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Laparoscopic testicular artery saving varicocele: Is it safe for adolescent Varicocele

Mohamed Mahmoud Shalaby and El-saied Mohamed Ghalwash
Tanta University, Egypt

Background: Varicocele is generally considered the most common correctable cause of male infertility. Testicular disproportion is considered to be the most important sign of testicular damage in absence of the possibility to do routine semen analysis in an adolescent.

Aim: The aim of our work is to evaluate the feasibility, recurrence rate and postoperative complications of laparoscopic varicocele with preservation of the testicular artery in adolescents.

Patient and Methods: Our prospective clinical study was done between May 2016 and May 2017 at pediatric surgery unit, general surgery department, Tanta University Hospital. The study included twenty patients presented with symptomatic varicocele. Then, laparoscopic varicocele with preservation of the testicular artery was done for all cases. Operation time, the success rate, the incidence of complications, the length of the hospital stay, conversion and data of follow up were recorded.

Results: Total operation time ranged between 10 and 40 minutes. There was testicular catch-up growth in 5 cases and we had no testicular atrophy in the other cases recurrence occurred in 2 cases in the period of follow up (6 months).

Conclusions: Laparoscopic approach had advantages of minimal surgical trauma, lower morbidity and time sparing, faster recovery, better microscopic dissection with preservation of the spermatic ar.

mohamedmshalaby@gmail.com