Surgical procedure

Laparoscopic Nissen Fundoplication – Day Case

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
This surgical fact sheet is for general information about this procedure only. It is not intended to be used as medical advice or to replace advice that your relevant healthcare professional would give you. If you have a particular medical problem, please consult a healthcare professional. If your injury or illness is critical or life threatening, call triple zero (000). To speak to a registered nurse, call healthdirect on 1800 022 222.

Notes and questions to bring to your doctor

For more help with what to ask your doctor, visit healthdirect.gov.au/question-builder
This document will give you information about a laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication. If you have any questions, you should ask your GP or other relevant health professional.

**What is acid reflux?**
Acid reflux is a condition where acid from your stomach travels up into your oesophagus (gullet). This happens if the valve between your stomach and the oesophagus does not work effectively. Acid reflux can cause ‘heartburn’ or acid in the back of your mouth (see figure 1).

![Figure 1](image)

- **a** A normal valve
- **b** A faulty valve

**What are the benefits of surgery?**
You should get relief from symptoms of acid reflux without needing to take medication.

**Are there any alternatives to surgery?**
Medication that lowers the acid content in your stomach is effective at controlling symptoms and healing inflammation.

Surgery is recommended only if the symptoms continue while you are taking the medication, or if you feel that you would prefer to have an operation than take medication for the rest of your life.

**What does the operation involve?**
Your surgeon will make several small cuts on your abdomen. They will insert surgical instruments, along with a telescope, inside your abdomen and perform the operation. Your surgeon will stitch your diaphragm to reduce the size of the hole your oesophagus passes through. They will wrap and stitch the top part of your stomach around your lower oesophagus.

**What complications can happen?**

1. **General complications**
   - Pain
   - Bleeding
   - Unsightly scarring
   - Developing a hernia in the scar
   - Infection of the surgical site
   - Blood clots

2. **Specific complications**
   - Developing a hernia near one of the cuts
   - Damage to internal structures
   - Surgical emphysema
   - Pneumothorax
   - Making a hole in your oesophagus or stomach
   - Tear of the stitches used for the wrap
   - Damage to your liver
   - Damage to your spleen
   - Difficulty swallowing for a few months

**Long-term problems**
- Continued difficulty swallowing
- Incomplete control of reflux symptoms
- Weight loss
- Abdominal discomfort
- Diarrhoea
- Tissues can join together in an abnormal way

**How soon will I recover?**
You should be able to go home the same day. You should be able to return to work after three to four weeks, depending on how much surgery you need and your type of work.
Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice. You should make a full recovery, with the symptoms of acid reflux gone or much improved.

Summary
Acid reflux can cause heartburn or acid in your mouth. The acid can cause the lining of your oesophagus to become inflamed or scarred. Surgery may be recommended if your symptoms continue while you are taking medication.

Acknowledgements
Author: Mr Simon Parsons DM FRCS (Gen. Surg.)
Illustrations: Medical Illustration Copyright © Medical-Artist.com

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant health professional would give you.