendoscopy.

Supplementary video related to this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.suronc.2018.11.020>.

### 2. Methods

The extraperitoneal space is divided into the pelvic space (that contains the prostate, bladder and mesorectum) and the retroperitoneal space (that contains the mesocolon and ureters). These spaces communicate each other. Three trocars were used, one perineal and two in the placement of preoperative marked stoma site. The bladder, prostate, and rectum were mobilized en-bloc via a perineal approach using a videoendoscopy. A retroperitoneal approach mobilized the both ureters and the upper rectum. An extraperitoneal dissection was performed via a port placed on lower left quadrant. Another port was placed on the right abdominal quadrant for remove the specimen and perform loop ileostomy urinary diversion.

### 3. Results

The total operative time was 468min with an estimated blood loss of 500mL. Histopathological analysis revealed a tumor of 7 cm. Complete tumor clearance was achieved without any fragmentation. A right venous thrombophlebitis treated by heparinotherapy occurred in the postoperative course. No stomial or perineal complication occurred.

The patient was discharged home on postoperative days16.

### 4. Conclusions

A laparoscopic extraperitoneal approach for pelvic exenteration is feasible and may provide attractive way to reduce the risk of tumor fragmentation. This approach provides a clear view of the operative field and allows sharp precise dissection.

### Disclosure

The authors Dr Dumont and Dr Thibaudeau have no potential conflicts of interest.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest and source of funding. The subject of study had no commercial interest, nor any financial or material support.

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