

A Robotic Gastric Resection 機械臂胃癌切除術

Surgery for stomach cancer involves resecting the stomach together with the surrounding lymph nodes along the major arteries (D2 gastrectomy). This is commonly done through a large abdominal incision. The robotic surgical system has made minimally invasive (keyhole) surgery possible, providing a high level of accuracy both in controlling the stomach vessels for resection and also in clearing the lymph nodes adhered to the major arteries.

For most patients, robotic gastric resection has the following advantages:

- + Faster recovery and shorter hospital stays
- + Smaller wound without injury to muscles and fascias
- + Less burden on the respiratory system
- + Less pain and lower chance of infection
- + Less blood loss (fewer transfusions)

因為胃部淋巴結緊靠主動脈，所以多以剖腹方式進行。不過，利用機械臂系統，經驗豐富的外科醫生就可以微創方式進行。它活動角度靈活，不單可以放大影像，而且畫面清晰立體，可以讓醫生準確下刀，更快速有效地清除有機會受感染的淋巴，同時避免傷及附近的大血管。

對大部份患者而言，機械臂胃癌切除術有以下優點：

- + 住院時間較短，康復較快
- + 傷口小，避免傷及肌肉與筋膜
- + 減低呼吸系統負擔
- + 疼痛減少，感染機率較低
- + 出血較少，輸血機會小



Map 路線圖



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4 da Vinci Robotic Surgery 達文西機械臂手術

As part of its mission to serve the community with the most advanced medical equipment and technology available, Hong Kong Adventist Hospital – Stubbs Road launched the da Vinci Si HD robotic surgical system, and was the first hospital in Hong Kong to introduce this platform.

香港港安醫院—司徒拔道現已引進全港第一台達文西機械臂Si高清手術輔助系統，期以最先進的儀器及技術來服務大家。

+ Advantages 優點

- + High-resolution three-dimensional images
- + Surgical instruments translate surgeon's wrist movements precisely, and provide greater flexibility and broader range of motion
- + The system's tremor reduction feature increases the precision of surgical movements
- + Range of minimally invasive surgeries is expanded, and the effectiveness and safety of surgery is increased
- + 高解像度的立體 (3D) 影像。
- + 仿真手腕手術器械，操控更靈活，活動範圍更廣。
- + 手術動作經除顫和調控，更加精細。
- + 擴大微創手術的應用範圍，並提升治療效果和病人安全性。



4 Stomach Cancer 胃癌

Stomach cancer is the seventh most common type of cancer in Hong Kong, with about 1,100 new cases recorded every year.¹ Men are at greater risk of developing the disease, accounting for 60 percent of the cases. The risk of developing gastric cancer increases with age.

胃癌是現時香港第七大常見的癌症，每年新增患者約為1,100人¹，男性患上胃癌的風險比女性高，佔總數六成，而且年齡愈大，患病機會愈高。



+ Risk Factors 風險因素

- + Frequent consumption of foods that are smoked, pickled, or contain a high salt content
- + Family history of gastric cancer
- + Aged 50 or above
- + Helicobacter pylori infection
- + Prolonged smoking
- + 經常食用高鹽、燻製和醃製的食品
- + 家族病史
- + 五十歲或以上
- + 感染幽門螺旋桿菌
- + 長期吸煙

+ Symptoms 症狀

Symptoms may not emerge in the early stages of gastric cancer. When they do, they are similar to other stomach diseases. Some of the symptoms include:

- + Loss of appetite and weight
- + Upper abdominal pain
- + Hematemesis
- + Passing blood in stool – black-colored semisolid feces
- + Abdominal swelling

You should consult your doctor once any of the above conditions occur.

胃癌初期未必有徵狀，如果有的話也與其他胃部疾病相似，其中包括：

- + 體重下降和食慾不振
- + 上腹出現疼痛
- + 嘔血
- + 大便帶血或排出黑色糊狀糞便
- + 腹部腫脹

如發現上述任何徵狀，應該盡快求醫。

+ Examination and Diagnosis 檢查和確診

Patients with the above symptoms should undergo a barium test or a gastroscopy. If malignant tumors are found, further tests such as a computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or ultrasonic scan are conducted for staging of the disease.

可以先接受胃內視鏡檢查或胃鋇餐造影檢查。如果發現惡性腫瘤，便需進一步檢查如電腦掃描、磁力共振掃描和超聲波掃描以確定癌症期數。



+ Treatment 治療

The only curative treatment for stomach cancer is surgical resection. If surgery is not feasible, alternative treatments include chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targeted therapy, or a combination of these methods.

手術切除是唯一可望根治胃癌的治療方法，如無法接受手術，其他治療方法包括化學治療、放射治療、標靶治療，或混合幾種方法一併使用。

¹ Latest available information from Hong Kong Cancer Registry, Hospital Authority. 根據香港癌症資料統計中心最新數據。