

Introduction

Solid organ transplantation has dramatically improved the lives of countless individuals with end-stage organ failure. However, the surgical procedures involved are complex and often associated with significant morbidity. Traditional open surgical techniques can lead to substantial tissue trauma, prolonged hospital stays, and increased risk of complications such as infections and bleeding [1]. Over the past several decades, significant advancements in surgical technology and techniques have revolutionized the field of transplantation, leading to less invasive procedures, improved patient outcomes, and expanded access to this life-saving therapy. Minimally invasive techniques have now

References

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