



Helica Thermal Coagulator

Helium Beam Coagulation in
the treatment of
endometriosis: A six year
study

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Summary:

The Helica TC Helium Beam Coagulator provides a
safe and effective modality for treating endometriosis.

Presented by Dr.S. J Stock
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A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY OF 213 WOMEN WITH SYMPTOMATIC ENDOMETRIOSIS TREATED WITH THE HELICA TC HELIUM BEAM COAGULATOR

Patients, Methods & Symptoms:

Patients

Epidemiology, Age group 15-50 years, 10% of reproductive age group. Aetiology, retrograde menstruation, immunological, genetic.

Symptoms

Chronic pelvic pain
Dysmenorrhoea
Dyspareunia
Loss of energy / motivation
Infertility

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TREATMENT

Psychosocial, Analgesic management, Hormonal, Alternative therapies, Conservative surgery, Radical surgery.

AIM OF STUDY:

Effectiveness of Helica Beam Coagulation Therapy

- Repeat surgical intervention
- Adhesion formation

STUDY METHODOLOGY:

Retrospective Cohort Study
January 1996 – December 2002
213 Women treated with the Helica TC Helium Beam Coagulator
Standard Data Collection Proforma

RESULTS (N = 213 WOMEN)

Symptomatic endometriosis

Mean age 31 years (range 18-48)

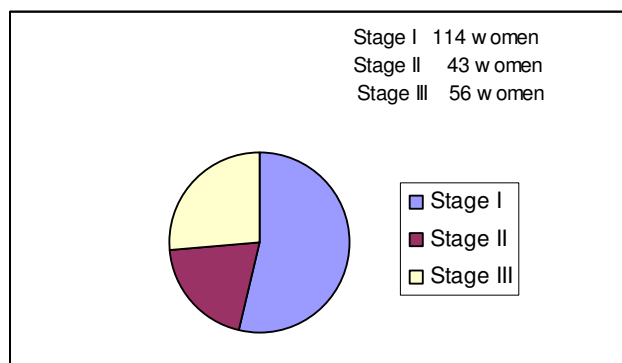
71% Day case procedures

No major complications

10 minor complications

- 3 port-site wound infections
- 1 bleeding from laparoscopic port-site
- 5 readmissions with post-op pain
- 1 allergic reaction

rAFS STAGING (n =213)



Results (n =70)

70 women experienced recurrence of pain necessitating further surgical investigation of treatment

- 7 diagnostic laparoscopy
- 39 repeat Laparoscopic Helium Beam Coagulation
- 24 Hysterectomies

Median time between procedures 15 months (range 2 – 79 months)

Results (n = 70)

rAFS staging at 2nd look procedure

- 21 lower stage of disease (15 no disease visualised)
- 33 same stage of disease
- 16 higher stage disease

Results (Adhesions 1)

Adhesions were seen in 68 of the 213 patients (32%) in the original cohort
Adhesions were present in 36 of the 70 requiring 2nd look procedure (51%)

Results (Adhesions 2)

	No adhesions second look	Adhesions second look
No Adhesions first look	30 (43%)	21 (30%)
Adhesions first look	4 (6%)	15 (21%)

Observations:

In this six year retrospective study only 70 of 213 women (33%) treated with the Helium Beam Coagulator required further surgical intervention.

Of these 70 women, only 16 (23%) had increased rAFS stage at a second look and only 21(30%) had developed new adhesions.

There were no major complications associated with helium Beam Coagulation Treatment.

Conclusion:

The Helica TC Helium Beam Coagulator provides a safe and effective modality for treating endometriosis.

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