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นาย ทวีสิน ต้านประยูร



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A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF LAPAROSCOPIC
CHOLECYSTECTOMY USING ABDOMINAL WALL LIFTING TECHNIQUE
OR TENSION PNEUMOPERITONEUM IN THE TREATMENT OF
GALLSTONES.

Mr. Taveesin Tanprayoon

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Title : A randomized controlled trial of laparoscopic cholecystectomy using abdominal wall lifting technique or tension pneumoperitoneum in the treatment of gallstones.

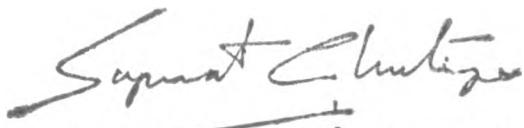
By : Taveesin Tanprayoon

Program : Health Development

Thesis Advisor : Assoc.Prof. Sompop Limpongsanurak

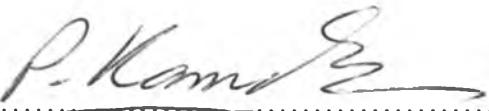
Thesis Co-adviser : Piyalumporn Hawanond

Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree.

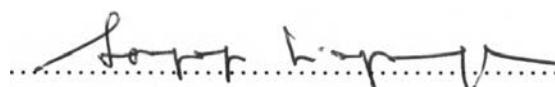


..... Dean of Graduate School
(Prof. Supawat-Chutivongse, M.D.)

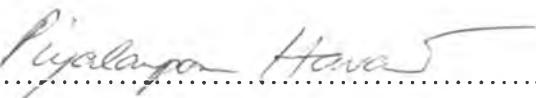
Thesis Committee:



..... Chairman
(Prof. Pirom Kamol-ratanakul, M.D., M.Sc.)



..... Thesis advisor
(Assoc. Prof. Sompop Limpongsanurak, M.D.)



..... Thesis Co-advisor
(Piyalumporn Hawanond, M.Sc. (Bios.))



..... Member
(Montchai Chalaprawat, M.D., M.Sc.)

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KEY WORD LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY/ ABDOMINAL WALL LIFTING/ GASLESS

LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY. TAVEESIN TANPRAYOON: A RANDOMIZED
CONTROLLED TRIAL OF LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY USING ABDOMINAL
WALL LIFING TECHNIQUE OR TENSION PNEUMOPERITONEUM IN THE TREATMENT
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ADVISOR : PIYALAMPORN HAWANOND, M. Sc. (Bios). 60 pp. ISBN 974-331-099-1

Objective: To compare the results of laparoscopic cholecystectomy using either abdominal wall lifting technique or tension pneumoperitoneum.

Design: A randomized controlled clinical trial.

Setting: A university hospital

Patients: Eighty-four patients with gallstone, who passed the eligibility criteria, were randomly allocated to either abdominal wall lifting or tension pneumoperitoneum group.

Outcome Measurements: Success rate, complication rate including cardiac arrhythmia, postoperative pain and costs in patient's and provider's perspectives were evaluated.

Main Results: Baseline characteristics of the 2 groups were comparable in age sex, associated diseases and history of previous cholecystitis. The clinical results were:

1. The success rate in tension pneumoperitoneum with CO₂ group (TPC) was 95.2 per cent and abdominal wall lifting group (AWL) was 66.7 percent ($p=0.001$).
2. Operative time in TPC and AWL group was 64.6 ± 24.1 and 104.0 ± 32.2 minute, respectively, ($p < 0.001$)
3. Complication rate was equal in both groups (4.8 percent)
4. Cardiac arrhythmia occurred equally in both groups (9.6 percent)
5. There was no statistically significant difference in the pain score between the two groups.
6. Costs per successful case in TPC group were less than AWL group in both patient's and provider's perspective.

Conclusion: Tension pneumoperitoneum technique gave better clinical benefits (success rate and operative time) than abdominal wall lifting technique in laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The adverse effects of tension pneumoperitoneum were not higher than the abdominal wall-lifting group.

ภาควิชา HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต T. Tanprayoon

สาขาวิชา HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา S. Jitlarp

ปีการศึกษา 2539

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม P. Yialamporn Hawanond



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