

Can PIPEC cure cancer?

Currently PIPEC is used to reduce the symptoms of cancer and the burden of cancer. In addition, in many cases, the tumor found in the stomach is completely gone or it can be shrunk and brought out by surgery. Through this therapy the patient can lead a good life.

Can all patients benefit from PIPEC?

Patients who are bedridden and unable to take food get nutrition through this therapy.

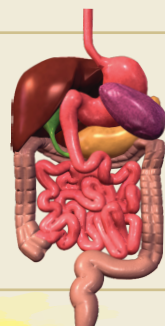
What are the side effects of PIPEC Therapy?

Many times the patient has abdominal pain, vomiting and inconsistencies in liver and kidney function. It becomes normal within days. This is not a major side effect of this therapy.

How are HIPEC and PIPEC different?

HIPEC is a procedure performed during surgery in which high doses of chemotherapy drugs are used. This process is done only once.

A PIPEC is a laparoscopic procedure that requires more than one procedure. The dose of medicine given in this is relatively low.



Robotic Surgery Expert

Available Expertise

- Robotic hysterectomy
- Radical Wertheim's hysterectomy
- Robotic lymph node dissection
- Sentinel lymph node dissection for cancer of the uterus
- Grade 4 endometriosis

Advantage of Robotic Surgery

- Speedy recovery
- Less bleeding / tissue injury
- Pain less
- Minimally invasive key hole
- Better accuracy for major surgeries



Zydus Cancer Hospital

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Department of Gynaecologic Oncology

HIPAC | PIPAC | ROBOTIC SURGERY



Gujarat's Most Experienced Hospital Providing Cancer Treatment
Through Modern HIPAC and PIPAC Methods



Our Specialist



Treating Ovarian and Peritoneal Cancers

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Fellowship Gynecology Oncology (CMC, Vellore)
Gynec Cancer Surgeon

In the past, ovarian and peritoneal cancers were primarily treated with chemotherapy, which only extended life expectancy by an average of 16 months. Today, surgery offers not only a longer lifespan but also the potential for a complete cure.

Zydus Hospital is proud to house Gujarat's first dedicated department specializing in Peritoneal Surface Oncology (HIPEC & PIPAC). Because these procedures require support from various specialties, our department includes a full-time team of medical oncologists, anaesthesiologists, intensivists, radiologists, and pathologists.

While traditionally expensive, Zydus Cancer Hospital offers these procedures at reasonable rates, making

them more accessible to stage IV patients who may have already faced significant financial burdens.

Clinical Expertise

- Robotic surgery
- CRS, HIPEC & PIPAC
- Management of recurrent ovarian cancer
- Fertility-sparing surgical approaches
- Management of life-threatening pregnancy complications
- Colposcopy, LEEP (Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure), and LLETZ (Large Loop Excision of the Transformation Zone)
- Hereditary cancer screening

Cytoreductive Surgery (CRS) Explained

CRS is a surgical procedure designed to remove all visible cancerous tumours from the abdomen. The primary goal is complete tumour removal, which may involve removing portions of the stomach, intestines, gallbladder, liver, or pancreas along with the tumours themselves. The extent of resection depends on the tumour size and the surgeon's expertise.

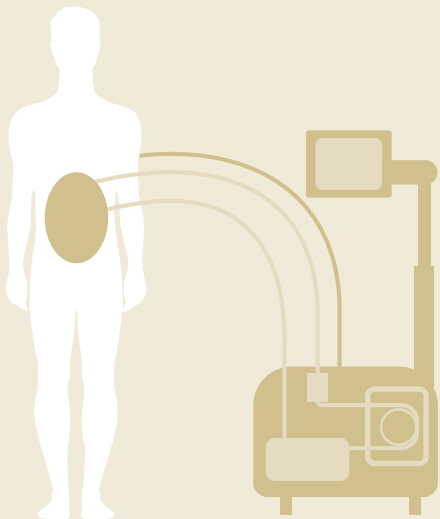
Risks Associated with CRS and HIPEC

CRS and HIPEC are complex surgeries with a higher risk profile compared to other procedures. However, only 15-30% of patients experience significant complications after HIPEC. Potential risks include infection, bleeding, and:

- Intestinal leakage during chemotherapy administration
- Fluid buildup between the chest wall and lungs (may require a temporary chest drain for drainage)
- Drug-specific side effects based on the chemotherapy used and dosage administered

Is the Risk of CRS and HIPEC Worth Taking?

Currently, CRS and HIPEC are the only procedures that offer the potential to cure peritoneal cancer and significantly improve life expectancy. Patients



who may benefit from these procedures should consult with a qualified specialist to determine if they are a good candidate.

In the hands of a skilled surgeon, the risks associated with CRS and HIPEC are minimal. Patients with appendix cancer, pseudomyxoma peritonei, mesothelioma, and ovarian cancer are generally considered the best candidates for these procedures. The level of risk varies depending on the individual patient. Therefore, surgeons, patients, and their families should carefully discuss the benefits and risks of CRS and HIPEC to make informed decisions.

HIPEC

Peritoneal Cancer (stage IV)

What is Peritoneal Cancer?

Peritoneal cancer refers to cancer that develops within the abdominal cavity, lining the stomach and other organs such as the liver and intestines. Any type of cancer can spread to the peritoneum, at which point it's classified as peritoneal cancer.

Ovarian, colon, stomach, and appendix cancers are the most common types to spread to the abdomen. Peritoneal cancer is typically diagnosed at stage IV.

Peritoneal Cancer Treatment

Chemotherapy is usually the first line of treatment for peritoneal cancer. In some cases, advanced procedures like cytoreductive surgery (CRS) and hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) can significantly improve life expectancy and even offer a cure for some patients.

HIPEC Explained

HIPEC stands for Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy. During this procedure, heated chemotherapy drugs are circulated within the abdomen for 30 to 90 minutes using a specialized machine.

Is HIPEC Considered Surgery?

No, HIPEC is not surgery itself. It's a procedure performed in conjunction with cytoreductive surgery (CRS) to remove cancerous tumours. Following tumour removal, HIPEC delivers heated chemotherapy directly into the abdomen to target microscopic tumours or tumours as small as 1-2mm.

How Often is HIPEC Performed?

Typically, HIPEC is administered only once during the initial CRS surgery. In some cases, however, a second HIPEC procedure may be necessary if cancer recurs.

PIPAC

PIPAC (Pressurized Intraperitoneal Aerosol Chemotherapy) is a new method that delivers chemotherapy directly to cancerous lesions within the abdomen.

Why is PIPAC Necessary?

Patients with advanced peritoneal cancer often have a very limited life expectancy and may experience difficulty eating due to fluid buildup in the abdomen. The life expectancy of the patient can be increased by this method.

How does PIPAC work?

Steam is generated in the PIPAC by a special machine. This machine is called "capnopen". The procedure is done through a telescope. This increases the pressure in the abdominal cavity. This results in better concentration of the drug and better effect on the cancer cells. It uses less drug and has very few side effects. According to research, this chemotherapy is as effective as intravenous chemotherapy.

What are the benefits of PIPAC?

This is a very common procedure, requiring a 1-2 day hospital stay. The side effects of this therapy are negligible and the patient recovers very quickly. The help of this therapy can be taken when the patient does not get results despite taking the usual chemotherapy. PIPAC therapy can be done at six week intervals. This therapy can be done using 10th of the drug of normal chemotherapy. PIPAC may work well alongside routine chemotherapy.

Which patients can benefit from PIPAC therapy?

PIPAC therapy can be used in ovarian, colon, stomach and appendix cancers. Patients who have fluid in the abdomen and are not benefiting from chemotherapy can undergo PIPAC therapy. PIPAC therapy can also be given to patients who have received more than one type of chemotherapy.