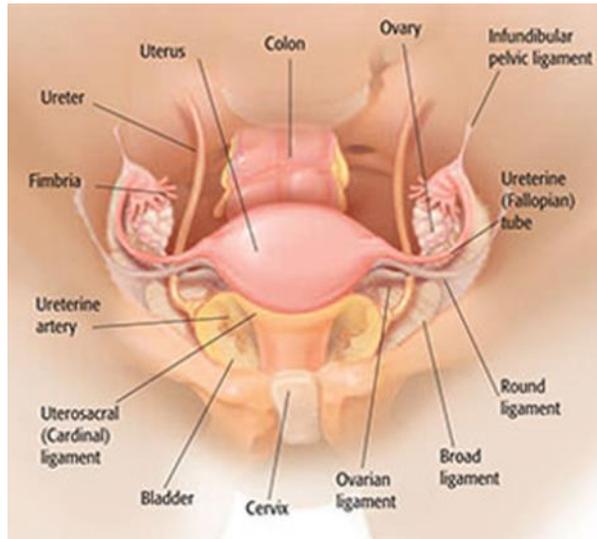


# HYSTERECTOMY

A hysterectomy involves the surgical removal of a woman's uterus. Sometimes, the fallopian tubes and ovaries are removed at the same time.



A hysterectomy is performed for a variety of reasons, including cancer of the uterus, tubes and ovaries, endometriosis, excessive bleeding which doesn't respond to medical therapy, severe persistent pelvic pain, prolapsed uterus, or relaxation of the uterus.

There is more than one method of removing the uterus, and in some cases it may be possible to carry out the surgery without leaving an external scar.

# WAYS TO PERFORM A HYSTERECTOMY

## 1. Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy (TLH)

In TLH, The uterus is removed entirely through the Laparoscope. The ligaments of the Uterus are released from above. The Bladder separated and the vagina open. The uterus is removed usually by cutting into bits. The vagina is closed.



## 2. Lap Assisted Vaginal Hysterectomy (LAVH)

In LAVH, the ligaments of the uterus are cut from above including sometimes the uterine vessels. The uterosacral ligaments are released from below. The uterus is delivered from below and the vagina is sutured using absorbable suture material.

## 3. Vaginal Hysterectomy (VH)

The simplest form of Hysterectomy with the least morbidity is Vaginal Hysterectomy. This can be done under Regional Anaesthesia (An injection in the back which makes you numb waist downwards). There is no need for General Anaesthesia. The recovery is very quick as the abdomen is not penetrated. Also the vaginal opening is a natural one facilitating easy removal of even huge uteri.

## 4. Abdominal/Open Hysterectomy

In Abdominal Hysterectomy, the abdomen is opened by a cut on the tummy. The incision may be horizontal along your bikini line or vertical from your navel (belly button) to your bikini line. The uterus is removed with or without removal of the tubes and ovaries. It may be advisable to do abdominal hysterectomy for treatment of cancers, very large cysts in ovaries, very large uterus, and significant pelvic adhesions (usually occurring after previous surgeries on the tummy).

