

Editorial Announcement

General Surgery Reports is providing a deep insight into the general and challenging cases of surgery, which is the most assistive endeavour for the personal upliftment of regular physician.

The increasing trend of research in the field of surgery is the utmost focus of present time and the very same has been precipitated in this budding journal. The journal covers a vast area of surgery and functions as a promising resource of various types of surgery.

The journal is going to maintain regular issue release in every month. All the communication in this journal will be tunneled through high quality peer-review scrutiny. We accentuate the open access policy for the pebble less global reach of each article.

The General Surgery Reports is focused to accumulate all the relevant information on surgery. The scope of the journal covers a vast area of research, which includes the key aspects like surgical oncology, cardiothoracic surgery, orthopaedic surgery, laparoscopic surgery, colorectal surgery, breast surgery, vascular surgery, endocrine surgery, transplant surgery. Besides the key area the journal also encourages the authors to communicate the research with overlapping disciplines or related areas of the said subject. The major priority will be provided in the evaluation of the quality of the manuscript and at the same time ethical clarity will also be considered as crucial determinant. Accuracy and authenticity in the scientific data representation will be given utmost priority for publication.

The original contributions from the authors will only be appreciated. Besides original research article the journal also intended to publish novel review, Short-communications, case reports, commentary, and letters.

All the research communications will be tunneled through a common and strict peer-review scrutiny. The acceptance of the articles solely depends on the reviewers comments. Our journal is enriched with the presence of active editorial board members, constituted by eminent personnel with the experience and expertise in surgery. Section editors and guest editors are employed to maintain the proper evaluation of the manuscript within the desired time-frame.

General Surgery Reports is encouraging the research professionals to provide impactful research work for the progress in the understanding of various surgical techniques.

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Otorhinolaryngology Surgery

Otorhinolaryngology also called head and neck surgery deals with conditions of ear, nose and throat and the related structures of head, and neck. ENT surgeons a treat range of conditions including ear conditions, nose conditions, throat conditions, head and neck conditions as well as facial cosmetic surgery. With a wide range of sub-specialties in the field of Otorhinolaryngology, the ENT surgeons specialize themselves in Otology, Rhinology, laryngology, head and neck surgery and more

Robotic surgery

Robotic surgical procedures have been developed to reduce the limitations of these minimally invasive surgical procedures and also helps in enhancing the capability to perform open surgery. This advanced procedure has led to the possibility of remote surgery without the need for surgeons presence. Surgeons can manipulate the surgical instruments using a console and thus reduce trauma and scarring of the patients.

Oral & Maxillofacial surgery

Oral and maxillofacial surgeon is a regional specialist surgeon treating the entire craniomaxillofacial complex they are trained in many other techniques other than surgery such as emergency medicine, general surgery, and anesthesiology. They are the only health care specialists who can administer all levels of sedation, up to general anesthesia. Maxillofacial surgeons train in dentistry, surgery, and general medicine.

Laparoscopic Surgery

It is a modern surgical technique in which operations are performed far from their location through small incisions (usually 0.5–1.5 cm) elsewhere in the body and also called minimally invasive surgery (MIS), bandaid surgery, or keyhole surgery. Laparoscopic surgery includes operations within the abdominal or pelvic cavities, whereas keyhole surgery performed on the thoracic or chest cavity is called thoracoscopic surgery. Specific surgical instruments used in a laparoscopic surgery include: forceps, scissors, probes, dissectors, hooks, retractors and more. Laparoscopic and thoracoscopic surgery belong to the broader field of endoscopy.

Colorectal Surgery

It is a field in medicine, allocating with disorders of the rectum, anus, and colon, and is also known as proctology, but the latter term is now used infrequently within medicine, and is most often employed to identify practices relating to the anus and rectum in particular. Surgical forms of treatment for these conditions include: colectomy, ileo/colostomy, polypectomy, strictureplasty, hemorrhoidectomy (in severe cases of hemorrhoids), anoplasty, and more depending on the condition the patient suffers from. Diagnostic procedures, such as a colonoscopy, are very important in colorectal surgery, as they can tell the physician what type of diagnosis should be given and what procedure should be done to correct the condition. Other diagnostic procedures used by colorectal surgeons include: proctoscopy, defecating proctography, sigmoidoscopy.

Breast Surgery

It is a type of surgery that is performed on the breast. It is generally used to remove breast cancer. Segmental Mastectomy also called as breast conserving surgery is one in which the part of the breast containing tumour is removed. The ultimate goal is to remove the tumour without causing damage to the surrounding tissue.

Vascular Surgery

It is a surgical subspecialty in which diseases of the vascular system, or arteries, veins and lymphatic circulation, are succeeded by medical therapy, minimally-invasive catheter procedures, and surgical reconstruction. Vascular surgery encompasses surgery of the aorta, carotid arteries, and lower extremities, including the iliac, femoral, and tibial arteries. Vascular surgery also involves surgery of veins, for conditions such as May–Thurner syndrome and for varicose veins. In some regions, vascular surgery also includes dialysis access surgery and transplant surgery.

Endocrine Surgery

Endocrine surgery is a surgical sub-speciality focusing on surgery of the endocrine glands, including the thyroid gland, the parathyroid glands, the adrenal glands, glands of the endocrine pancreas, and some neuroendocrine glands. These glands secrete hormones into the bloodstream, and have an important influence over the functions of almost all cells in the body. Endocrine surgeons are surgeons with special expertise and training in operations on a number of the endocrine glands including the thyroid gland, the parathyroid glands, the adrenal glands, the endocrine pancreas, and some neuroendocrine glands.

Transplant Surgery

It is a medical procedure in which an organ is removed from one body and placed in the body of a recipient, to replace a damaged or missing organ. The donor and recipient may be at the same location, or organs may be transported from a donor site to another location. Organs and/or tissues that are transplanted within the same person's body are called autografts. Transplants that are recently performed between two subjects of the same species are called allografts. Allografts can either be from a living or cadaveric source. Organs that have been successfully transplanted include the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, intestine, and thymus. Some organs, like the brain, cannot be transplanted. Tissues include bones, tendons (both referred to as musculoskeletal grafts), corneae, skin, heart valves, nerves and veins. Worldwide, the kidneys are the most commonly transplanted organs, followed by the liver and then the heart. Corneae and musculoskeletal grafts are the most commonly transplanted tissues; these outnumber organ transplants by more than tenfold.

Surgical Oncology

Surgical oncology is the branch of surgery applied to oncology; it emphasizes on the surgical management of tumors, especially cancerous tumors. As one of several modalities in the management of cancer, the specialty of surgical oncology, before modern medicine the only cancer treatment with a chance of success, has evolved in steps similar to medical oncology (pharmacotherapy for cancer), which grew out of hematology, and radiation oncology, which grew out of radiology.