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A Simple and Secure Method to Fix Laparoscopic Trocarts in Children

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ABSTRACT

We introduce a simple method of fixing trocarts to the abdominal wall in children. Before anchoring the trocar, a piece of Tegaderm™ polyurethane adhesive (3M Healthcare, St. Paul, Minnesota) is attached to the trocar. A silk stitch is anchored to neighboring skin, and then transfixed over the shaft of the trocar through the adhesive. Both inward and outward movement of the trocar can be restrained. This method is simple, fast, secure, and can be applied to trocars of any size.

INTRODUCTION

COMMON METHODS OF FIXING TROCARS onto the abdominal wall in children during a laparoscopic procedure are either insecure or clumsy. We present a method of trocar fixation during laparoscopic procedures in pediatric patients that is fast, simple, secure, and applicable to trocars of all sizes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After a trocar penetrates the abdominal wall of the patient, its shaft is dried and then sandwiched by a piece of Tegaderm™ polyurethane dressing (3M Healthcare, St. Paul, Minnesota). The two adhesive-free edges of the dressing stick together. The trocar is then transfixed obliquely with a 2-0 silk suture which pierces through the adhesive-free edge a few millimeters above skin level, and is then anchored to the neighboring skin (Figs. 1, 2).

DISCUSSION

Fixation of trocarts in laparoscopic procedures is of utmost importance. A dislodged trocar can lead to air leakage, and inwardly displaced trocarts jam the jaws of instruments. Therefore any movement of trocars must be restricted. This is more important in pediatric patients, given their thin abdominal walls and the limited peritoneal space.

Different methods of trocar fixation, including tying, intracorporeal button, and adhesive tape have been reported.1–3 However, tying can only limit the outward dislodgement of trocarts; the intracorporeal button needs specially prepared devices; and handling adhesive tape with a gloved hand can be clumsy. The adhesive also leaves glue on the surface of the trocar which is difficult to clean.

Our method of trocar fixation carries several advantages. It is simple and fast, and suitable for trocars of all sizes. It saves time, especially when several trocarts need to be fixed in a procedure. It only requires simple and readily available materials, and can be applied as an adjunct to supplement anchorage whenever necessary. Al-
though it is simple, it is effective in avoiding both the inward and outward movement of trocars.

Tegaderm is especially suitable for this. It is a thin polyurethane film with an acrylic adhesive surface that sticks to both metal and plastic surfaces, and a non-slippery surface allowing suture tying securely and with ease. Tying with suture pierced through the adhesive gives extra strength. The dressing does not leave any glue on the instrument surface so cleansing is easy.

This is an easy and secure method for fixing the laparoscopic trocar in children.

REFERENCES


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