

Preventive Uterine Artery Occlusion

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We present the case of a patient with a 7-centimeter posterior isthmic myoma.

The patient lay in the gynecological position. We accessed the abdominal cavity using the OptiView™ technique in the periumbilical area. We used a 30-degree camera and introduced three accessory trocars: two 5 mm trocars in the left and right iliac fossae and one 10 mm trocar in the hypogastrium.

We began by performing the pexy of the left ovary with a 3-0 nylon straight needle to obtain a better view of the posterior side of the broad ligament.

The left ureter can be observed translucently, medial to the infundibulopelvic ligament.

We performed the opening of the parietal peritoneum between the infundibulopelvic ligament and the ureter using traction and counter-traction maneuvers, along with monopolar energy.

Once we entered the retroperitoneal space, we observed the superior vesical artery outside and below the ureter, heading towards the anterior abdominal wall, where it will become the obliterated umbilical artery. A

helpful maneuver to confirm that we are dealing with the superior vesical artery is to pull gently on it, and we will see the movement it causes at the level of the peritoneum of the anterior abdominal wall.

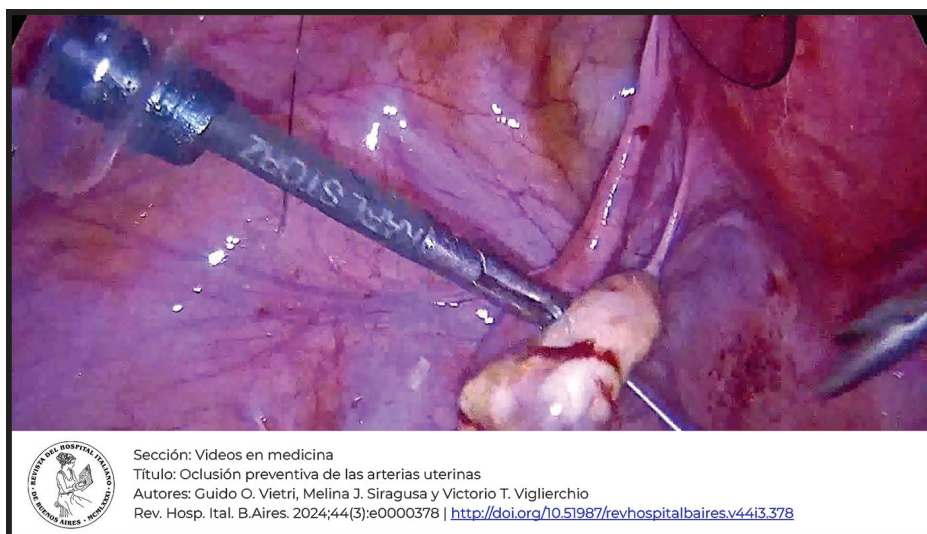
Upon identifying the superior vesical artery, we dissect it cranially, allowing us to observe its origin along with that of the uterine artery, which usually shares a common origin with the internal iliac artery.

We will observe that the superior vesical artery follows a vertical course while the uterine artery takes a more horizontal path as it approaches the uterus.

Once the uterine artery has been identified and dissected, we place a Bulldog® clamp via the 10 mm route in the hypogastrium.

Once both uterine arteries were temporarily occluded, we performed the myomectomy. After this, we removed both clamps, and the pexy of both ovaries was released.

We conduct a final observation of both to confirm that there are no bleedings and verify the pulsation of the uterine arteries.



[See video: <https://youtu.be/J7n4H0uQsRY>]

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