

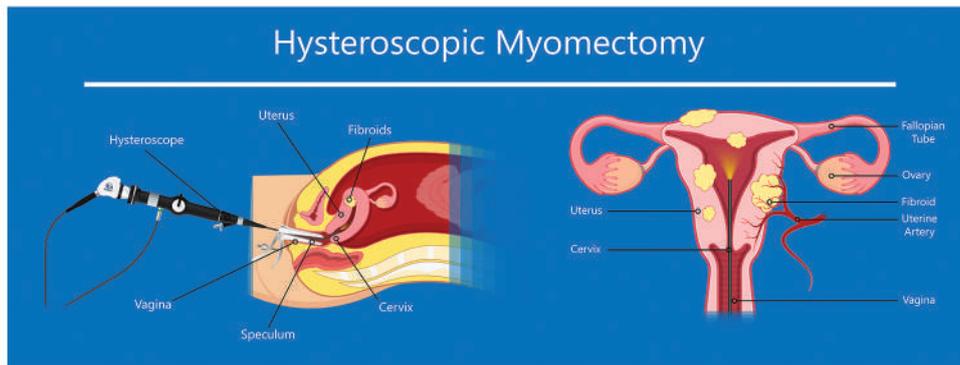
Myomectomy

Myomectomy is surgery that removes fibroids while preserving the uterus. Myomectomy can reduce bleeding and symptoms. Myomectomy may be performed using minimally invasive procedure or open surgery (laparotomy). A minimally invasive procedure usually has a faster recovery time compared to open surgery, the surgeon may use a drug (Vasopressin) to reduce bleeding of the operative site. Other drugs may be administered to reduce the risk of excessive bleeding.

Hysteroscopic Myomectomy

Hysteroscopy is a procedure to examine and treat the inside of the uterus. No abdominal incisions are needed. This procedure can remove submucosal fibroids and pedunculated fibroids within the uterine cavity. Prior to the procedure, your gynaecologist may prescribe a medication to help soften the cervix. To perform the procedure, the gynaecologist passes a thin telescope called a resectoscope via the vagina and through the cervical canal. A resectoscope has a built-in wire loop that carries an electrical current. The inside of the uterus is expanded with liquid (such as glycine or saline) or carbon dioxide gas to improve the view of fibroids.

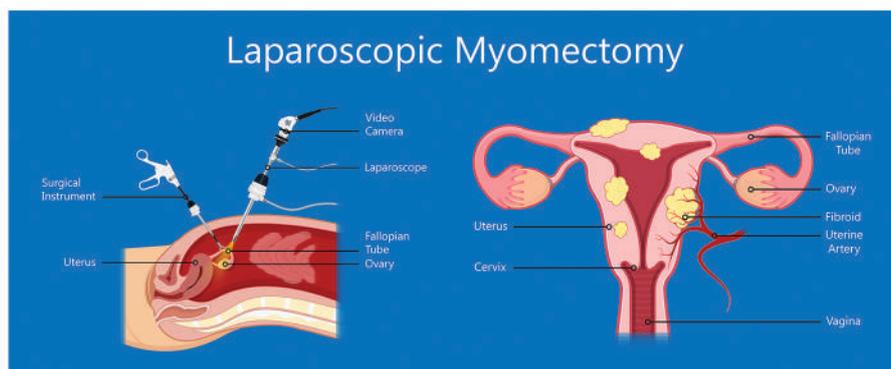
The wire loop is placed around each fibroid. An electrical current is passed through the wire, which cuts the fibroid from the uterine wall and stops most bleeding. The patient education pamphlet “Hysteroscopy - a guide for women” contains more detailed information about hysteroscopy and is available from your gynaecologist.



Laparoscopic Myomectomy

Laparoscopy is minimally invasive surgery. Laparoscopic myomectomy can remove pedunculated fibroids and subserosal fibromas from the outside of the uterus, as shown in the illustration. Laparoscopy may not be suitable for all kind of fibroids. A thin telescope (Laparoscope) is inserted through an incision near the patient’s navel: Surgical instruments are inserted through additional small incisions in the abdomen. The gynaecologist may perform the surgery with the aid of a robot. The patient education pamphlet “Laparoscopy - a guide for women” contains more detailed information about laparoscopic techniques and is available from your gynaecologist.

Morcellation: To facilitate easy removal from the abdomen, a large fibroid may need to be cut into smaller pieces (morcellated) and extracted. Morcellation can be undertaken with a scalpel or scissors, or using a powered mechanical instrument called a morcellator.



Abdominal Myomectomy

Abdominal myomectomy, performed as open surgery (Laparotomy) is used to remove fibroids that are large ,numerous or deep within the uterine wall.

