

General Principles. Preparation for colorectal surgery .Safety and positioning in the operating room. Access to abdominal cavity – open. Access to abdominal cavity – laparoscopic. Access to abdominal cavity – hand-assisted laparoscopic surgery. Single incision laparoscopic-assisted colectomy. Access to the abdominal cavity: natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery. Anastomotic technique – suture. Anastomotic technique – stapled. Specimen handling.

Proctology. Office/outpatient set up. Proctosigmoidoscopy. Flexible endoscopy. Treatment of uncomplicated haemorrhoids. Excision of perianal thrombosis. Open hemorrhoidectomy. Closed hemorrhoidectomy. Stapled hemorrhoidopexy. Perianal sepsis. Anal fistula. Rectovaginal fistula repair. Anal fissure. Anoplasty. Perianal condyloma and anal intraepithelial neoplasia. Perianal skin and anal cancer Pilonidal disease.

Stomas. Ileostomy. Colostomy. Stoma closure. Antegrade continence enema procedure in children. Antegrade continent enema procedure in adults.

Small intestine. Small bowel resection. Meckel's diverticulum. Malrotation. Intestinal stricturoplasty. Adhesiolysis.

Colon. Appendicectomy – open. Appendicectomy – laparoscopic. Right colectomy – open. Right hemicolectomy – laparoscopic. Right hemicolectomy – hand-assisted laparoscopic surgery. Left colectomy – open. Left hemicolectomy – laparoscopic. Left hemicolectomy – hand-assisted laparoscopic surgery. Colectomy – complete mesocolic excision. Total colectomy – laparoscopic. Total colectomy – HALS. Hartmann's procedure. Emergency colectomy. Colonic stenting.

Rectum. Anterior resection of the rectum. Anterior resection – laparoscopic . Anterior resection – hand-assisted laparoscopic surgery. Anterior resection – robotic. Coloanal anastomosis with intersphincteric resection and colon J-pouch construction. Proctocolectomy for inflammatory bowel disease – open. Proctocolectomy for irritable bowel disease – laparoscopic. Continent ileostomy (Kock reservoir ileostomy). Restorative proctocolectomy with ileal reservoir .Abdominoperineal excision of the rectum and anus. Operative technique for pelvic exenteration. Pelvic exenteration: radical perineal approaches and sacrectomies. Lateral pelvic lymph node dissection in low rectal cancer. Transanal resection for rectal lesions. Transanal endoscopic microsurgery. Presacral resections – Kraske. Surgery for Hirschsprung's disease. The APPEAR procedure. Vertical reduction rectoplasty for idiopathic megarectum.

Perineal reconstruction. VRAM flap. Martius flap. Local advancement flaps.

Rectal prolapse. Delorme operation. Perineal rectosigmoidectomy. Abdominal rectopexy – open. Abdominal rectopexy – laparoscopic. Laparoscopic ventral rectopexy. STARR. The EXPRESS procedure.

Surgery for incontinence. Surgical repair of the anal sphincters following injury. Sacral nerve stimulation. Construction of an electrically stimulated gracilis neoanal sphincter. Artificial bowel sphincter.