

Laparoscopic desexing – surgery overview

What is laparoscopic desexing?

Laparoscopic desexing involves the removal of the ovaries through a very small incision using minimally invasive surgery (MIS). These techniques are often referred to as keyhole surgery. MIS offers many benefits over traditional desexing and is considered to be the gold standard in desexing surgeries.

How is it performed?

Once the tiny surgical incision is made, the abdomen is filled with carbon dioxide allowing for better visualisation in the abdomen. A camera is inserted into the abdomen through the small incision and instruments are guided through the scope in order to remove the ovaries.

What are the benefits?

- Small incisions – minimal soft tissue disruption
- Reduced blood loss – quicker recovery
- Reduced pain and less need for pain control
- Short operative time – less overall anaesthetic
- Less wound complications – requires less aftercare
- Less need for confinement – patients require 48 hrs rest and then can return to some level of exercise
- Rapid return to function

What are the risks of surgery?

All surgery carries a risk of complications. It is important that you understand these risks.

Surgical risks include:

- Risks associated with general anaesthesia
- Complications during surgery which require conversion to an open procedure
- Subcutaneous gas accumulation
- Infection

What aftercare is required?

Patients require no additional care as compared to traditional desexing

- 48 hours rest
- 10 days limited activity
- E collar for 5–7 days

[A more detailed aftercare plan will be supplied on patient discharge.](#)