A seven-step surgical strategy for robotic splenectomy

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Isolated splenic metastases are rare in gynecologic cancer but may occur due to recurrent uterine or ovarian cancer. Our objective in this video is to demonstrate the feasibility of robotic-assisted splenectomy for recurrent gynecologic cancer. We examined a case of isolated splenic metastasis successfully excised with robotic-assisted surgery.

Our video demonstrates the seven steps of robotic splenectomy: (1) correct positioning and port placement; (2) splenic flexure mobilization; (3) splenocolic ligament detachment; (4) dissection of the splenic hilum; (5) splenic vessel division; (6) transection of lateral attachments; and (7) removal of the spleen (Video 1). Our patient is a 52-year-old with a history of stage IIIa endometrial carcinoma status post-robotic total laparoscopic hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, and cytoreductive surgery who presented 16 months after completion of adjuvant chemotherapy with evidence of parenchymal splenic metastasis. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography was remarkable for a 1.2 cm splenic lesion concerning for malignancy. She underwent a robotic-assisted splenectomy with operative time of 60 min and blood loss of 100 mL. Pathology favored recurrent endometrial adenocarcinoma. She was discharged on postoperative day 1.

Robotic splenectomy for isolated metastasis of gynecologic malignancy is feasible and safe. The enhanced optical quality and dexterity of the robotic system allowed for ideal management with minimal blood loss and improved patient post-operative recovery.

Correction notice Since the online publication of this article, the authors have noticed that the twitter handle for Payam Katebi Kashi is missing. This twitter handle has now been added.

Twitter Payam Katebi Kashi @PayamKashiMD

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REFERENCES
Video 1  Robotic-assisted splenectomy for recurrent gynecologic cancer.