

Outcome after 200 sleeve gastrectomy, robotic use only,
without assistant port incision nor liver retractor.

More advantages than disadvantages.

B. BERTHET

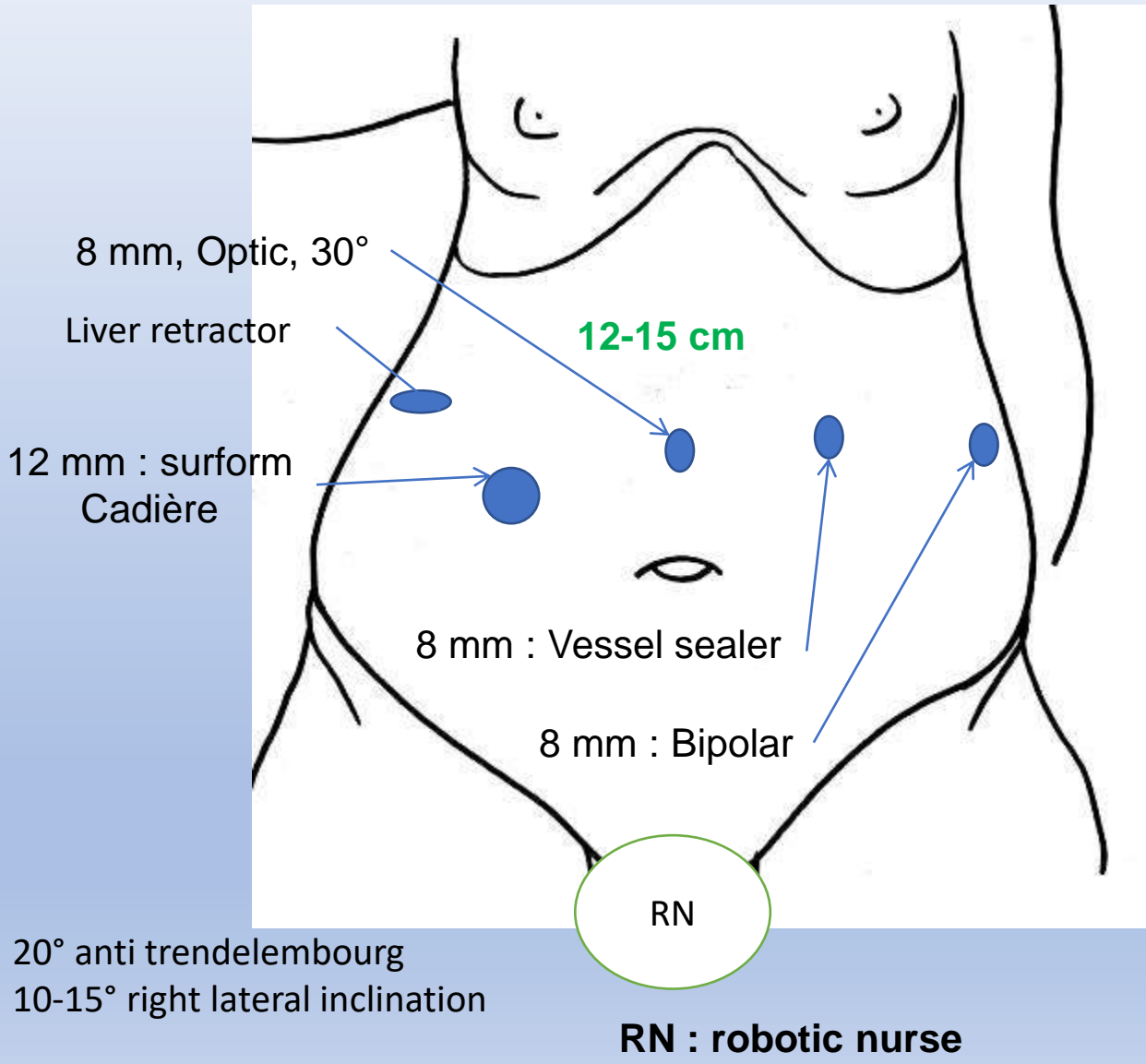
Hôpital de la Conception. AP-HM – Marseille

IFFSO Naples 08/23

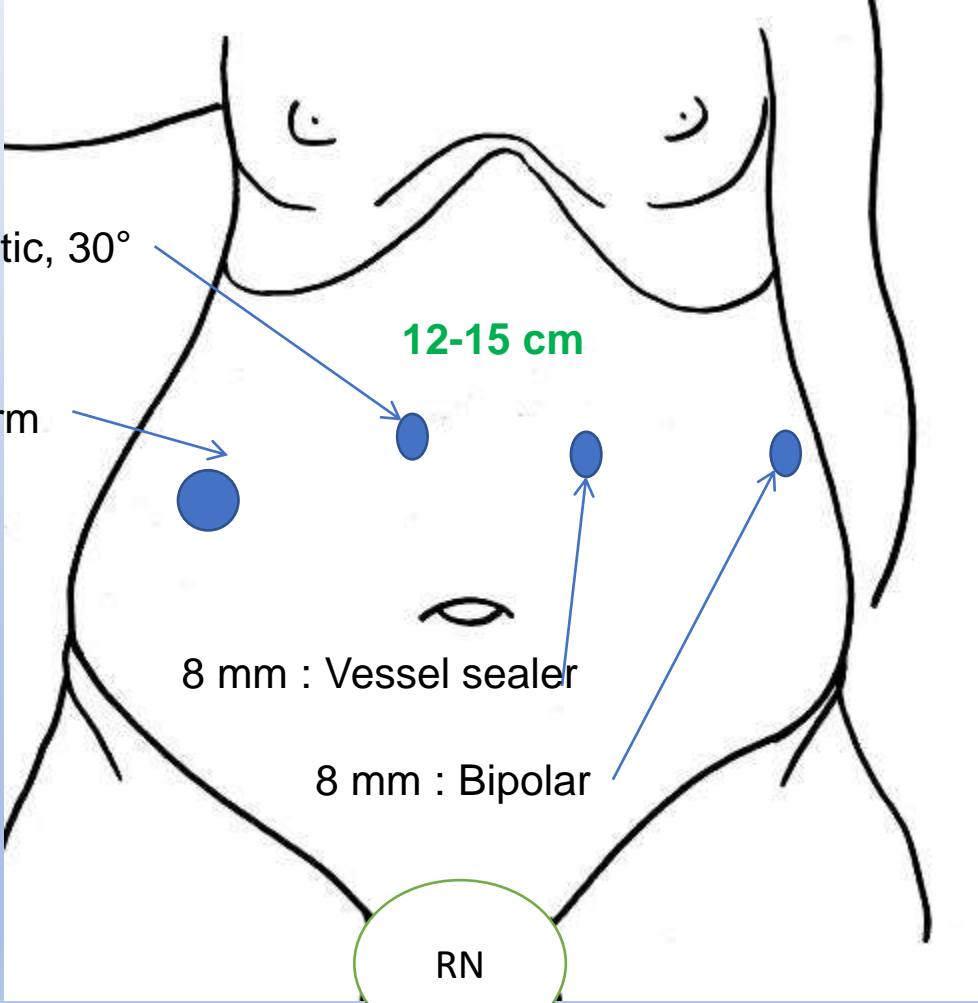
Goal of the study

- Standardization after a Learning curve of 30 procedures:
 - Patient Installation
 - port incision and instrument placement
 - Docking
 - Operative time
 - Leading to a reproducible technique
- Evaluation on a series of 200 operated patients
- Evaluation technique for 3-arm Sleeve (3AS)

Installation process during learning curve – 4 arms + iT help



Installation process after the learning curve



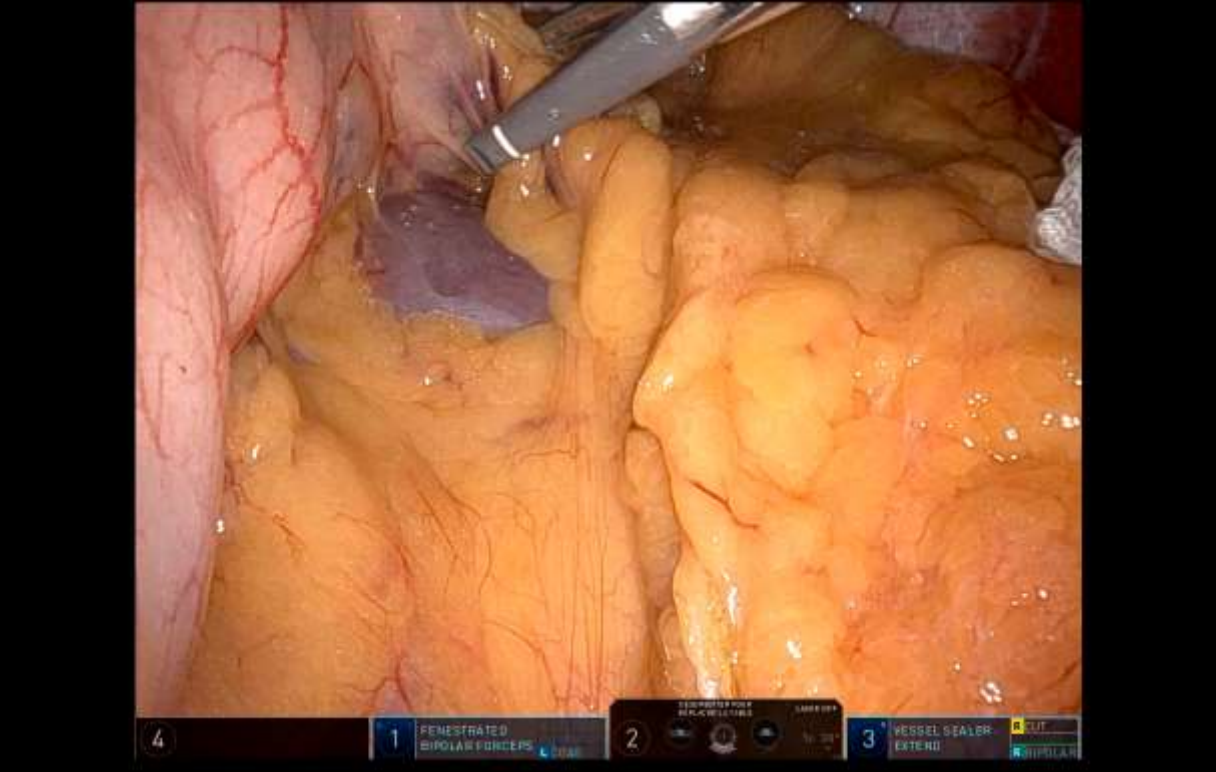
20° anti trendelembourg
10-15° right lateral inclination

RN : robotic nurse

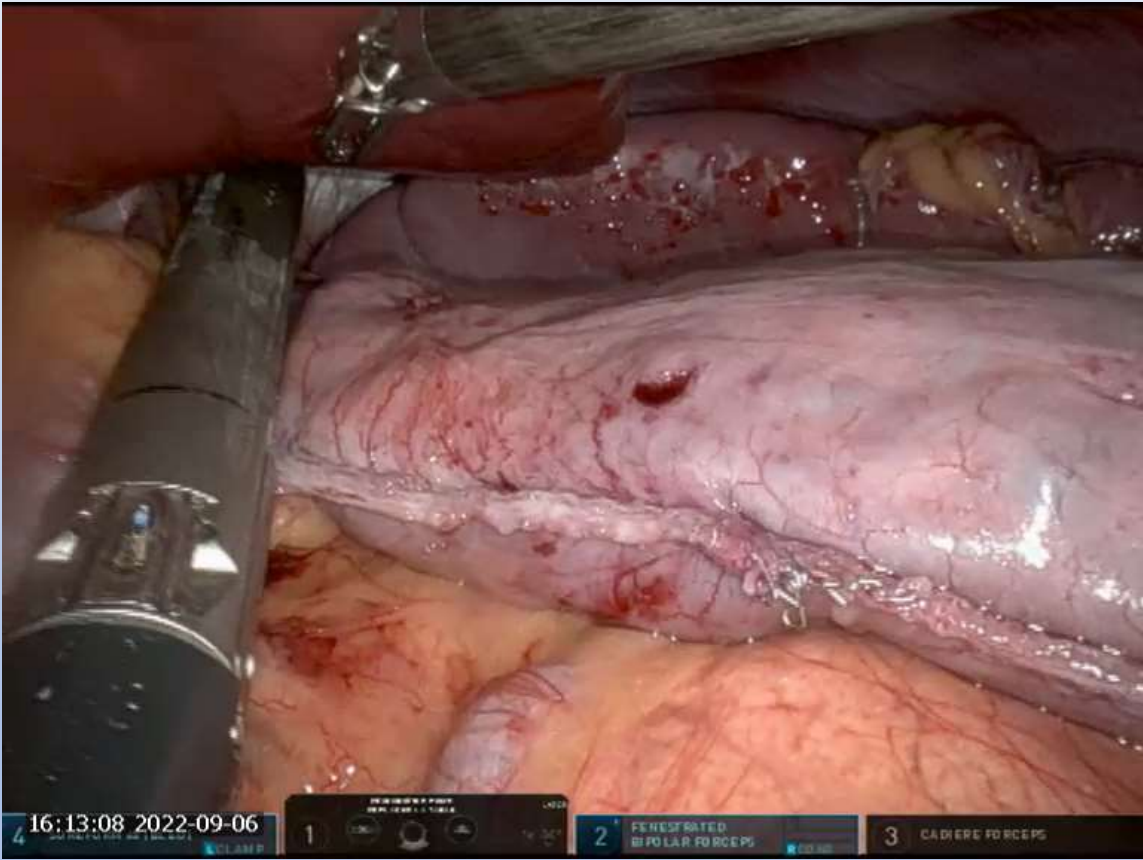
the mean duration between
incision and console : 8 min
including 2 min for
docking and insertion of
instruments



Dissection sleeve



Stapling STEATOSE



Improvement of console time



Resident Training

results:

during
learning curve

based on 30
procedures

- Complications :
 - 1 fistula (patient 21)
 - 2 bleeding events (patients 15 et 28)
- No transfusion
- No conversion
- Re-hospitalization : 1

Matched series of 200 sleeves : RSG vs LSG

	RSG	LSG
AGE	40,21 (19-67)	44,27 (18-67)
Sex (F)	80%	75%
DT2	25	34
Hta	48	56
Saos	102	108
Arthritis	12	7
BMI	43,55 (36-61)	42,83 (35-55)
BMI >50	30	21
Re-do	8	7

RESULTS

	RSG	LSG	
Surgery duration	50	49	
Stappler loader number (5-7)	5	6	P<0,05
complications	2	7	P<0,05
Fistula	0	<u>1</u>	
Sténosis	1	1	
Hématoma-thrombosis	0	2	
Portal Thrombosis	<u>1</u>	0	
Wound defect	0	3*	
Length of stay	1,91 (1-7)	2,34 (2-15)	P<0,05
Re-hospitalization	1	1	

Results after 1, 6 and 12 months

1 month	RSG	LSG
% tracking	96%	95%
BMI	38,03	37,83
EWL	31.02	29,8
%PP	12,4%	12%

6 months	RSG	LSG
% tracking	78%	80%
BMI	31,76	31,29
EWL	66,2	67,16
%PP	27%	27%

12 months	RSG	LSG
% tracking	76%	69%
BMI	28,6	28, 3
EWL	82%	81,7%
%PP	32%	31%

METABOLIC EFFECTS

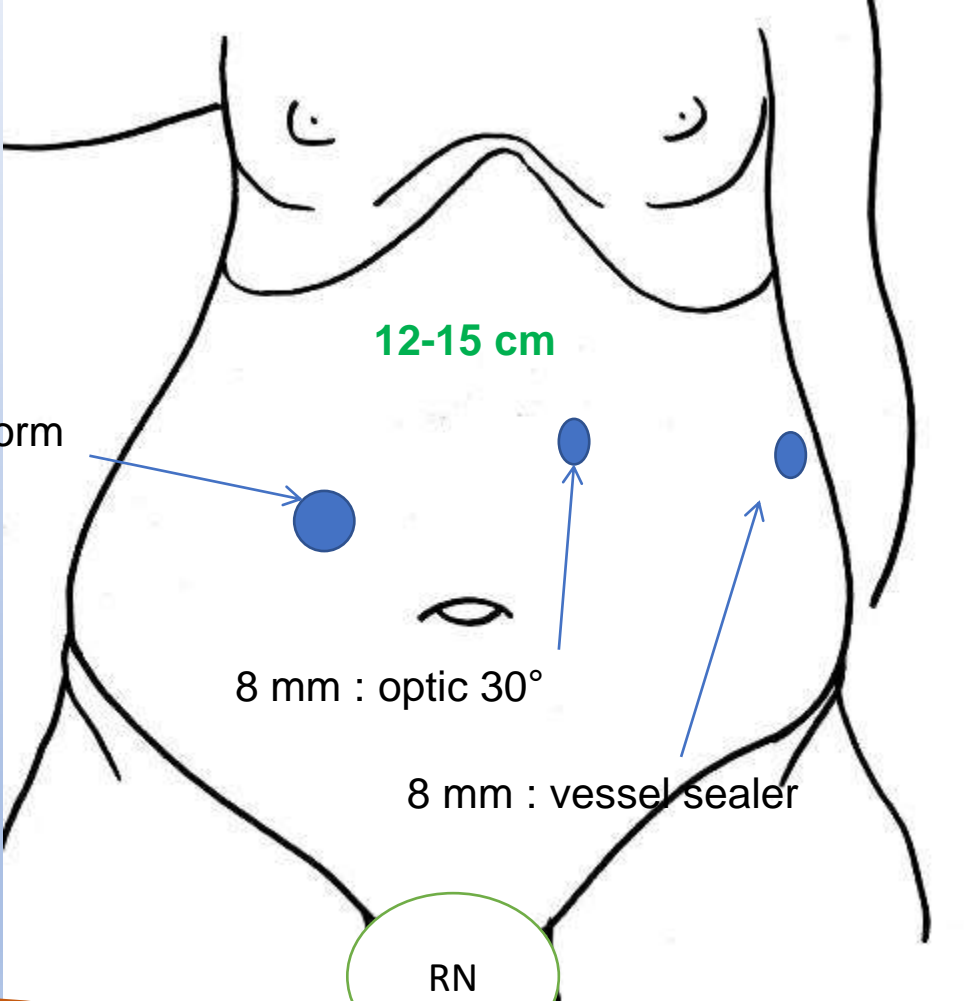
	Before robotic surgery	12 months later	p
<u>CRP</u>	12,39	2,22	P<0,05
Glukoemia	5,90	4,74	
<u>HB glycated</u>	7,45	5,52	P<0,05
cholesterol	5,16	4,65	
<u>Triglycerids</u>	1,63	0,99	P<0,05
LDL cholesterol	1,15	1,51	
HDL cholesterol	3,27	2,74	

Advantages for patients:

- Adherence to robotic surgery
- Less complications
- Less re-hospital admission
- **Better post-operative comfort on pain 3AS ++++**
- Minimally invasive even on scars
- No eventration surgery **for the time being**
- Faster hospital discharge
- Ambulatory surgery



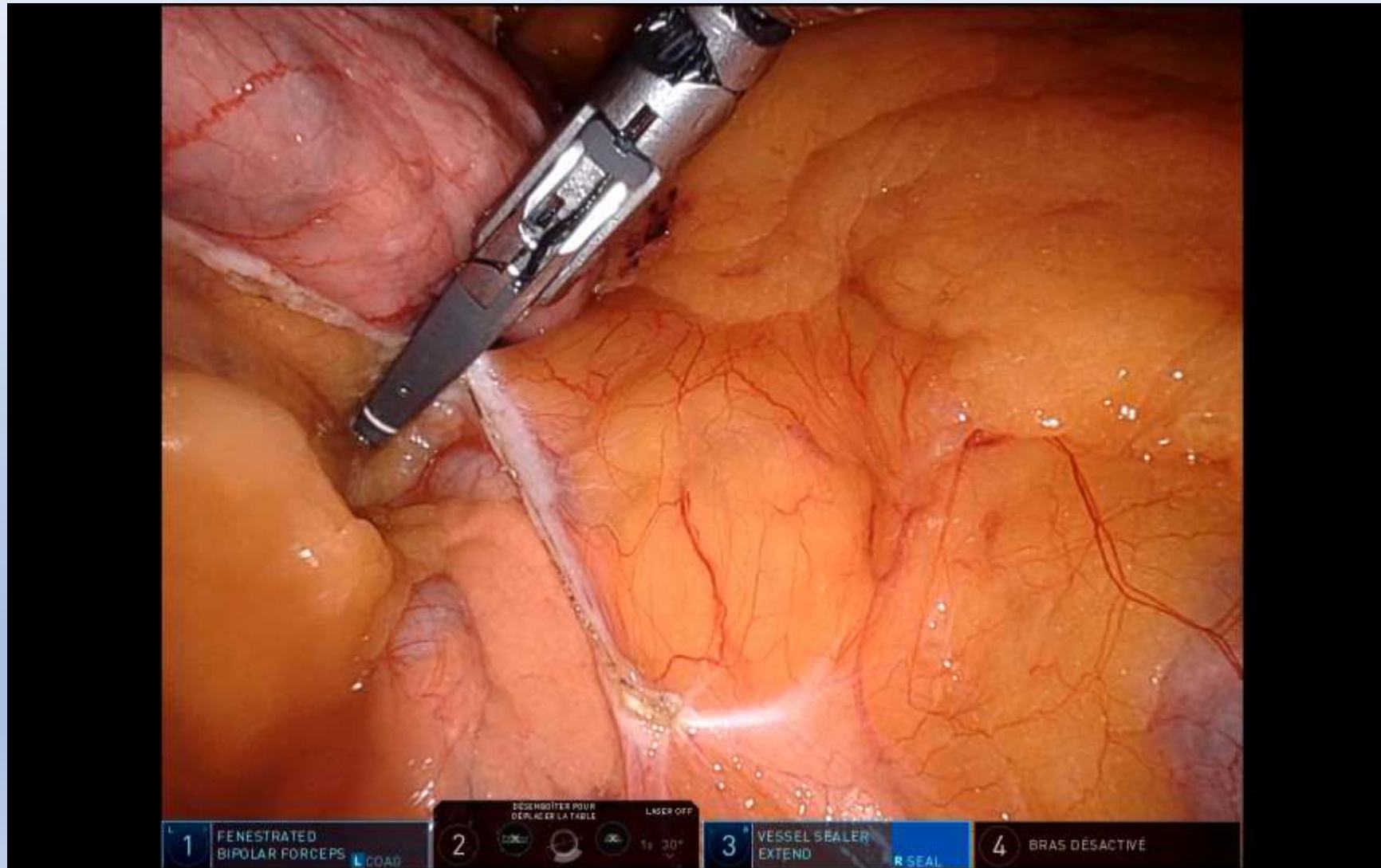
Installation sleeves currently – 3-arm sleeve



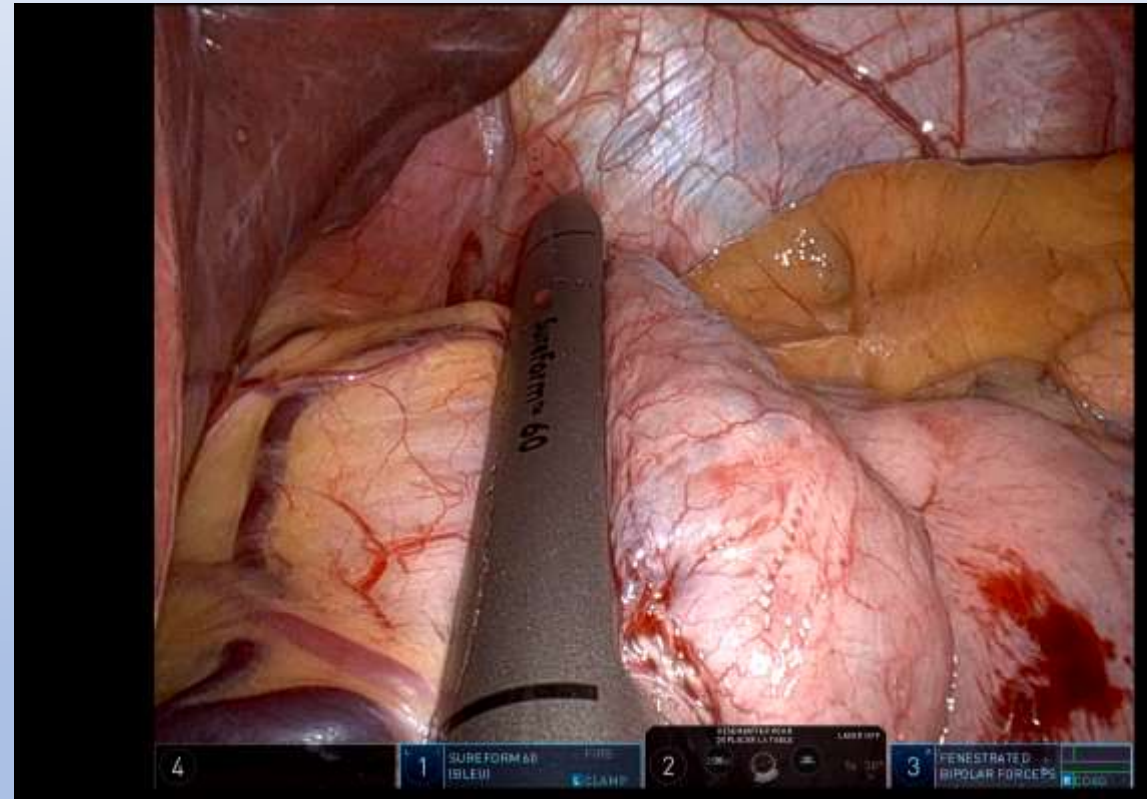
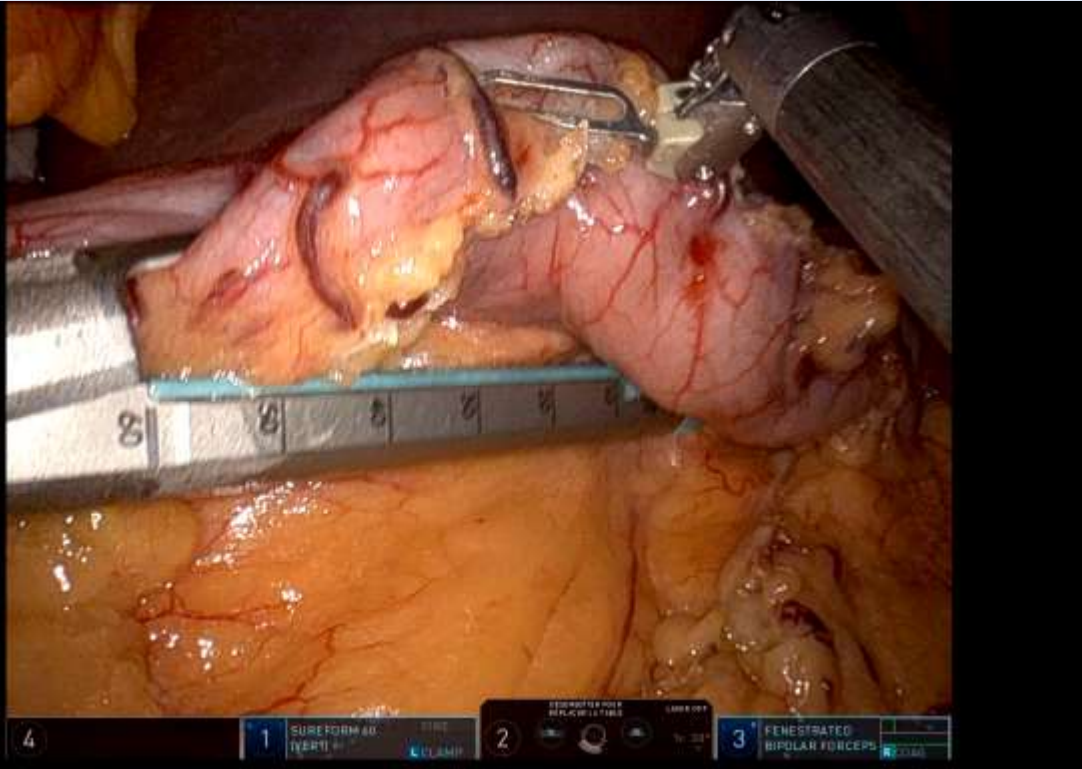
20° anti trendelembourg
5° right lateral inclination

RN : robotic nurse

Dissection 3-arm sleeve : exposure



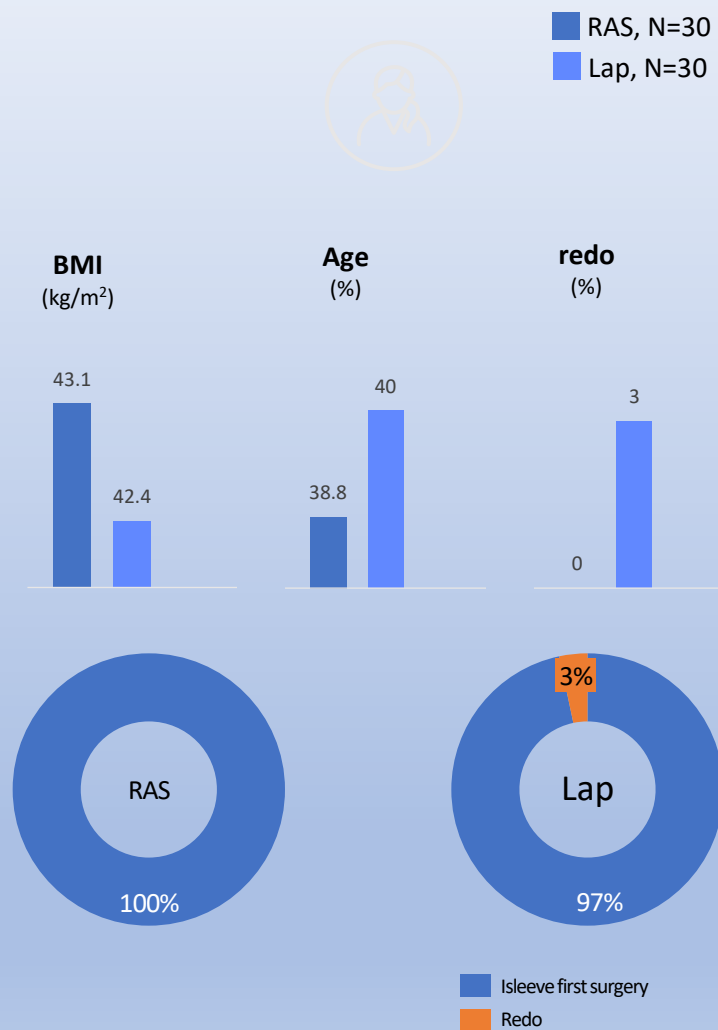
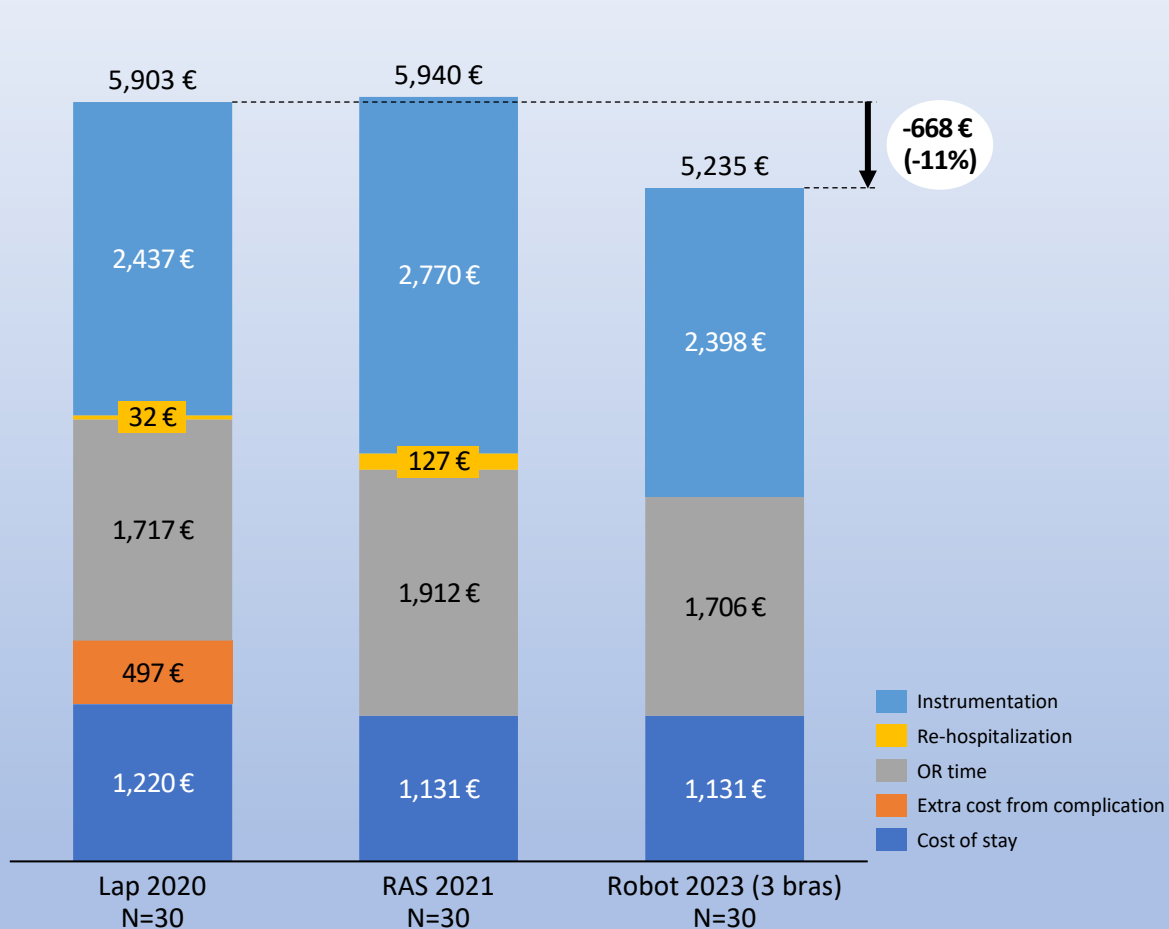
Stappler 3-arm sleeve : how to manage the liver?



Advantages for surgeon:

- **Concept full robot : RRS with only robotic arms : complete autonomy**
- Freedom of action, multiplies working capacity, better adaptation to anatomy, surgical condition and procedure.
- Each arm has a fonction and can be used itself as a retractor for exposure especially the liver
- Learning curve = maybe a safe technique for others more complex bariatric procedures SADI...
- **Anatomy in 3D : secure dissection in dangerous area, better approach of 3D volume sleeve, reduction of stappler loading**
- Feature of surform (only one trocart) and more reliable stapling calculation algorithm
- Operative time similar for both laparoscopic and robotic sleeve procedure
- **Dual console : perfect for teaching.**
- Sleeve 3 arms : reduction cost and hospital stay

Cost Modelisation of sleeve laparoscopic and robotic, after learning curve Hôpital de la Conception Marseille - 2020-2023



Robotic SG



Ideal for robotic experience

Faster learning curve

Less post operative pain

Ergonomique Advantage of Sureform

shorter Length of stay

Better view of dangerous area

Less complications

Similar results

Why don't you try sleeve 3 arms?

disadvantages?

THANK YOU !