

Facing Gallbladder Surgery ?

Learn about virtually scarless surgery with minimally invasive *da Vinci® Single-Site®* Surgery

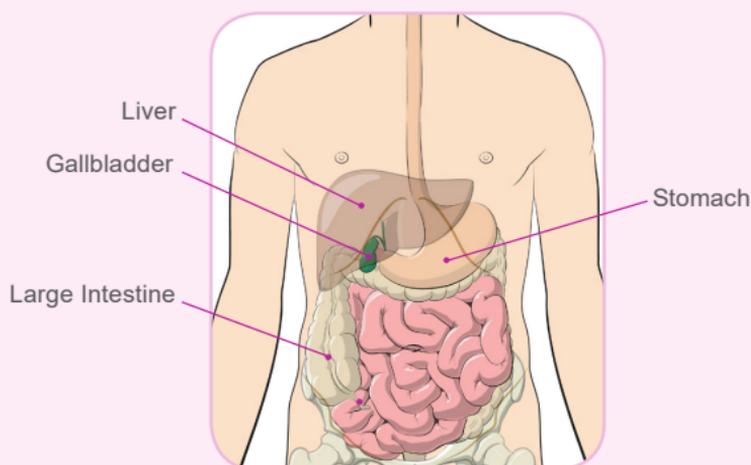
The Conditions:

Gallbladder Diseases/Disorders

Your gallbladder is a pear-shaped organ under your liver that stores and concentrates bile to help digest fat. Gallbladder disease includes: inflammation, infection, or blockage (obstruction) of the gallbladder. The most common blockage is a gallstone. Gallstones are pebble-like and solid. They can be as large as a golf ball or as small as a grain of sand.

Gallbladder disease is very common, affecting about 10-15% of adults in Europe and the U.S. In fact, gallstones are the most common digestive disease leading to hospitalization in the Western world.

Symptoms of gallbladder disease may include: pain in the upper right side or middle of the abdomen, abdominal fullness, clay-colored stool, fever, nausea and vomiting, or yellowing of skin and whites of eyes (jaundice).



Abdominal Organs



Treatment & Surgical Options Gallbladder Surgery

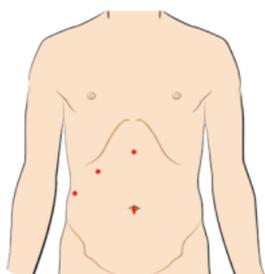
Treatment for gallbladder disease may include lifestyle changes and medication. If your symptoms get worse, your doctor may recommend surgery to remove your gallbladder. Your gallbladder is an organ that you can live without. Surgery to remove the gallbladder is called a cholecystectomy.

Cholecystectomy is performed using open surgery through one large incision or minimally invasive surgery (laparoscopy). Minimally invasive surgery can be done either through a few small incisions in your abdomen or one incision in your belly button. In laparoscopic procedures, surgeons use long-handled instruments to reach your gallbladder. One of the instruments is a tiny camera that takes images inside your body and sends them to a video monitor to guide surgeons as they operate.

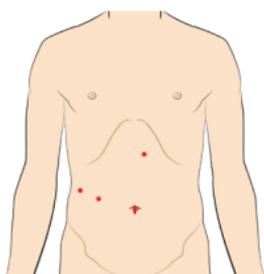
Cholecystectomy through the belly button can be done using traditional single incision laparoscopy or da Vinci® Single-Site® Surgery. The da Vinci System features a magnified 3D high-definition vision system and flexible Single-Site instruments. These features enable your doctor to operate with enhanced vision and precision.



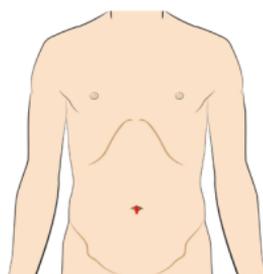
If your doctor believes you are not a candidate for da Vinci Single-Site Surgery, ask about multi-port da Vinci Surgery. Your surgeon can remove your gallbladder through a few small incisions (ports) with a 3D HD view of your anatomy for enhanced vision, precision, dexterity and control. It is important to discuss all treatment and surgical options with your doctor, as well as the risks and benefits of each.



Traditional Lap
Surgery



da Vinci Surgery:
Multi-port



da Vinci Single-Site®
or Traditional Lap
Single Incision Surgery

Why would you want scars?

“ From all my doctor was saying, it had to be da Vinci. Why would you want scars? Why would you want the extra pain of those incisions? It was mind-blowing how the experience went so smoothly. ”

Kasia, Single-Site Patient

da Vinci® Single-Site® Surgery: A Virtually Scarless Procedure

With *da Vinci* Single-Site Surgery, doctors remove your gallbladder using state-of-the-art precision instruments. Patients who choose *da Vinci* Single-Site experience virtually scarless results, similar to single incision traditional laparoscopy. With *da Vinci*, surgery is performed through one incision in the belly button, which dramatically limits visible scarring.

As a result of *da Vinci* technology, *da Vinci* Single-Site Cholecystectomy offers the following potential benefits:

- Low rate of major complications
- Low conversion rate to open surgery
- Virtually scarless surgery
- High patient satisfaction compared to traditional laparoscopy
- Minimal pain compared to traditional laparoscopy

* Comparable to results of most published studies on single incision laparoscopic cholecystectomies.



Risks & Considerations Related to Cholecystectomy and *da Vinci Single-Site* Surgery:

Potential risks of any cholecystectomy include:

- Bile leakage
- Bile duct stones/injury
- Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)
- Injury to intestines/abdominal organs