The evolution of surgery from the last century has been greater than any imagination. Currently the definition of a surgical care pathway involves the use of three basic elements that together constitute the traditional clinical method: clinical, imaging and experience. The areas of application of information technology in surgery are very high and are aimed at the training aspects and support surgical. The minimally invasive surgery (MIS) is the first example of the interface computer-science-surgery, the robotic surgery is the last evolution. The research allowed the development of a procedure and software for image segmentation as the Multi Detector Computed Tomography (MDCT) which produces an anatomical 3D model of the patient, to describe in detail the various anatomical structures. The 3D models are useful during surgical intervention with a minimally invasive approach. The surgeon can see, on an additional monitor or overlaid on the surgical image, the 3D scene with virtual surgical instruments that move coherently with The treatment of congenital megacolon, after the introduction of pull-throug sec. Georgeson-Soave, became an important procedure in MIS. The surgery consists of two phases: the first phase—abdominal laparoscopy; the second phase—perineal approach. The patient's recovery is usually rapid and the result is excellent both from the point of view of functional and aesthetic. In conclusion, the aim of the research is to evaluate the impact of new technologies in healthcare especially in surgery, related to economic and organization aspect.