

Editorial Note on Endoscopic Surgery

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Description

An endoscopy is a process in which doctors use specialized instruments to sight and operate on the internal organs of the body. It permits surgeons to see the problems within our body without making large cuts. In this process the surgeon inserts an endoscope through a small cut or an opening in the body such as the mouth or anus. An endoscope is a flexible tube with an attached camera that allows the doctor to see the organ. Doctor can use forceps and scissors on the endoscope to operate or eradicate tissue for biopsy.

Endoscopes are slightly invasive and can be inserted into the openings of the body such as the mouth or anus. On the other hand, they can be inserted into small incisions, for example, in the knee or abdomen. Surgery completed through a lesser incision and helped with specific tools like endoscope, is named keyhole surgery. Because modern endoscopy has comparatively few risks, brings detailed images, and is fast to carry out, it has confirmed remarkably beneficial in many areas of drug. Nowadays, tens of millions trusted source of endoscopies are carried out each year.

Tools

1. Flexible forceps: These tong-like tools take a tissue sample.
2. Biopsy forceps: These remove a tissue sample or a suspicious growth.
3. Cytology brushes: These take cell samples.
4. Suture removal forceps: These remove stitches inside the body.

New endoscopic techniques include

Virtual endoscopy: Unlike a typical endoscopy, the doctor doesn't insert an endoscope into the body. These tests involve Computed Tomography (CT) scans of tinny segments of the body. A computer combines these images to make a more prominent view.

Virtual colonoscopy: This procedure looks at the inside of the colon. People having this test still essential to follow the equal bowel-cleansing preparations. They will also need a standard colonoscopy if polyps are found.

Virtual bronchoscopy: This procedure looks at the inside of the lungs.

Capsule endoscopy: A patient swallows a little, vitamin-sized capsule with a camera. The camera takes pictures of the inside of the esophagus, abdomen, and small intestine. A device that you wear for approximately for about 8 hours records the pictures. Then, the doctor reviews them.

Conclusion

Endoscopies are quick and relatively safe procedures. The first endoscope was designed in 1806. The main reasons for endoscopy are investigation, confirmation, and treatment. Endoscopy can be used to remove tumors or polyps from the alimentary canal. The new techniques help to make endoscopy more comfortable for people. They also make it easier for doctors to diagnose diseases.

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