
Gastroenterological Surgery-Short Communication

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The gastroenterology is the branch of medicine focused on the digestive system and its disorders. The physicians practicing in this field are called gastroenterologists.

The gastrointestinal surgery is a treatment for diseases of the parts of the body that are involved in the digestion. This includes the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and rectum. It also includes the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. The surgery is used to remove a cancerous or noncancerous growth or damaged part of the body, such as the intestine. It may also be used to repair a problem like a hernia (a hole or weak spot in the wall of the abdomen). The minor surgical procedures are used to screen and diagnose problems of the digestive system.

There are few gastrointestinal conditions that may be treated with surgery. They are as follows:

Appendicitis: When the appendix becomes infected and inflamed, it may be removed (appendectomy).

Colon cancer and other gastrointestinal cancers: Surgery is done to remove cancerous tumors in the digestive system and parts of the digestive system that have cancer. For example, a surgeon may remove a tumor as well as part of the pancreas, liver, or intestine with cancer.

Diverticular disease: A diverticulum is a small pouch or pocket in the colon (large intestine). Researchers are not sure why these develop. Sometimes they can become inflamed and cause pain (diverticulitis). This is often managed without surgery. If someone has a lot

of diverticula that often become inflamed, the doctor may recommend bowel resection surgery to remove that part of the intestine.

Gallbladder disease: When there is a problem with the gallbladder – usually gallstones – the gallbladder can be removed. Surgery to remove the gallbladder is also called a cholecystectomy.

Risk & Side Effects:

There may be few risk factors or side effects which usually occur due to the surgery. The effects may be mild or moderate or severe. Few of these risk factors are Infection, Pain, Bleeding and blood clots, Damage to another body part, Reaction to anaesthesia.

Benefits:

There are some benefits which are involved in this surgery but mostly the benefits are more compared to the risk factor. During surgery the removal of a tumor or a diseased body part or to repair a damage in the body can always be lifesaving. The surgery can also improve the quality of life for someone who has not benefited from other treatments, like medicine or diet changes. Colonoscopy is a minor surgical procedure with big benefits: it can catch colon cancer early enough to cure it. It's important to get the recommended colon cancer screening.

Administration:

The surgery is mostly done by cutting into the body with a scalpel (a small knife) and other tools. Some surgery is done with a scope-a thin tube with a camera and small surgery tools-to remove growths in the colon.

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