

**Assessment of  
transperitoneal para-aortic  
lymphadenectomy in MIS.**

**Assessment of  
extraperitoneal para-aortic  
lymphadenectomy**

**Assessment of pelvic  
lymphadenectomy**

Steps		Steps	Steps
1	1.1 Patient placement  1.2 Trocar insertion	Patient placement	1.2 Patient placement  1.2 Trocar insertion
2	Peritoneal inspection	Peritoneal inspection, with 5 mm trocar in right iliac fossa	Peritoneal inspection
3	Exposure:  3.1 Opening retroperitoneum and dissection from the aorta  3.3 Peritoneum is tended	Extraperitoneal exposure:  3.1 Extraperitoneal space creation  3.2 Trocar insertion for extraperitoneal approach  3.3 Left psoas dissection from the peritoneum	Peritoneal incision
4	Identification of lateral anatomical landmarks  4.1 ureters 4.2 gonadal pedicles 4.3 psoas	Identification of the left lateral anatomical landmarks:  4.1 Left ureter  4.2 Gonadal pedicle	Identification of the ureter
5	Identification of cranial/caudal anatomical landmarks  5.1 Common iliacs 5.2 Aorta 5.3 vena cava 5.4 Inferior mesenteric artery 5.4 Hypogastric plexus 5.6 Left renal vein	Left ureter, and gonadal mobilization to the peritoneal roof	Para-vesical fossa:  5.1 Identification of the umbilical artery  5.2 Exposure of the para-vesical fossa
6	Inter iliac, common iliacs and presacral dissection  6.1 Common iliac 6.2 Inter-iliac/presacral	Development of the latero-aortic space	Caudal peritoneum and round ligament traction
7	Right side dissection  7.1 Precaval 7.2 Paracaval 7.3 Aortocaval dissection	Identification of cranial/caudal anatomical landmarks  7.1 Common iliacs 7.2 Left renal vein (or IMA)	External iliac vessels dissection
8	Preaortic dissection	Left dissection  8.1 Left common iliac 8.2 Inframesenteric 8.2 Supramesenteric	Identification of external lateral anatomical landmarks:  external iliac artery and vein genito-femoral nerve psoas muscle, and cooper ligament
9	Latero-aortic dissection  9.1 Inframesenteric 9.2 Supramesenteric	Identification of the right lateral anatomical landmarks:  9.1 Right ureter 9.2 Right gonadal pedicle	Identification of the cranial/caudal anatomical landmarks:  9.1 Iliac artery bifurcation 9.2 Circumflex vein

10	<p>10.1 Protected lymph node extraction</p> <p>10.2 Trocar removal and closure</p>	<p>Inter-iliac, presacral dissection</p>	<p>Obturator fossa</p> <p>10.1 Obturator fossa dissection</p> <p>10.2 Obturator fossa anatomical landmarks</p>
11		<p>Right side dissection</p> <p>11.1 Precaval dissection</p> <p>11.2 Paracaval dissection</p> <p>11.3 Aortocaval dissection</p>	<p>Internal Iliac</p> <p>11.1 Internal Iliac dissection</p> <p>11.2 Internal iliac vessels</p>
12		<p>Lymph node extraction, and closure:</p> <p>12.1 Protected lymph node extraction</p> <p>12.2 Peritoneal marsupialization (if no macroscopic LN disease)</p> <p>12.3 Trocar removal and closure</p>	<p>Lymph node manipulation and closure</p> <p>12.1 Manipulation of lymph nodes</p> <p>12.2 Protected lymph node extraction</p> <p>12.3 Trocar removal and closure</p>