

Commentary

The Role of Robotics in Surgery: Benefits and Challenges

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DESCRIPTION

Robotics in surgery has revolutionized the field of medicine offering significant improvements in precision efficiency and patient outcomes. Over the past few decades' robotic-assisted surgery has transformed the way surgeons perform procedures enhancing both the capabilities of the surgeon and the experience of the patient. While the benefits of robotic surgery are evident the integration of this technology into clinical practice also presents several challenges. One of the primary advantages of robotic surgery is the increased precision it offers. Traditional surgical procedures often require large incisions and can be physically demanding for surgeons limiting their ability to make fine adjustments. Robotic systems such as the da Vinci Surgical System allow surgeons to perform highly intricate tasks with greater accuracy. The robotic arms are controlled by the surgeon from a console offering a 3D view of the surgical area magnifying the operating field and enhancing the ability to navigate through delicate tissues. This precision is especially important in complex surgeries such as those involving the prostate heart or brain where even the smallest mistake can have significant consequences.

Robotics also enables minimally invasive procedures which can reduce the trauma to the body. Traditional surgeries often require large incisions leading to extended recovery times and a higher risk of infection. With robotic surgery smaller incisions are used which can decrease the risk of complications minimize scarring and result in shorter hospital stays. This approach also typically leads to faster recovery allowing patients to return to their normal activities sooner. The minimally invasive nature of robotic surgery is particularly beneficial for elderly patients or those with multiple comorbidities as it reduces the overall stress on the body during the procedure. Another benefit of robotic surgery is the enhanced dexterity it provides. Robotic systems often come equipped with instruments that can move in ways

that are impossible for human hands. Surgeons can manipulate the robotic arms with greater freedom executing highly complex movements with fine control. This added dexterity is invaluable in surgeries that require precision in confined spaces such as in spinal surgery or during tumor resections in critical areas. The system's ability to eliminate hand tremors further enhances the surgeon's control over the procedure leading to improved outcomes.

Despite the many benefits there are several challenges associated with the use of robotics in surgery. One of the most significant challenges is the high cost of robotic systems. Robotic surgical platforms require significant investment in both the equipment and ongoing maintenance. The purchase of the robotic system itself can cost several million dollars and this doesn't include the cost of training staff or the consumable instruments needed for each procedure. As a result access to robotic surgery may be limited to well-funded hospitals and specialized centers creating disparities in care between institutions. Additionally the cost of robotic surgeries can be higher for patients although many hospitals are working to offset these costs by improving the efficiency of robotic procedures.

Another challenge is the steep learning curve associated with robotic surgery. Surgeons must undergo extensive training to operate robotic systems effectively which can take time away from other clinical responsibilities. Mastery of robotic techniques requires both technical skills and experience and not all surgeons are equally adept at using these systems. While robotic surgery may offer greater precision it still requires the expertise of a highly skilled surgeon to ensure a successful outcome. The transition from traditional surgery to robotic surgery can be difficult for some practitioners especially those who are already established in their careers and may be hesitant to adopt new technology.

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