

Glossary: Elective surgery common procedures

Below is an alphabetised list of common procedures used in the Bureau's *Hospital Quarterly* for elective surgery. This list contains a non-technical definition of each procedure and were developed by sourcing the Health Encyclopaedia from www.nhs.uk and www.surgeryencyclopedia.com

Abdominal hysterectomy – A hysterectomy is a surgical procedure to remove the womb (uterus) through a cut in the lower abdomen. This includes laparoscopic hysterectomy.

Cataract extraction – Cataract extraction is surgery to remove the damaged lens of the eye and replace it with an artificial lens.

Cholecystectomy – Cholecystectomy is surgery to remove the gallbladder.

Coronary artery bypass graft – Coronary artery bypass graft is a surgical procedure that diverts blood around narrowed or clogged part of the major arteries (blood vessels), to improve blood flow and oxygen supply to the heart.

Cystoscopy – Cystoscopy is a medical procedure used to examine the inside of the bladder.

Haemorrhoidectomy – Haemorrhoidectomy is surgery to remove haemorrhoid (piles) – enlarged and swollen blood vessels in or around the rectum and anus. Haemorrhoidectomy includes banding which is a procedure where a very tight elastic band is put around the base of the haemorrhoid to cut off its blood supply. The haemorrhoid should then fall off.

Hysteroscopy – A hysteroscopy is a procedure to examine the inside of the womb (uterus).

Inguinal herniorrhaphy – An inguinal hernias occurs when part of your bowel pokes through your lower abdomen into your groin. An inguinal herniorrhaphy is an operation to push the bulge back into place and to strengthen the abdominal wall.

Myringoplasty / Tympanoplasty – Tympanoplasty is a surgical procedure performed to reconstruct a perforated tympanic membrane (eardrum) or the small bones of the middle ear. Myringoplasty is a particular type of tympanoplasty and involves restoration of the perforated eardrum by grafting.

Myringotomy – Myringotomy is a surgical procedure in which a tiny incision is created in the eardrum to relieve pressure caused by excessive build-up of fluid or to drain pus from the middle ear.

Prostatectomy – A prostatectomy is the surgical removal of all or part of the prostate gland. Prostatectomy includes open prostatectomy and transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP). Open prostatectomy is performed using an external incision. TURP is a prostatectomy performed via the urethra.

Septoplasty – Septoplasty is a surgical procedure to correct the shape of the septum of the nose (the partition between the two nasal cavities).

Tonsillectomy – A tonsillectomy is surgery to remove the tonsils.

Total hip replacement – A total hip replacement is surgery where a damaged hip joint is replaced with an artificial one.

Total knee replacement – A total knee replacement is surgery to replace a damaged, worn or diseased knee with an artificial joint.

Varicose veins stripping and ligation – Varicose vein ligation refers to the surgical tying off of a large vein in the leg. Varicose vein stripping refers to the removal of this vein through incisions in the groin area or behind the knee.