**Teaching to the Texts**

**Te Linde’s Chapter 16: Diagnostic and Operative Laparoscopy & Chapter 17: Robotic Surgery**

CREOG Educational Objectives

1. Understand and perform the following procedures:
   1. Laparoscopic, robotic, or laparoscopically-assisted vaginal hysterectomy
   2. Laparoscopic chromopertubation
   3. Laparoscopic lysis of adhesions
   4. Laparoscopic treatment of endometriosis
   5. Laparoscopic myomectomy
   6. Laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy
   7. Laparoscopic salpingectomy, salpingostomy, or salpingo-oophorectomy
   8. Laparoscopic sterilization

Practice Questions

1. You are performing a laparoscopy-assisted vaginal hysterectomy on a 52-year-old woman with endometriosis. Her BMI is 31, and she has no prior surgeries or significant medical history. She is concerned about abdominal organ damage at time of trocar placement. Which of the following techniques has been shown to be superior for abdominal entry on laparoscopic gynecologic surgical cases?
   1. Open (Hasson)
   2. Single Incision Laparoscopic Surgery
   3. Veress Needle
   4. Veress Needle at Palmer’s Point
   5. No superior method for laparoscopic entry had been identified

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

1. You are about to perform a laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy on a 48-year-old woman with a fibroid uterus. You place your camera port in the umbilicus with the assist of a Veress needle. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding accessory trocar placement?
   1. The lower quadrant ports are placed approximately 2 cm medial and at or superior to the ASIS, lateral to the border of the rectus
   2. The inferior epigastric arteries lie superior to the rectus abdominis muscle and are easily seen by transillumination
   3. The inferior epigastric vessels are 2 cm from the midline at the level of the ASIS
   4. The mainstem of the inferior epigastric artery lies in the lateral third of the distance between the midline and the ASIS
   5. Trocars placed superior to the ASIS and less than 4 cm away from midline will likely avoid nerve injury

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

1. A 25-year-old African-American nulligravid woman presents to your office complaining of chronic pelvic pain of 3 years’ duration. She has seen numerous gynecologists in the past and has had numerous laparoscopies to diagnose her pain, without much relief. She is demanding another surgery by you because you come highly recommended by her sister, who suffers from a similar debilitating condition. Which of the following laparoscopic injuries is correctly paired with its description?
   1. Femoral nerve injury from excessive hip extension or adduction
   2. Gastrointestinal injuries are the most lethal
   3. Incisional hernias occur in up to 10% of patients
   4. Obturator nerve injury occurs most commonly during benign laparoscopic hysterectomies
   5. Ureteral injury occurs approximately 7% of the time

From: TrueLearn Question Bank

High-Yield Associated Resources

1. ACOG Committee Opinion 810: Robot-Assisted Surgery for Noncancerous Gynecologic Conditions
2. MIGS Tips on Instagram
3. UptoDate: Overview of Gynecologic Laparoscopic Surgery and Non-umbilical Entry Techniques
4. UptoDate: Robotic-Assisted Laparoscopy
5. SurgeryU Videos (excellent resource, though no longer free, ~$50 per year)

Answers: 1-e, 2-a, 3b