



## SPLENECTOMY

- It is removal of the spleen for suspicious enlargement and symptoms of compression.

### Options

- Laparoscopic splenectomy: The spleen is removed by having some holes in the abdomen and getting it out piecemeal.
- Open Splenectomy: it is usually performed for large spleens.

### Benefits of the operation

Pain and fullness due to compression disappears. The spleen is removed for tissue diagnosis.

### Possible Risks of the operation

Bleeding, infection of the abdominal cavity (peritonitis), fever, liver injury, future susceptibility to infection, numbness, raised scars, hernia at the incision, anesthesia complications, puncture of the intestine, and death.

### Risk of not having an operation

The possibility of continued pain, worsening symptoms, and blood abnormalities.

### Expectations of the operation

If there are no complications, going home is usually in the same day after a laparoscopic procedure or in 2 to 7 days after an open procedure.

### Call your surgeon

If there is severe pain, stomach cramping, chills, a high fever, odor or increased drainage from the incision, no bowel movements for 3 days, or vomiting and the inability to keep fluids down.

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