

Index

A

- Abdominal access technique 55, 77, 93, 98, 104, 148, 218, 236
- Abdominal entry 96
- Abdominal lymph node excisional biopsy 282
- Abdominal radiography 175, 187
- Abdominal surgery, exoscopy in 432
- Abdominal ultrasonography (AUS) 107, 127, 139, 166, 175, 201, 243, 279
- ABG analysis. *see* Arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis
- ACC. *see* Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC)
- Accurate staging information 276, 415
- Acoustic signal 68
- Acquired diaphragmatic hernia 290–293
- ACTH. *see* Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
- Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC) 199, 211
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) 201, 211, 434
- AF. *see* Autofluorescence (AF)
- AirSeal 114
- Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 313
- Alexis wound retractor device 332, 424
- “All-in-one” video systems 38–39
- ALT. *see* Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- AMH. *see* Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH)
- Anastomosis. *see* Laparoscopic-assisted enterectomy and anastomosis
- Anatomic knowledge 93
- Anesthesia 314
- management 87–88
- hemodynamic effects 84–85
- pneumoperitoneum, complications with 86–87
- related to disease 83–84
- respiratory function 85–86
- surgical complications 84
- monitoring 314–315
- one-lung. *see* One-lung anesthesia
- pain management 324–325
- Anesthetic machine 315
- Antibacterial sterile filter 39
- Anti-fogging solutions 113
- Antimesenteric enterotomy 142
- Antimicrobial prophylaxis 346
- Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) 271
- Aortic body tumors 367
- AR. *see* Augmented reality (AR)
- Arndt endobronchial blocker 316–318
- Arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis 88, 314, 315
- Arterial blood pressure 314–315
- ASDs. *see* Automated suture devices (ASDs)
- Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 313
- Aspiration test 95
- AST. *see* Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- Atelectrauma 313–314
- Atrial conduction anomaly 376
- Atrioventricular (AV) blocks 376
- Augmented reality (AR) 7
- AUS. *see* Abdominal ultrasonography (AUS)
- Autofluorescence (AF) 37
- Automated suture devices (ASDs) 25–26
- Auxiliary screens 38–39
- AV blocks. *see* Atrioventricular (AV) blocks

B

- Babcock forceps 46–47, 51, 131, 137, 138, 141, 143, 161, 207, 248, 259, 272
- Barbed suture 14–16, 25, 293, 295
- Barrett's esophagus 156
- Bilateral thoracocentesis 390
- Biopsy forceps 47–48, 178, 179, 361
- Biopsy needle 228–230
- Bipolar coagulation 378
- Bipolar electrosurgery sealing device 67, 348
- Bladder tumor biopsy 251–252
- Blended waveform 65, 66
- Blind-entry techniques
 - trocars insertion 95
 - Veress needle 93–95
- Blood gases 315
- Blunt insertion techniques 110
- BOAS. *see* Brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS)
- Boom-mounted monitors 129
- Box trainers 4–6
- Brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome (BOAS)
 - 156, 162
- Broad spectrum intravenous antimicrobial therapy 343
- Bronchial lymphatic center 417
- Broncho-Cath tube 321

C

- Cadaver training 4
- Camera control unit (CCU) 32, 36
- Cancer staging 276
 - diagnostic laparoscopy and biopsy 276–277
 - lymphatic system (*see* Lymphatic staging)
- Canine insulinoma, presumptive diagnosis of 216
- Canine laparoscopic vasectomy 269–270
 - complications 270
 - preoperative client communication 269–270
 - recovery 270
 - surgical technique 270
- Canine ovaries 255
- Cannula. *see* Trocar and cannula
- Capacitive coupling 67, 117
- Capnography 314, 323
- Capnoperitoneum failure
 - disease-related 112
 - instrument-related 111
 - operator-related 111–112
- Capsular penetration 211
- Carbon-dioxide insufflation (CDI) 357, 360, 372
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) insufflator 39, 87, 88, 99
- Cardiovascular and pulmonary disease 84
- Carlens tube 320
- Carmalt forceps 130, 153

- C-arm fluoroscopy 194, 195
- CC. *see* Conventional chromoendoscopy (CC)
- CCA. *see* Cisterna chyli ablation (CCA)
- CCU. *see* Camera control unit (CCU)
- CDF method. *see* Cystic duct first (CDF) method
- CDI. *see* Carbon-dioxide insufflation (CDI); Central diabetes insipidus (CDI)
- CE. *see* Contact endoscopy (CE)
- CE-CT. *see*
 - Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CE-CT)
- Ceiling/boom-mounted monitors 40, 41, 129
- Central diabetes insipidus (CDI) 437
- Chemodectomas 367
- Chest tube placement 390
- Cholecystocentesis. *see* Laparoscopic cholecystocentesis (LCC)
- Cholelithiasis 187
- Chronic kidney disease (CKD) 226
- Cryptorchidectomy
 - clinical signs 271
 - complications and prognosis 273–274
 - diagnosis 271
 - patient selection and preparation 271–272
 - postoperative care 274
 - preoperative considerations 270–271
 - surgical anatomy 271
 - surgical technique 272–273
- Chylothorax
 - complications 397–398
 - instrumentation 391–392
 - intraoperative lymphangiography 394–396
 - medical management 389–390
 - patient preparation 390–391
 - postoperative care 396–397
 - preoperative considerations
 - CT lymphangiogram 388–389
 - diagnostic workup 387–388
 - etiology, of disease 385
 - relevant pathophysiology 385–386
 - surgical anatomy 386–388
 - surgical management 390
 - surgical techniques
 - port placement 392
 - thoracic duct ligation 392–394
- Cisterna chyli ablation (CCA) 390, 391, 394–395, 397
- CKD. *see* Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
- Clips applicator 70–71
- CMOS chips. *see* Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) chips
- Coagulation waveform 65, 66
- Coagulopathies 108
- Coaxial instruments 78
- Cohen blocker 318, 319

- Common bile duct (CBD) 197
 - exploration and obstruction treatment 195, 196
 - flushing 194–195
 - Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) chips 36
 - Completely automated biopsy needle 229
 - Computed tomography (CT) 87, 127, 139, 216, 243, 278, 337, 338, 357–359, 408, 409, 418
 - Condensation 113
 - Constant-rate infusion (CRI) 224
 - Contact endoscopy (CE) 37
 - Continuous cutting waveform 65, 66
 - Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) 313, 317, 324
 - Continuous suture patterns 20
 - Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CE-CT) 202, 216, 234, 279
 - Contrast radiography 243
 - Conventional chromoendoscopy (CC) 37
 - Conventional laparoscopy 74
 - Conventional multiport laparoscopy 78
 - Conventional surgical approach 3
 - Conventional suture materials 13–14
 - Conversion rate, of laparoscopic surgery 118–119
 - Coopdech blocker 318, 319
 - Corticosteroids 313
 - COX-2. *see* Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)
 - CPAP. *see* Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)
 - Cranial mediastinal region 407
 - Cranial mesenteric lymphatic center 279
 - Cranial pancreaticoduodenal artery 215
 - Cranial-to-caudal approach 132
 - CRI. *see* Constant-rate infusion (CRI)
 - Critical view of safety (CVS) method 197
 - C-shaped clips 70
 - CTLA. *see* CT lymphangiogram (CTLA)
 - CT lymphangiogram (CTLA) 388–389, 393
 - Cup biopsy technique 230–231
 - Cuschieri retractor 49
 - CVS method. *see* Critical view of safety (CVS) method
 - Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) 144
 - Cystic duct first (CDF) method 189, 190–192, 195
 - Cystoscopy 243
 - Cytology 337
- D**
- DDAVP. *see* Desmopressin acetate (DDAVP)
 - DeBakey forceps 131, 132, 137, 141
 - Desmopressin acetate (DDAVP) 437
 - Desufflation 100
 - Devascularization 267
 - Diagnostic biopsy 415–416
 - Diagnostic thoracoscopy 335, 415–416
 - anatomy 335–336
 - complications and prognosis 342–343
 - indications for 336
 - instrumentation 339–340
 - patient preparation
 - patient positioning 337–338
 - subxiphoid/paraxiphoid port 338–339
 - surgical 337
 - working space creation 339
 - patient selection 336–337
 - preoperative diagnostics 337, 338
 - surgical technique 340–342
- Diagnostic ultrasonography 271
- Diaphragmatic adhesions 190
- Diaphragmatic herniorrhaphy 107
 - acquired 290
 - anatomy and physiology of 289, 290
 - gasless system for 293–294
 - minimally invasive surgery 290–293
 - peritoneopericardial diaphragmatic hernia 290, 291, 294
- Digital image capturing systems 39–40
- Direct coupling 67
- Direct insertion technique 53–54
- Disease-related laparoscopic surgery
 - capnoperitoneum failure 112
 - contraindications 107–108
 - entry complications 111
 - obscured visualization 114
- Display monitors 38–39
- Disposable trocar assemblies 54
- Dissecting forceps 47
- DLT. *see* Double-lumen endobronchial tubes (DLT)
- Dorsal ligament 362, 363
- Dorsal recumbency
 - mediastinal masses in 410
 - pericardectomy in 370
 - ventral approach in 218–220
- Dorsal thoracic lymphatic center 417
- Double-action jaw mechanism 46
- Double-click test, Veress needle 95
- Double-lumen endobronchial tubes (DLT) 316, 317, 320–324, 347
- Dr. White tube 321
- Duvall forceps 46–47, 149, 153
- Dynamic-range rigid telescopes 33
- E**
- EAES. *see* European Association for Endoscopic Surgery (EAES)
 - ECE. *see* Enhanced contact endoscopy (ECE)
 - Echocardiography 381, 382, 387
 - Ectopic thyroid carcinomas 409

EHBO. *see* Extrahepatic biliary obstruction (EHBO)
 Electrocardiogram (ECG) 376
 Electrocardiography 315
 Electrocautery 403
 Electromechanical morcellators 62
 Electron microscopy (EM) 231
 Electrosurgery
 bipolar 67
 monopolar 66–67
 Electrosurgical theory 64–65
 Electrosurgical unit (ESU) 64, 65
 Elevated liver enzymes 197
 EM. *see* Electron microscopy (EM)
 Empirical antimicrobial therapy 343
 Emprint™ 70
 Endo360 25
 Endobronchial blockade 347
 Endobronchial blockers 360
 ENDOCAMELEON® telescope 33–34
 Endoclips 70
 EndoCone 130, 131, 137, 141
 Endocrine pancreas 215
 EndoFLIP™ device 158
 Endo GIA stapler 71, 191, 382, 383
 Endo-Loop Ligature 51
 Endoscope 339–340
 Endoscopic atraumatic grasper 379
 Endoscopic camera systems 40
 Endoscopic imaging chain 31–32
 Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC) 188
 Endoscopic scissors 48
 Endoscopic staplers 71
 Endoscopic surgery 41
 Endosew 25
 Endo Stitch device 25, 26, 50
 Endo TA stapler 71
 EndoTIP 97
 Endotracheal tubes (ETT)
 Arndt blocker 316–318
 Cohen blocker 318, 319
 Coopdech blocker 318, 319
 Double-Lumen 320–324
 E-Z blocker 318, 319
 Fogarty catheter 316, 317
 troubleshooting positional problems with 320
 Univent and Fuji uniblockers 318–319
 VivaSight endotracheal tubes 319–320
 Endo-ultrasonography 41
 Energy-delivery devices 372
 Enhanced contact endoscopy (ECE) 37, 38
 Enterotomy. *see* Laparoscopic-assisted gastrostomy
 Epicardial pacemaker. *see* Pacemaker
 Epidural analgesia 325

ERC. *see* Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC)
 Ergonomic consideration 41
 Esomeprazole 158
 Esophageal feeding tubes 136
 Esophagopexy 161, 162
 Estrogen production 271
 ESU. *see* Electrosurgical unit (ESU)
 ETT. *see* Endotracheal tubes (ETT)
 European Association for Endoscopic Surgery (EAES) 37
 European Association for Study of the Liver (EASL) 180
 Exolaryngoscopy 431
 Exoscopy, in small animal surgery 429
 abdominal and urogenital 432
 advantages and disadvantages 429–430
 complications and prognosis 437
 definition of 429
 diagnostic workup/imaging 434–435
 equipment for 430–431
 exotic medicine 432–433
 head and neck surgery 431–432
 neurosurgery 433
 patient preparation 435
 patient selection and prognostic factors 435
 pituitary surgery 433–434
 relevant pathophysiology 434
 surgical anatomy 434
 surgical technique 436
 uses of 431
 Exotic animal medicine, exoscopy in 432–433
 Extracorporeal suturing 5, 6
 indications 20, 23
 modified Roeder Knot 23, 25
 slip knots 23, 24
 Weston knot 23, 24
 Extrahepatic biliary obstruction (EHBO) 174, 175,
 186–188
 E-Z blocker 318, 319

F

FDF technique. *see* Fundic dissection first (FDF) technique
 Feeding tube placement
 complications 138
 patient position 137
 patient selection 136
 port type and position 137
 postoperative care
 hospitalization time 139
 pain control 138
 prophylactic measures 138–139
 preoperative considerations 135–136
 surgical techniques 137–138
 working space and exposure 137

FEESA. *see* Functional end-to-end stapled anastomosis (FEESA)
 Feline laparoscopic adrenalectomy 210
 Feline ovaries 255
 Fiber-optic bronchoscope (FOB) 317–320
 Fiber optic cable 35
 Fibrosing pleuritis 397
 Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) 166, 216, 226, 408
 Flamingo Jaw 50
 Flexible ureteroscopes 245, 246
 Flexi-rigid thoracoscopy 339
 Fluorescence image-guided surgery (FIGS) 37
 Fluoroscopic lymphangiography 394, 395
 FNA. *see* Fine-needle aspiration (FNA)
 FOB. *see* Fiber-optic bronchoscope (FOB)
 Fogarty catheter 316, 317
 Folded-flap palatoplasty 431–432
 Food and Drug Administration 115
 4K modular imaging system 38, 39
 4S modified Roeder (4SMR) 23, 24
 Four-port transperitoneal approach 199
 Fowler position 85
 Fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂) 88
 Functional end-to-end stapled anastomosis (FEESA) 143
 Fundic dissection first (FDF) technique 189, 192–195, 197

G

Gallbladder
 laparoscopic view of 175
 rupture 197
 Gasbloat syndrome 159
 Gas insufflation 99–100
 Gasless laparoscopy 102
 Gasless system, for diaphragmatic herniorrhaphy 293–294
 Gastric banding retractors 49
 Gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) 147
 Gastrinomas/glucagonomas 215
 Gastro-esophageal junction (GEJ) 156
 Gastroesophageal reflux (GER) 156
 antireflux barrier 157–158
 clinical presentation 157
 diagnostic imaging 157
 medical management of 158–159
 surgical management 159
 Gastrointestinal anastomosis (GIA) 143
 Gastrointestinal (GI) tract
 complications 132–133
 diagnostic workup 127
 pathophysiology 125–126
 patient preparation 128
 instrumentation 131
 patient position 128–129
 port type and position 129–130
 working space and exposure 130–131
 patient selection 127–128
 relevant anatomy 126
 surgical techniques
 challenges 132
 laparoscopic-assisted gastrointestinal exploration 131–132
 wound healing 139
 Gastropexy 162
 GBM 187
 GEJ. *see* Gastro-esophageal junction (GEJ)
 GelPOINT access system 76
 GelSeal cap 76
 GER. *see* Gastroesophageal reflux (GER)
 GFR. *see* Glomerular filtration rate (GFR)
 GI tract. *see* Gastrointestinal (GI) tract
 Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) 234
 Glycolide-trimethylene carbonate 25
 Gonadectomy 263
 Gonad-sparing sterilization methods 267
 Grasping forceps 46–47, 193, 224, 360, 374, 378

H

H2RAs. *see* Histamine type-2 receptor antagonists (H2RAs)
 HAC. *see* Hyperadrenocorticism (HAC)
 Haemorrhage 195–197
 Hand-assisted laparoscopic splenectomy (HALS)
 technique 166, 167, 170
 Hand-assisted method 131
 Hand-over-hand method 131
 Hanging-drop test, Veress needle 95
 Harmonic frequency 69
 Hasson technique 54, 96–97, 110, 259–260
 HCC. *see* Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
 HD image technology 36–37
 HD television (HDTV) camera systems 37
 Heartworm testing 387
 Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) 231
 Hemodynamic effects 84–85
 Hemodynamic instability 106–107
 Hem-o-lok applicator 191, 192
 Hemorrhage 84
 Hemostasis failure
 instrument-related 114–115
 operator-related 115–116
 patient-related 116
 Hemostatic clips 70, 191
 Hepatic duct injury 197
 Hepatic leakage enzymes 313
 Hepatobiliary system 178
 Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) 174, 181
 Hepatogastric ligament 175
 Hiatal herniation. *see* Sliding hiatal hernia (SHH)

HIFs. *see* Hypoxia-inducible factors (HIFs)
 High-resolution manometry (HRM) 158
 Hilar lymph node of 365
 Histamine type-2 receptor antagonists (H2RAs) 158
 Homemade retrieval bag 49, 50
 Hook scissors 48
 Hormone sparing spay 263
 HPV. *see* Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction (HPV)
 HRM. *see* High-resolution manometry (HRM)
 HST. *see* Hypersomatotropism (HST)
 Human medicine and surgery 431
 Human pediatric surgery 431
 Humidified gas 100
 Hybrid NOTES (H-NOTES) 302
 complications and considerations for 306
 ovariectomy 303
 ovariohysterectomy 303–304
 transvaginal 302
 Hybrid training models 7
 Hyperadrenocorticism (HAC) 201, 211
 Hypercapnic acidosis (HCA) 313
 Hypersomatotropism (HST) 434
 Hypogastric lymph node excisional biopsy 283
 Hypotension 88
 Hypoventilation 324, 346
 Hypoxemia 346
 Hypoxia-inducible factors (HIFs) 311
 Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction (HPV) 311–312, 315
 Hysterectomy 263
 instrumentation 264
 outcome data 264–265
 postoperative care 264

I

IAP. *see* Intra-abdominal pressure (IAP)
 Iatrogenic lung damage 333
 Iatrogenic pulmonary injury 350
 ICG. *see* Indocyanine green (ICG)
 ICJ. *see* Ileocecolic junction (ICJ)
 ICP. *see* Intracranial pressure (ICP)
 ICS, 392. *see* Intercostal space (ICS)
 Idiopathic pericardial effusion 367
 IEE systems. *see* Image-enhanced endoscopy (IEE) systems
 IHC. *see* Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
 Ileocecolic junction (ICJ) 126
 Iliosacral lymphatic center 279
 IMAGE 1 S™ 37
 Image-enhanced endoscopy (IEE) systems 37
 Image troubleshooting guide 32
 Imaging equipment 31
 Immunohistochemistry (IHC) 231

Inadvertent splenic puncture 84
 Increased intracranial pressures 108
 Indirect coupling 67
 Indocyanine green (ICG) 37, 38, 350, 394
 Indwelling thoracic drainage devices 396
 Inguinal herniorrhaphy
 by laparoscopic-assisted technique 299
 surgical techniques 296–298
 Inguinal testes 272
 Injection test, Veress needle 95
 Institute of Medicine 3
 Instrument portals, placement of 332–333
 Instrument-related laparoscopic surgery
 capnoperitoneum failure 111
 contraindications 106
 entry complications 109
 hemostasis failure 114–115
 obscured visualization 112–113
 patient trauma 117
 Insufflation 39
 canals 377
 gas leakage 111–112
 Intensity Map 38
 Intercostal hemorrhage 347–348
 Intercostal placement, of Veress needle 94, 95
 Intercostal port placement 331–332
 Intercostal space (ICS) 411, 420
 Intercostal thoracotomy 377
 Intermittent positive-pressure ventilation (IPPV) 313
 Internal iliac lymph node 279
 International Veterinary Renal Pathology Group 231
 Intestinal resection. *see* Laparoscopic-assisted gastrostomy
 Intra-abdominal malignancy 108
 Intra-abdominal pressure (IAP) 94, 99, 101
 test, Veress needle 95
 Intraabdominal testicles 271
 Intra- and extracorporeal technique 364, 365
 Intracorporeal hand suturing technique 16
 cannula placement 16
 continuous suture patterns 20
 knot-tying techniques 18, 20–22
 needle dance 18, 20
 needle introduction method 16–19
 needle positioning 17–18
 Intracorporeal knot tying 50
 Intracorporeally sutured laparoscopic gastropexy 150–152
 Intracorporeal suture task 5, 6
 Intracranial pressure (ICP) 99, 101
 Intraoperative cholangiography (IOC) 194–196
 Intraoperative lymphangiography 394–396
 Intraoperative lymphography 284–285, 422–424
 Intraoral laryngeal surgery 431–432
 Intravenous fluids 87

IOC. *see* Intraoperative cholangiography (IOC)

IPPV. *see* Intermittent positive-pressure ventilation (IPPV)

J

J-hook monopolar electrosurgical probe 206

JustRight™ 68

K

KCS. *see* Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)

Kelly forceps 47, 151, 179, 303, 403

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) 437

Knotless suture 151–152

Knot pusher 20, 51

Knot security 14

Knot-tying techniques 18, 20

Koeckerling Knot Tiers 51

KOH macro-endoscopic needle driver 49

L

LA. *see* Laparoscopic adrenalectomy (LA)

Lab force triad generator 68

Lab LigaSure generator 68–69

Laboratory testing, urolithiasis 243

Laparoendoscopic single-site surgery (LESS) 74, 233

Laparoscopic access/entry technique 92–93

blind-entry techniques 93–95

considerations before 93

open-entry techniques 96–97

optical-access trocars 97

pneumoperitoneum

desufflation and obesity 100

gas insufflation 99–100

gasless laparoscopy 102

low pressure vs. high pressure 100

patient positioning 102–104

port site metastasis 100

pressure effects of 101–102

warmed and humidified gases 100

retroperitoneal space 99

Ternamian visual entry 97

through direct trocar insertion 95–96

working space 99

Laparoscopic adrenalectomy (LA) 199–200

complications and prognosis 210–211

diagnostic imaging 202

patient preparation

instrumentation 205–206

operating room setup and patient

positioning 203–204

portal position and working space 204–205

surgical 203

patient selection 202–203

postoperative care 211

preoperative diagnostic evaluation 201

surgical anatomy 200–201

surgical technique

retroperitoneal 209–210

transperitoneal 206–209

Laparoscopic and laparoscopic-assisted gastrotomy 141

Laparoscopic-assisted approach 136

Laparoscopic-assisted cystotomy 244, 247–249, 251, 252

Laparoscopic-assisted enterotomy and intestinal

biopsy 142

Laparoscopic-assisted gastrointestinal

exploration 131–132

Laparoscopic-assisted enterectomy and anastomosis

142–143

Laparoscopic-assisted gastropexy techniques

complications and prognosis 154

patient preparation 148–149

postoperative care 154

preoperative considerations 147–148

surgical techniques

intracorporeally sutured 150–152

multiport technique 149–150

single-port access 152–153

Laparoscopic-assisted gastrotomy

diagnostic workup 139–140

gastrointestinal wound healing 139

patient preparation 141

patient selection 140–141

postoperative care 144–145

prognostic factors 141

surgical techniques

complications and prognosis 144

instrumentation 141–143

omentization 143

potential challenges 143–144

tube placement 137–138

Laparoscopic-assisted splenectomy (LAS) 166, 168

Laparoscopic-assisted technique, inguinal herniorrhaphy

by 299

Laparoscopic castration and sterilization techniques 267

challenges 269

complications and prognosis 269

by devascularization

instrumentation 268

patient selection 267–268

surgical technique 268–269

postoperative care 269

Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) 186–187

complications 195

complications and their management 195–197

cystic duct first method 190–192

diagnostic evaluation 187–188

- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) (*cont'd*)
 - fundic dissection first method, with subserosal dissection 192–194
 - instrumentation for 190
 - patient preparation
 - operating room setup and patient positioning 188–189
 - portal position and working space 189–190
 - surgical 188
 - patient selection 188
 - postoperative care 197–198
 - surgical anatomy 187
- Laparoscopic cholecystocentesis (LCC) 174, 182
 - instrumentation for 177–178
 - patient preparation 176–177
 - patient selection 175
 - postoperative care 183–184
 - preoperative diagnostic evaluation 175
- Laparoscopic instrument pack 51
- Laparoscopic liver biopsy (LLB) 174, 179
 - complications 182–183
 - instrumentation for 177–178
 - patient preparation 176–177
 - patient selection 175
 - postoperative care 183–184
 - preoperative diagnostic evaluation 175
 - surgical anatomy 174–175
 - surgical procedures 178–179
- Laparoscopic liver resection 180
- Laparoscopic liver surgery (LLS) 174
- Laparoscopic ovariectomy (LapOVE) 254
 - anatomy considerations 264
 - complications 261–262
 - diagnostic workup 255–256
 - operating room set up and portal placement 264
 - patient selection for 255
 - portal placement 257–258
 - postoperative care for 262–263
 - relevant anatomy and pathophysiology 255
 - surgical preparation 256–257
 - surgical technique 264
 - challenges 261
 - instrumentation 258
 - one-port technique 259–260
 - two-port technique 258–259
- Laparoscopic ovariectomy (LapOVH) 254
 - anatomy considerations 264
 - complications 261–262
 - diagnostic workup 255–256
 - operating room set up and portal placement 264
 - patient selection for 255
 - portal placement 257–258
 - postoperative care for 262–263
 - relevant anatomy and pathophysiology 255
 - surgical preparation 256–257
 - surgical technique 264
 - challenges 261
 - instrumentation 258
 - for pyometra 261
 - single-port technique 261
 - three-port technique 260–261
 - Laparoscopic ovary sparing spay. *see* Hormone sparing spay; hysterectomy
- Laparoscopic right-angled forceps 190
- Laparoscopic suturing. *see* Minimally invasive surgery (MIS)
- Laparoscopic thermal ablation 174, 180–182
- Laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy. *see* Transperitoneal laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy (TLU)
- Laparoscopy-assisted technique 273
- Laparoscopy/thoracoscopy tower 430–431
- Laparotomy sponges 141
- LapOVE. *see* Laparoscopic ovariectomy (LapOVE)
- LapOVH. *see* Laparoscopic ovariohysterectomy (LapOVH)
- LapSimHaptic system 7
- Large abdominal mass 107
- Laryngeal paralysis 432
- LAS. *see* Laparoscopic-assisted splenectomy (LAS)
- Lateral approach 218
- Lateral bulla osteotomy (LBO) 432
- Lateral recumbency, pericardectomy in 371
- LBO. *see* Lateral bulla osteotomy (LBO)
- LC. *see* Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC)
- LCC. *see* Laparoscopic cholecystocentesis (LCC)
- LDDST. *see* Low-dose dexamethasone test (LDDST)
- LED light source 34–35
- Left-sided laparoscopic flank approach 220
- Leroy retractors 49
- LES. *see* Lower esophageal sphincter (LES)
- LESS. *see* Laparoendoscopic single-site surgery (LESS)
- Life-like-high fidelity-training 8
- Ligamentum arteriosum 401, 404
- Ligasure device 168
- LigaSure forceps 222
- Ligature loop application task 5
- Light cables 35–36
- Light sources 34–36
- Linear stapler 362, 363
- Liver biopsy 173
- LLB. *see* Laparoscopic liver biopsy (LLB)
- LLS. *see* Laparoscopic liver surgery (LLS)
- LLT. *see* Lung lobe torsion (LLT)
- Locking clips 70
- Locoregional lymph node stagin 277
- Low-dose dexamethasone test (LDDST) 201
- Lower esophageal sphincter (LES) 156–158

Lumbar lymphatic center 279
 Lung biopsy 357
 diagnosis and imaging 359
 lymph node biopsy 364–365
 patient preparation 359
 patient selection 357–359
 surgical technique 360–361
 transdiaphragmatic subxiphoid approach 360
 working space creation 359–360
 Lung lobectomy 357
 diagnosis and imaging 359
 lateral recumbency, with intercostal cannula
 placement 361–362
 patient preparation 359
 patient selection 357–359
 postoperative care 365
 surgical technique 362–364
 working space creation 359–360
 Lung lobe torsion (LLT) 397
 Lung-protective ventilation 313
 Lymphangiogram 386
 Lymphatic staging 277–278, 416–417
 complications and challenges 286, 423–425
 diagnostic workup and imaging 279–280, 417–419
 patient preparation 420–421
 operating room setup and patient
 positioning 280–281
 portal position and working space creation 281–282
 surgical 280
 patient selection 280, 419–420
 postoperative care 286
 surgical anatomy 278–279, 417
 surgical technique 282–285, 421–424
 Lymph node biopsy 364–365
 Lymphoma 409
 Lymphoscintigraphy 278

M

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 166, 271, 346
 Malondialdehyde (MDA) 313
 Maryland forceps 272, 395
 MB. *see* Methylene blue (MB)
 McGill Inanimate Simulator for Training and Evaluation of
 Laparoscopic Skills (MISTELS) 4, 6
 MDA. *see* Malondialdehyde (MDA)
 Mechanical morcellators 62
 Medial iliac lymph nodes 279
 Mediastinal biopsy 416
 Mediastinal lymphatic center 417
 Mediastinal lymph node excisional biopsy 421–423
 Mediastinum 408
 Medical thoracoscopy. *see* Thoracoscopy
 Mesothelioma 367

Methylene blue 350, 394
 Meticulous hemostasis 64
 Metzenbaum scissors 48, 193
 Microwave ablation (MWA) 70, 174, 183
 Mini-laparotomy technique 54
 Minimally invasive surgery (MIS) 3, 12, 40–41, 234
 automated suture devices 25–26
 barbed suture 14–16
 conventional suture materials 13–14
 diaphragmatic herniorrhaphy 290–293
 extracorporeal suturing
 indications 20, 23
 modified Roeder Knot 23, 25
 slip knots 23, 24
 Weston knot 23, 24
 instruments for 45, 46
 intracorporeal hand suturing technique 16
 cannula placement 16
 continuous suture patterns 20
 knot-tying techniques 18, 20–22
 needle dance 18, 20
 needle introduction method 16–19
 needle positioning 17–18
 needle holders for 12–13
 suture needles 14
 veterinary 8
 Minimally invasive vs. open surgery 368–369
 MIS. *see* Minimally invasive surgery (MIS)
 Mixer dissector 47
 Mobile equipment carts 40
 Modified Roeder knot tying 23, 25
 Monochromatic fluorescence 38
 Monopolar electrosurgery 66–67, 152
 Morcellators 62–63
 MPO. *see* Myeloperoxidase (MPO)
 MRI. *see* Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 Mucosal protectants 158
 Multidirectional traction platform 293
 Multimodal analgesic therapy 396
 Multi-port approach 129, 177
 total laparoscopic splenectomy 169
 Multiport laparoscopic-assisted gastropexy 148–150
 Multipurpose rigid endoscope 245
 Multi-shelf wheeled cart 40
 MWA. *see* Microwave ablation (MWA)
 Myeloperoxidase (MPO) 312, 313
 Myocardial vessels 348

N

Natural orifice surgery 9
 Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery
 (NOTES) 74, 165
 abdominal and transvaginal access 302–303

Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) (*cont'd*)

- advantages and disadvantages of 300–301
- history of 300
- H-NOTES (*see* Hybrid NOTES (H-NOTES))
- preoperative considerations 302
- transgastric surgical techniques 301
- transluminal (*see* Transluminal NOTES (T-NOTES))
- transvaginal
 - surgical techniques by 304–306
 - using flexible and rigid endoscope 301–302

NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine 34

Near-infrared fluorescent (NIRF) imaging 278, 350, 394

Near-infrared light (NIR) 37–38

Needle dance 18, 20

Needle holders 12–13, 49–51

Needle introduction method 16–19

Negative-contrast (air) cystography 243

Negative-pressure test 323

Neoplasia 336

Neurosurgery, exoscopy in 433

Neuwave™ 70

NICO Myriad 436

NIRF imaging. *see* Near-infrared fluorescent (NIRF) imaging

Nodulectomy 222

Noncrushing forceps 46

Nondisposable trocar assemblies 54–55

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAIDs) medications 231

Nonsteroidal drugs 144

NOTES. *see* Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES)

No-touch technique 180–181

NSAIDs medications. *see* Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAIDs) medications

O

OA. *see* Open adrenalectomy (OA)

Obesity 100

Obscured visualization

- disease-related 114
- instrument-related 112–113
- operator-related 113–114

Obturator 52–53

OC. *see* Open cholecystectomy (OC)

Ohm's law 64

OLV, 411. *see* One-lung ventilation (OLV)

OM. *see* Operating microscopes (OM)

Omental adhesions 190

Omentalization 143

Omeprazole 158

One-lung anesthesia

- pathophysiology of 311

- hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction 311–312
- reexpansion, of lung 312–313
- ventilation 313–314

One-lung ventilation (OLV) 313, 315–316, 339, 357, 359–360, 371–372, 391, 405, 420

- double-lung ventilation to 323
- managing hypoxemia during 323–324
- methods 347

One-port technique 259–260

Open adrenalectomy (OA) 199, 200

Open cholecystectomy (OC) 186–187

Open cystotomy technique 241–242

Open laparoscopic entry 96–97

Open pneumothorax 339, 371

Open surgery 40–41, 216

- minimally invasive vs. 368–369

Open technique 329–330

Operating microscopes (OM) 429–431

Operating room (OR) 3

- integrated and intelligent 40, 41
- laparoscopic-assisted gastrointestinal surgery 129
- set-up and patient positioning 167, 264, 280–281
- thoracoscopic surgery 328–329

Operative laparoscopy 75

Operator-related laparoscopic surgery

- capnoperitoneum failure 111–112
- contraindications 106
- entry complications 109–111
- hemostasis failure 115–116
- obscured visualization 113–114
- patient trauma 117–118

Optical-access trocars 97

Optical entry 330

Optimal training program 8

Orchiectomy 267

Organ injury 197

Organizational problems, laparoscopic surgery 108–109

Ovariectomy (OVE) 74, 258–260

- H-NOTES 303
- hooks 49
- laparoscopic. *see* Laparoscopic ovariectomy (LapOVE)
- T-NOTES 304–306

Ovariohysterectomy (OHE) 260–261

- H-NOTES 303–304
- laparoscopic. *see* Laparoscopic ovariohysterectomy (LapOVH)
- T-NOTES 304, 306, 307

OVE. *see* Ovariectomy (OVE)

Oxygen Reserve index (ORi) 314

P

Pacemaker

- complications and prognosis 379–380

- operative requirements 377–380
- pathophysiology and clinical presentation 376
- patient selection 376–377
- postoperative care 380
- surgical approach 377
- surgical preparation 377, 378
- PACS. *see* Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS)
- Palpation probes 48
- Pancreas 214
 - complications and prognosis 224
 - diagnostic workup and imaging 216
 - patient preparation
 - patient positioning 217–218
 - portal type and position 218
 - surgical 217
 - working space creation 218–223
 - patient selection 216
 - postoperative care 224
 - prognostic factors 216–217
 - relevant pathophysiology 214–215
 - surgical anatomy 215–216
 - surgical technique
 - biopsies 221–222
 - challenges 224
 - instrumentation 220–221
 - lesions 222
- Pancreatic carcinomas 214
- Pancreatic duct anatomy 215
- Pancreatic pseudocysts 214
- Pantoprazole 158
- Parietal pleura 335
- Parrot jaw 50
- Partial pancreatectomy 222
- Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) 349
- Patient-related laparoscopic surgery
 - contraindications 106–107
 - entry complications 111
 - hemostasis failure 116
- Patient trauma 116–117
 - instrument-related 117
 - operator-related 117–118
- Pattern cut task 5
- PAV. *see* Phrenicoabdominal vein (PAV)
- PDA. *see* Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
- PDH. *see* Pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (PDH)
- Pediatric operating cystoscope 245, 246
- PEEP. *see* Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)
- Peg transfer task 5
- Percutaneous cutting needle biopsy 173
- Percutaneous cystolithotomy 244, 249, 250
- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG)
- Percutaneous intra-hepatic infusion 389
- Pericardectomy 348–349, 367–368, 395–396
 - complications and prognosis 374
 - diagnostic workup and imaging 368
 - in dorsal recumbency 370, 372–373
 - instrumentation 372
 - in lateral recumbency 371, 373
 - moderate carbon dioxide insufflation 372
 - one-lung ventilation 371–372
 - open pneumothorax 371
 - patient positioning 370
 - patient selection 368
 - pericardial effusion, etiology of 368
 - pericardial window vs. subphrenic pericardectomy 372
 - postoperative care 374–375
 - prognostic factors 368–369
 - surgical anatomy 368
 - surgical preparation 369–370
 - thoracic duct ligation and 373–374
 - tumor removal, port placements for 371
- Pericardiocardiaphragmatic ligament 336
- Pericardial effusion 368, 415
- Pericardial window procedure vs. subphrenic pericardectomy 368–369
- Pericardioscopic assessment 348
- Perioperative antibiotics 244
- Perioperative pneumothorax 377
- Peritoneal effusion 112
- Peritoneal tenting 93
- Peritoneopericardial diaphragmatic hernia (PPDH) 290, 291, 294–295
 - complications and prognosis 295–296
 - patient selection and preparation 294
 - postoperative care 295
- Persistent right aortic arch (PRAA) 349, 400, 406
- PET-CT. *see* Positron emission tomography CT (PET-CT)
- Phrenicoabdominal vein (PAV) 200, 202, 207
- Physical simulation models 4–6
- Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS) 40
- Pistol grip laparoscopic needle driver 13
- Pituitary-dependent hyperadrenocorticism (PDH) 434, 437
- Pituitary surgery 433–434
- Plain film radiography 157
- Plasma testosterone levels 271
- Pleura 335–336
 - biopsy 416
 - effusion 358
- Pneumoperitoneum 148, 218, 238
 - complications with 86–87
 - desufflation and obesity 100
 - gas insufflation 99–100
 - gasless laparoscopy 102
 - low pressure vs. high pressure 100

Pneumoperitoneum (*cont'd*)
 patient positioning 102–104
 port site metastasis 100
 pressure effects of 101–102
 warmed and humidified gases 100
 Pneumothorax 346
 Polyp resection 251–252
 Popliteal node lymphangiography 389
 Portal hypertension 108
 Port closure devices (PCD) 56
 Port site metastasis 100, 108
 Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) 88, 313–315
 Positive-pressure test 323
 Positron emission tomography CT (PET-CT) 216
 Positron emission tomography (PET) scan 416
 Postoperative care, feeding tube placement
 hospitalization time 139
 pain control 138
 prophylactic measures 138–139
 Post-operative dysphagia 159
 Postprandial regurgitation 401
 PPIs. *see* Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
 PRAA. *see* Persistent right aortic arch (PRAA)
 Pregnancy 108
 Previous abdominal surgery 107
 Progesterone-secreting adrenal tumors 201
 ProMis augmented reality 7
 Prophylactic perioperative antibiotics 148
 Propofol 313
 Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) 128, 158
 Proxisure 25
 Pulmonary ligament 336
 Pulmonary parenchyma 346
 Pulmonary retraction 340
 Pulse oximetry 88, 314
 Pyometra, laparoscopic ovariectomy for 261
 Pyothorax 358, 359

R

Relevant anatomy 126
 REM. *see* Return electrode monitoring (REM)
 Renal biopsy 226
 biopsy needle technique 229–230
 complications of 231
 cup biopsy technique 230–231
 indications for 226–227
 instrument placement 228–229
 patient preparation 228
 postoperative care 231
 preoperative considerations 227–228
 sample handling and submission 231
 Resection, instrumentation for 177–178
 Respiratory comorbidities 107

Respiratory function, anesthesia management 85–86
 Retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy (RLU),
 233–234. *see also* Transperitoneal laparoscopic
 ureteronephrectomy (TLU)
 Retroperitoneal lymph nodes 279
 Retroperitoneal surgical technique 99, 204, 209–210
 Return electrode monitoring (REM) 66
 Right-angle adaptor 79
 Right-angled forceps 190–191, 392, 403
 Right auricular mass resection
 challenges 384
 complications and prognosis 384
 diagnostic workup and imaging 381
 instrumentation 382
 patient selection 382
 postoperative care 384
 relevant pathophysiology 381
 surgical technique 382–384
 Right lateral laparoscopic flank approach 220–223
 Rigid endoscopes 32, 33
 RLU. *see* Retroperitoneal laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy
 (RLU)
 Robertshaw tubes 321, 322
 Robotic surgery simulation training 7–8
 Rosser technique 20–22

S

Sacral lymph nodes 283–284
 SAMIT. *see* Small Animal Minimally Invasive Treatment
 (SAMIT)
 Sarcomas 409
 Seal 52
 Selective bronchial intubation 347
 Self-directed training 9
 Self-righting needle holder 50
 Sentinel lymph node (SLN) 37
 excisional biopsy 421–423
 mapping 417, 277–278
 Septic peritonitis 107
 Serious games 9–10
 Seroma 333, 334
 Serum creatinine 234
 Sheaths 52
 Sher-I-Bronch tubes 321
 SHH. *see* Sliding hiatal hernia (SHH)
 Sick sinus syndrome 376
 Side-to-side approach 132
 Silbroncho tube 321–322
 SILS. *see* Single incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS)
 Single-action jaw mechanism 46
 Single incision laparoscopic surgery (SILS) 25, 73–74,
 76–77, 130, 131, 137, 141, 176, 177, 183, 205, 209,
 259–260

- Single-lumen bronchial intubation 323
 - Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) 216
 - Single-port access (SPA) 74
 - commercially available 75
 - gastropexy 152–153
 - Single-port adrenalectomy 200, 205
 - Single-port device (SPD) 395
 - Single-port laparoscopic-assisted gastropexy 148
 - Single-port surgery 73–74, 97–99
 - instrumentation 78
 - operative and advanced operative laparoscopy 75
 - optics 79
 - principles of 75–76
 - specifically manufactured devices for 76
 - triport system 77
 - veterinary laparoscopic surgery 74–75
 - wound retractor 77–78
 - Skin incision 110
 - Sliding hiatal hernia (SHH) 156
 - antireflux barrier 157–158
 - clinical presentation 157
 - conversion and complications 163
 - diagnostic imaging 157
 - medical management of 158–159
 - outcomes of 163–164
 - patient position and port positions 159–162
 - post-operative care 162–163
 - surgical management 159
 - Slip knots 23, 24
 - SLN. *see* Sentinel lymph node (SLN)
 - Small animal laparoscopy 108
 - Small Animal Minimally Invasive Treatment (SAMIT) 189
 - Single-port total laparoscopic splenectomy 170
 - Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy (SRS) 216
 - Sonicision 69
 - Sound wave energy 69
 - SP. *see* Subtotal pericardectomy (SP)
 - SPA. *see* Single-port access (SPA)
 - SPD. *see* Single-port device (SPD)
 - Species-specific models 7
 - Specimen retrieval bags 58–59
 - SPECT. *see* Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)
 - Spirometry 315
 - Splenic laceration 110
 - Spontaneous pneumothorax 358, 359
 - Spring-loaded safety shields 93
 - SPV. *see* Systolic pressure variation (SPV)
 - SSIs. *see* Surgical site infections (SSIs)
 - Staging laparoscopy. *see* Diagnostic laparoscopy
 - Standard endoscopic imaging systems 38
 - Standard surgical telescopes 33
 - Staple applicator 41
 - Stapled hepatectomy 180
 - State-of-the-art rigid telescopes 32
 - Stereoscopic vision 38
 - Straight-handled hook 49
 - Subphrenic pericardectomy 369
 - pericardial window procedure *vs.* 368–369
 - Subtotal pericardectomy (SP) 390
 - Subxiphoid port placement 330–331
 - Suction and irrigation devices 59–61
 - Surgeons' skills training
 - basic laparoscopic skills 3–4
 - minimally invasive surgery 3
 - self-directed training 9
 - simulation models 4
 - hybrid training models 7
 - life-like-high fidelity-training 8
 - motivation and feedback 9
 - opportunity to practice 9
 - optimal training program 8
 - physical task trainers 4–6
 - robotic-assisted surgery 7–8
 - tasks and goals 8–9
 - virtual reality simulation 6–7
 - video and serious games 9–10
 - Surgical instrumentation
 - design 45–46
 - forceps 46–48
 - laparoscopy packs 51
 - morcellators 62–63
 - needle holders and suturing devices 49–51
 - scissors 48
 - specimen retrieval bags 58–59
 - suction and irrigation devices 59–61
 - tissue retractors 48–49
 - trocar and cannula (*see* Trocar and cannula)
 - wound protector and retractor devices 60–62
 - Surgical instruments 45
 - Surgical site infections (SSIs) 413
 - Surgical staplers 191
 - Survey radiography 243
 - Sustained-release bupivacaine formulation 87
 - Suture assist devices 51
 - Suture needles 14
 - Suturing devices 49–51
 - Systolic pressure variation (SPV) 315
- T**
- TA. *see* Thoracoabdominal (TA)
 - TAP block. *see* Transversus abdominis plane block (TAP block)
 - TDL. *see* Thoracic duct ligation (TDL)

- TECA. *see* Total ear canal ablation (TECA)
- Telescopes 32–34
- Ternamian EndoTIP stainless steel reusable cannula 54
- Ternamian visual (TV) entry 97, 98
- Thoracic duct ligation (TDL) 350, 373–374, 390–394, 397
- Thoracic inlet approach 332
- Thoracic insufflation in small patients 315
- Thoracoabdominal (TA) 143, 364
- Thoracoports cannulas 55
- Thoroscopic-assisted lung lobectomy approach 362
- Thoroscopic mediastinal mass resection
- patient preparation 410–411
 - patient selection 409–410
 - postoperative care, complications and prognosis 412–413
 - preoperative diagnostics 408, 409
 - surgical anatomy 407–408
 - surgical technique 411–412
- Thoroscopic pericardectomy. *see* Pericardectomy
- Thoroscopic surgery
- complications of 333–334
 - instrument portals, placement of 332–333
 - operating room 328–329
 - patient positioning 329
 - port types, placement and position 330
 - intercostal port 331–332
 - subxiphoid port 330–331
 - thoracic inlet approach 332
 - thoracic access techniques
 - open technique 329–330
 - optical entry 330
 - veress needle technique 330
- Thoracoscopy
- diagnostic (*see* Diagnostic thoracoscopy)
 - video-assisted thoracic surgery (*see* Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS))
- Threaded cannula 249
- 3D HD view 38
- Three-port technique 260–261
- Three-view radiographs 357
- Thymoma 409
- Ti-Knot Device 25
- Tissue fusion technology 67–69
- Tissue retractors 48–49
- TLS. *see* Total laparoscopic splenectomy (TLS)
- TLU. *see* Transperitoneal laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy (TLU)
- TNM stage. *see* Tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) stage
- “To Err Is Human,” 3
- Total ear canal ablation (TECA) 432
- Total laparoscopic splenectomy (TLS) 165–166
- complications and prognosis 170–171
 - patient preparation 167–168
 - patient selection 167
 - postoperative care 171
 - preoperative workup/diagnostic imaging 166–167
 - prognostic factors 167
 - surgical anatomy 166
 - surgical techniques
 - hand-assisted laparoscopic splenectomy 170
 - instrumentation 168–169
 - multiple-port 169–170
 - single-port 170
- Tracheobronchial dimensions 316
- Tracheobronchial lymph node excisional biopsy 421
- Transabdominal needle introduction 16, 17
- Transdiaphragmatic paraxiphoid approach 382
- Transdiaphragmatic subxiphoid approach 360
- Transdiaphragmatic thoracotomy 377
- Transesophageal echocardiography 87
- Transluminal NOTES (T-NOTES)
- complications and considerations for 306
 - ovariectomy 304–306
 - ovariohysterectomy 304, 306, 307
 - transvaginal 302
 - surgical techniques by 304–306
- Transperitoneal laparoscopic ureteronephrectomy (TLU) 233–234
- complications and prognosis 238–239
 - instrumentation for 236–237
 - patient preparation 235–236
 - patient selection 234–235
 - postoperative care 239
 - preoperative diagnostic evaluation 234
 - surgical anatomy 234
 - surgical technique 237–239
- Transperitoneal laparoscopy 99
- Transperitoneal surgical technique 206–209
- Transurethral cystoscopy 247–248
- for bladder mass biopsy 251–252
- Transurethral resection (TUR) 251–252
- Transversus abdominis plane block (TAP block) 87
- Traumatic entry techniques 113
- Trendelenburg position 85, 86, 103, 104, 128
- Triport System 77
- Tri-staple™ technology 71
- Trocar and cannula 52, 93, 402–403
- assemblies 54–55, 149, 330, 411
 - assembly-related complications 55
 - placement 16, 53
- Trocar-related injuries 109
- TT endoscopic positioner 129
- Tumor, node, metastasis (TNM) stage 416
- TUR. *see* Transurethral resection (TUR)
- Two-cannula technique 270
- Two-port technique 258–259

U

- UCCR. *see* Urine corticoid:creatinine ratio (UCCR)
- Ultrasonic dissector 69–70
- Ultrasonography 216
- Unidirectional barbed suture 17
- Univent and Fuji uniblockers 318–319
- Urine corticoid:creatinine ratio (UCCR) 201
- Urogenital surgery, exoscopy in 432
- Urolithiasis 241
- bladder tumor biopsy and polyp resection 251–252
 - complications and prognosis 250–251
 - diagnostic workup and imaging 243
 - pathophysiology, in dogs and cats 242
 - patient and technique selection 244
 - postoperative care 251
 - surgical anatomy 242–243
 - surgical management of 241
 - surgical preparation 244, 245
 - surgical techniques
 - equipment 245–247
 - laparoscopic-assisted cystotomy 247–249
 - percutaneous cystolithotomy 249, 250
 - portal position and working space creation 246, 247
 - transurethral cystoscopy 247–248
 - veterinary surgical management of 241–242

V

- VALS program. *see* Veterinary Assessment of Laparoscopic Skills (VALS) program
- VALT laboratory. *see* Veterinary Applied Laparoscopic Training (VALT) laboratory
- Vascular injury 55
- Vascular ring anomaly treatment 400
- conversion 406
 - diagnosis and imaging 401–402
 - intraoperative complications 405–406
 - patient evaluation and preparation 402
 - patient selection 400–401
 - postoperative care 406
 - surgical technique 402–405
- VATS. *see* Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS)
- VBO. *see* Ventral bulla osteotomy (VBO)
- Vehicular trauma 290
- Venous hemorrhage 180
- Ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) 360
- Ventilator 315, 323
- Ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI) 313
- Ventral bulla osteotomy (VBO) 432
- Ventral laparoscopic approach 218
- in dorsal recumbency 218–220
- Ventral slot decompression 433
- Ventral thoracic lymphatic center 417
- Veress needle (VN) 109
- entrance location 94–95
 - entry technique 97
 - to establish Pneumoperitoneum 93–94
 - holding and manipulating 94
 - placement of 95
 - technique 53, 330
- Vessel injuries 55
- Vessel-sealing device (VSD) 67–69, 169, 222, 237, 269, 270, 333, 360, 372–374, 392
- Veterinary Applied Laparoscopic Training (VALT) laboratory 4, 7, 8, 9, 34
- Veterinary Assessment of Laparoscopic Skills (VALS) program 4–6, 8, 34
- Veterinary laparoscopic surgery 74–75
- Veterinary medicine
 - renal biopsies 227
 - and surgery 431
- Veterinary single-port surgery 79
- Veterinary surgical management, of urolithiasis 241–242
- VFSS. *see* Video fluoroscopic swallow studies (VFSS)
- Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) 335–338, 343, 345, 390, 391, 395, 413, 415
- antimicrobial prophylaxis 346
 - complications
 - pericardectomy 348–349
 - port placement 347–348
 - pulmonary injury 350–351
 - vascular structures 349–350
 - exposure and working space 346–347
 - lung lobectomy 350
 - lymphadenectomy (*see* Lymphatic staging)
 - patient preparation and conversion 346
 - postoperative surveillance 351
 - preoperative assessment 345–346
 - thymectomy 349
- Video camera system 36–39
- Video carts 40
- Videoendoscopic oncologic surgery 38
- Video fluoroscopic swallow studies (VFSS) 157, 163
- Video gaming 9
- VILI. *see* Ventilator-induced lung injury (VILI)
- Virtual Digital Defogging technology 114
- Virtual reality (VR) simulation 6–7
- Visceral injuries 55
- Visceral pleura 336
- VisiPort optical trocar 97
- Visual inspection 323
- VITOM™ 429–433
- VivaSight endotracheal tubes 319–320
- V-loc™ 15–16, 25, 152
- VN. *see* Veress needle (VN)
- Volutrauma 313

V/Q. *see* Ventilation/perfusion (V/Q)

VSD, 378. *see* Vessel-sealing device (VSD)

W

Warmed gas 100

Weston knot tying 23, 24

World Health Organization Surgical Safety

Checklist 351

Wound protector and retractor devices 60–62

Wound retraction device (WRD) 166, 169, 362, 364

Wound retractor, single-port surgery 77–78

WRD. *see* Wound retraction device (WRD)

X

Xenon light sources 34–35

Z

Zero-degree laparoscope 97

