



Short Communication

**BRIEF NOTE ON VARIOUS TYPES OF SURGICAL URGENCY**

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**DESCRIPTION**

The underlying idea behind surgery is the physical intervention of organs, organ systems, and tissues for either diagnostic or therapeutic purposes [1].

Generally speaking, a technique is deemed surgical if it includes cutting into a person's tissues or stitching up an existing incision. Other procedures, such as angioplasty or endoscopy, which may not necessarily fall under this category, may be regarded as surgery if they involve "common" surgical settings or procedures, such as the use of anaesthesia, an antiseptic environment, standard surgical instruments, and suturing or stapling. The term "non-invasive surgery" typically refers to an excision that does not enter the structure being excised or to a radio surgical operation. All types of surgery are regarded as invasive procedures [2].

Types of surgery Urgency, type of surgery, body system involved, level of invasiveness, and specialised instrumentation are frequently used to classify surgical procedures. Depending on timing Elective surgery is performed at the patient's desire, subject to the surgeon's and the surgical facility's availability, to treat a non-life-threatening condition. Semi-elective surgery is one that can be put off for a short while but still needs to be done to prevent death or permanent impairment [3]. In order to avoid significant disability, limb loss, or even death, emergency surgery must be performed as soon as possible. Depending on the goal, exploratory surgery is done to help or support a diagnosis. A previously identified ailment is treated with therapeutic surgery. Cosmetic surgery is performed to ostensibly enhance the appearance of a healthy structure. By process type: Castration

is another kind of amputation, which is the removal of a body component, typically a leg or digit [4].

Resection is the complete removal of a physical component or internal organ, or a vital portion of such a part or organ that has its own name or code designation. A segmental resection can involve removing a portion of an organ, such as the liver or the bronchopulmonary system. Excision refers to the removal or cutting out of just a portion of an organ, tissue, or other body component from the patient. A body component is entirely removed or surgically destroyed when it is extirpated. An unattached body part is reattached during replantation. During reconstructive surgery, an injured, harmed, or disfigured body part is rebuilt. Transplant surgery involves replacing an organ or body component with one from a different person and inserting it into the patient. Another kind of surgery is the removal of an organ or bodily component from a living person or animal for transplant. Surgery may be categorised according to the organ, organ system, or tissue that is being operated on [5].

**CONCLUSION**

Examples include gastrointestinal and heart surgery. In terms of the degree of invasiveness of surgical procedures Laparoscopic surgery or angioplasty is an example of minimally invasive surgery, which uses smaller exterior incisions to place miniature devices inside a body cavity or structure. In contrast, an open surgical treatment like a laparotomy necessitates a significant incision to reach the desired location. By the tools employed, in laser surgery, tissue is sliced using a laser rather than a scalpel or other traditional surgical tools. An operating microscope is used in microsurgery so the surgeon can observe tiny structures. In robotic surgery, the instrumentation is controlled by a surgical robot, such as the Da Vinci or ZEUS robotic surgical systems, at the surgeon's command.

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