



DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE?

# Is “Laparoscopy”, “Celioscopy”, “Peritoneoscopy” or “Culdoscopy” by any other name still “Ventreoscopy”?

- Ventroscopy- the first name coined by Dimitri Von Ott in 1901 for transvaginal inspection of the peritoneal cavity
- Celioscopy – Georg Kelling’s term for examination of the “Coelomic” cavity, the Greek term for the main body cavity in most animals positioned inside encompassing the digestive tract and other internal organs.
- Laparoscopy- endoscope inserted through an incision in the abdominal wall in order to examine the abdominal organs/perform surgery
  - Lapara- “the soft parts of the body between the rib margins and hips”
  - Skopein- “to see, view or examine”
- Culdoscopy – Popularized by Decker in 1944, the endoscopic procedure for examination of the pelvic viscera was performed with introduction of the scope through the posterior vaginal wall with patient in knee chest position.

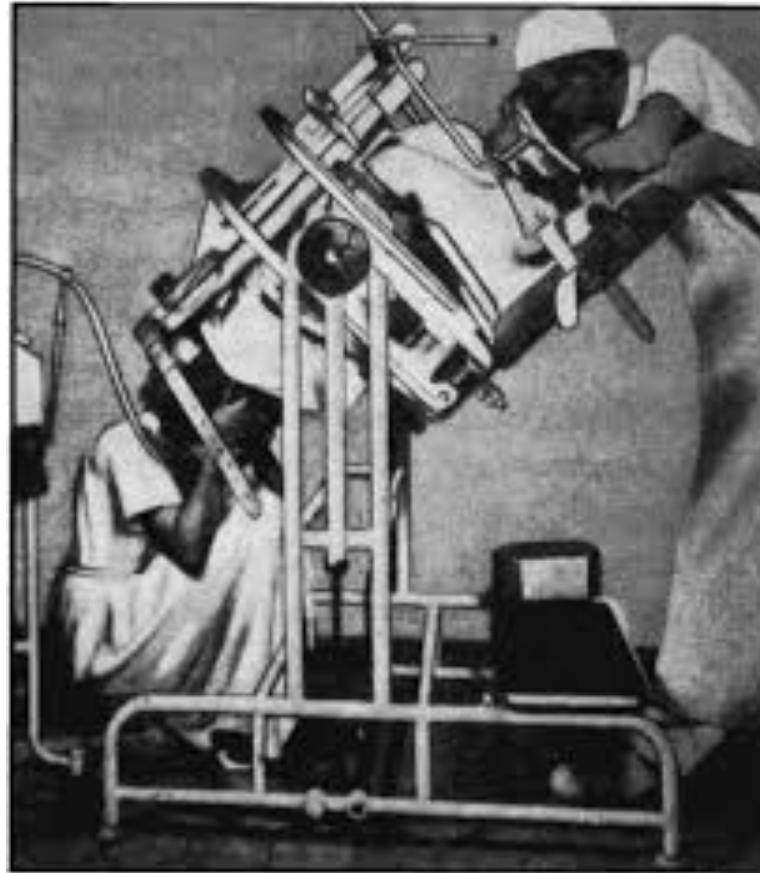
# HISTORY OF LAPAROSCOPY

- 1901 Von Ott – first inspection of the abdominal Cavity (of a pregnant woman)/vaginally
- 1902, Georg Kelling from Dresden, Germany performed the first laparoscopic surgery on dogs. He coined the procedure “Coelioscopy”- examination of the peritoneal cavity
- 1910, Hans Christian Jacobaeus performed the first laparoscopy on humans in Sweden
- 1936 first tubal sterilization by electrocautery
- 1937 First diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy
- 1938- a spring loaded needle introduced for safe admission of small amount of gas or air into the abdomen.
- From 1950-1970 Culdoscopy replaced laparoscopy in the US
- 1958- Fragenheim in Germany- dissatisfied with culdoscopy- constructed Co2 insufflation and “cold light”. Recognized for the resurgence of abdominal laparoscopy in Europe.
- 1959- first video laparoscopy
- 1961 in France, Dr. R. Palmer retrieved oocytes laparoscopically and described the Palmer Point for port introduction
- 1960-70 in Germany Dr. Semm invented his controlled insufflation, thermoregulator for electrocautery, uterine manipulator with tubal perfusion instrument and devices for endoscopic knot tying with development of laparoscopic instruments and proceeded to ovarian cystectomy, myomectomy and LAVH
- 1982 Semm performed the first laparoscopic appendectomy
- 1986- the video computer chip allowed the projection of the internal organs onto a TV screen.
- 1985 Nezhat figures out how to stand upright with video camera for the OR and fights the fight with history- presents the surgery to AFS
- 1987 first laparoscopic cholecystectomy by a French physician Mouret. (1988 in the US)
- 1990 the automatic clip applicator allowed 20 clips to be placed instead of one at a time
- Robot Assistance/Single incision Laparoscopy/ Natural orifice transluminal endoscopy

# VonOtt 1901 - First Intra-abdominal evaluation- called in “Ventroscopy”



Culdoscopy Popularized in the US in 1944 by Decker  
Patient in Knee Chest Positioned  
Required no General Anesthesia or Insufflation.





# “Leaning In” was Difficult



# Pivotal Technologic Advances

- Pyramidal trocars for port introduction, the Veress needle and wider angle lenses than cystoscopes were developed between 1920 and 1930.
- Fiberoptics, automatic insufflators and electronically controlled thermo-coagulators were being perfected by in the 1940s.
- Video Laparoscopy
- Robot Assisted Laparoscopy
- SILS (Single Incision Laparoscopy)
- NOTES (Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopy)

# Why Did US Transition to Laparoscopy in the USA Lag?

## How to Prevent Problems in Haiti

- Complications
- Long Learning Curves
- Long OR Times
- Cost of Disposable Instruments