## AIM

Uncontained versus contained power morcellation: comparing perioperative outcome.

## **MATERIALS**

Women undergoing laparoscopic myomectomy who required morcellation of uterine tissue for specimen extraction were included in our study. Any patients with a comorbidity, like severe obesity (BMI>40), undergoing a simultaneous second surgery or with size of fibroid more than 28 weeks were not included in our study.

#### **METHODS:**

We compared intraoperative and postoperative outcomes in women who underwent power morcellation with and without a bag. The technique for in-bag morcellation required placement of the fibroid specimen into a large containment bag, placed within the abdominal cavity. The bag was then insufflated within the peritoneal cavity, and a power morcellator was used to remove the specimen from inside the bag. All parameters to be analysed were noted.

## **RESULTS:**

We had a total of 146 patients. Of this, we had 39 patients who underwent surgery with morcellation of uterine tissue inside a bag. Prospective data collected from 39 patients, was compared with retrospective data collected from the immediately preceding 107 patients who had uncontained (no bag used) power morcellation. The demographics in the 2 groups were comparable. The average morcellation time and total operating time was comparable in the 2 groups, with no statistical difference in the two groups. There were no intraoperative complications in both the groups. The estimated blood loss, fibroid specimen weight, length of hospital stay, and perioperative complication rate did not vary between the 2 groups. There was a case of leiomyosarcoma in the in bag morcellation group. There was no case of bag rupture/need for laparotomy.

# **CONCLUSION:**

Contained morcellation is a safe and feasible procedure, with a slight learning curve. However, once the technique is mastered, the time taken to insuffulate the bag becomes minimal. It can potentially provide protection against tissue dissemination, and possibly, recurrence and malignancy.