

Robotic versus Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass: Retrospective, Single-center Study comparing Metabolic Outcomes

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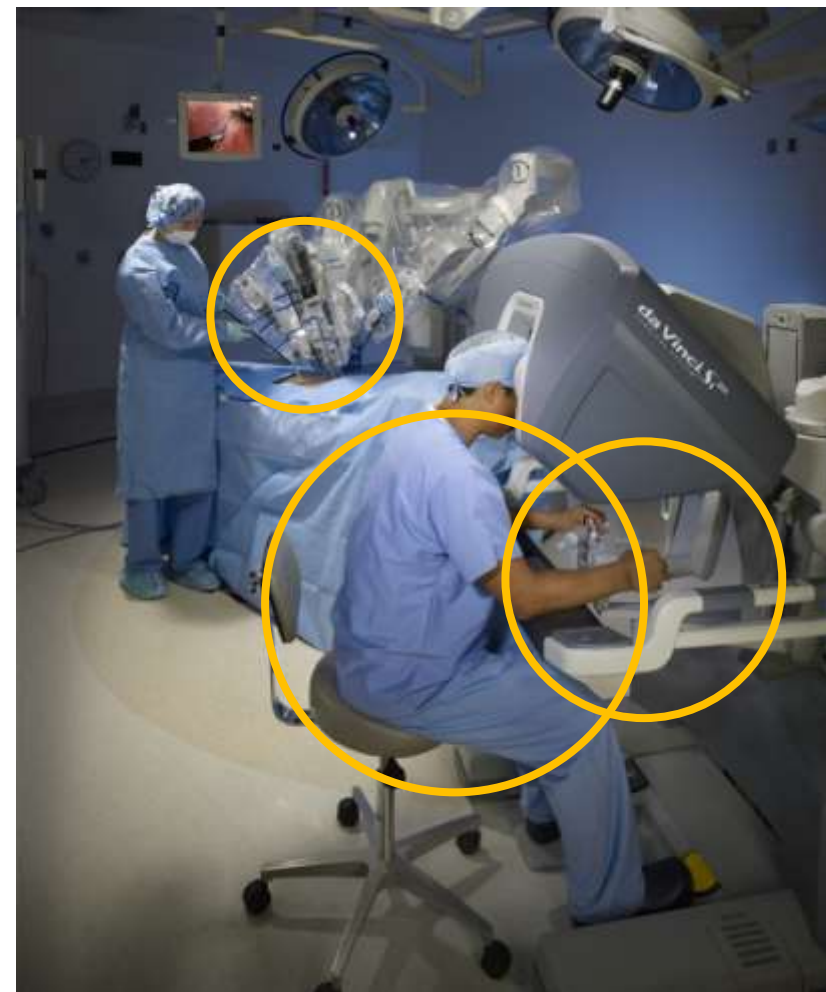
Kwok R; Goh YM; Gill G; Jones G; Sampson M; Ramus J; Hamdan M



Background

- One of the most frequently performed bariatric surgery in the UK ¹
- Gold standard approach is laparoscopic
- Robotic allows for
 - Elimination of torque
 - Better ergonomics
- Inconclusive data in literature

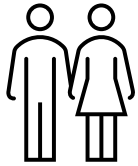
Aim: compare 1-year metabolic outcomes



Method



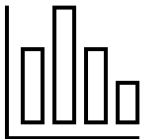
January 2016 to January 2022



Inclusion: all patients who underwent primary robotic or laparoscopic RYGB



Outcomes: % excess weight loss, change in HbA1c, number of medications needed for DM/ HTN, CPAP use



Mann Whitney U/ T-test/ chi-squared (R v4.2.2)

Method

Da Vinci Si



Port sites for robotic RYGB used at our centre. (Patel 2018)

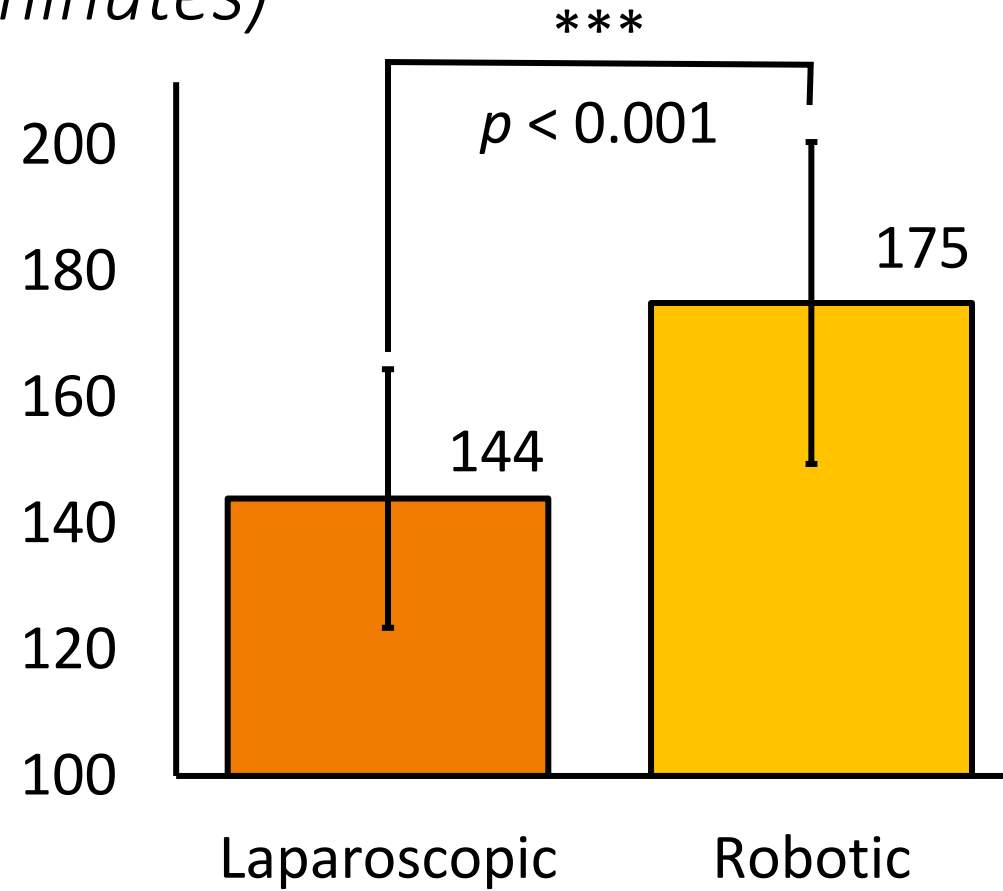
Results

Patient demographics

	Laparoscopic n = 313	Robotic n = 85	<i>p</i>
Age (range)	47 (19-69 years)	49 (28-65 years)	0.40
Pre-op BMI (kg/m ²)	43.9	42.5	0.56
Length of stay, median (range)	1 day (1-35 days)	2 days (1-39 days)	0.20

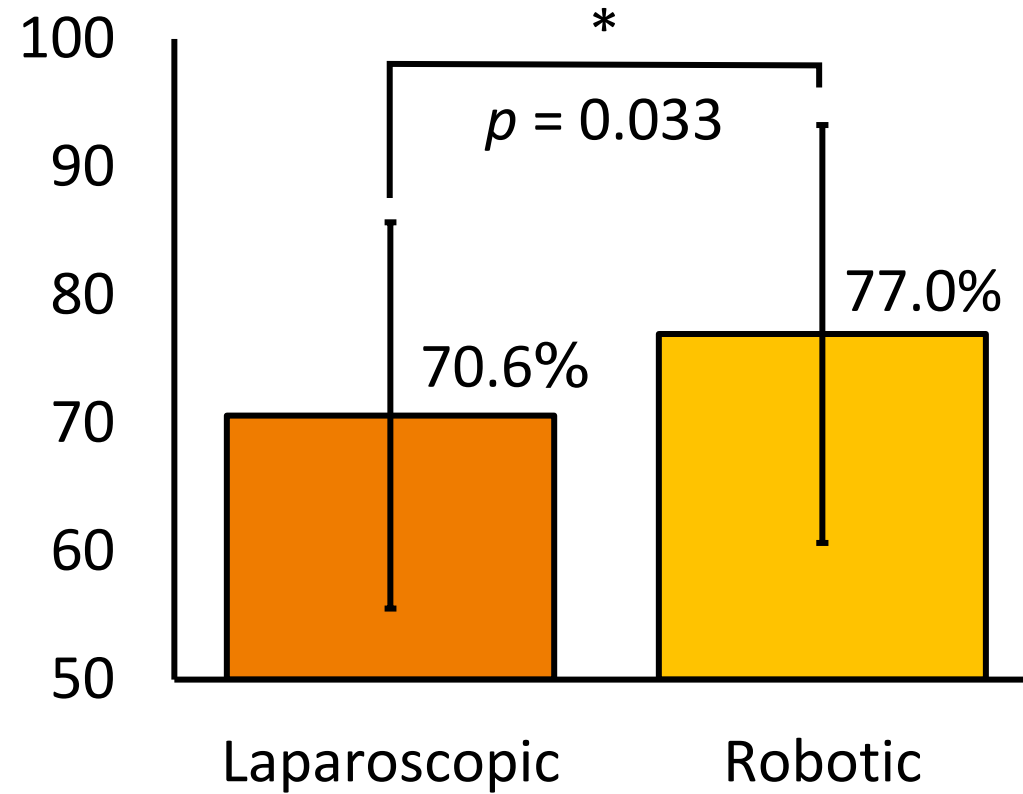
Results

Operative time (minutes)



Results

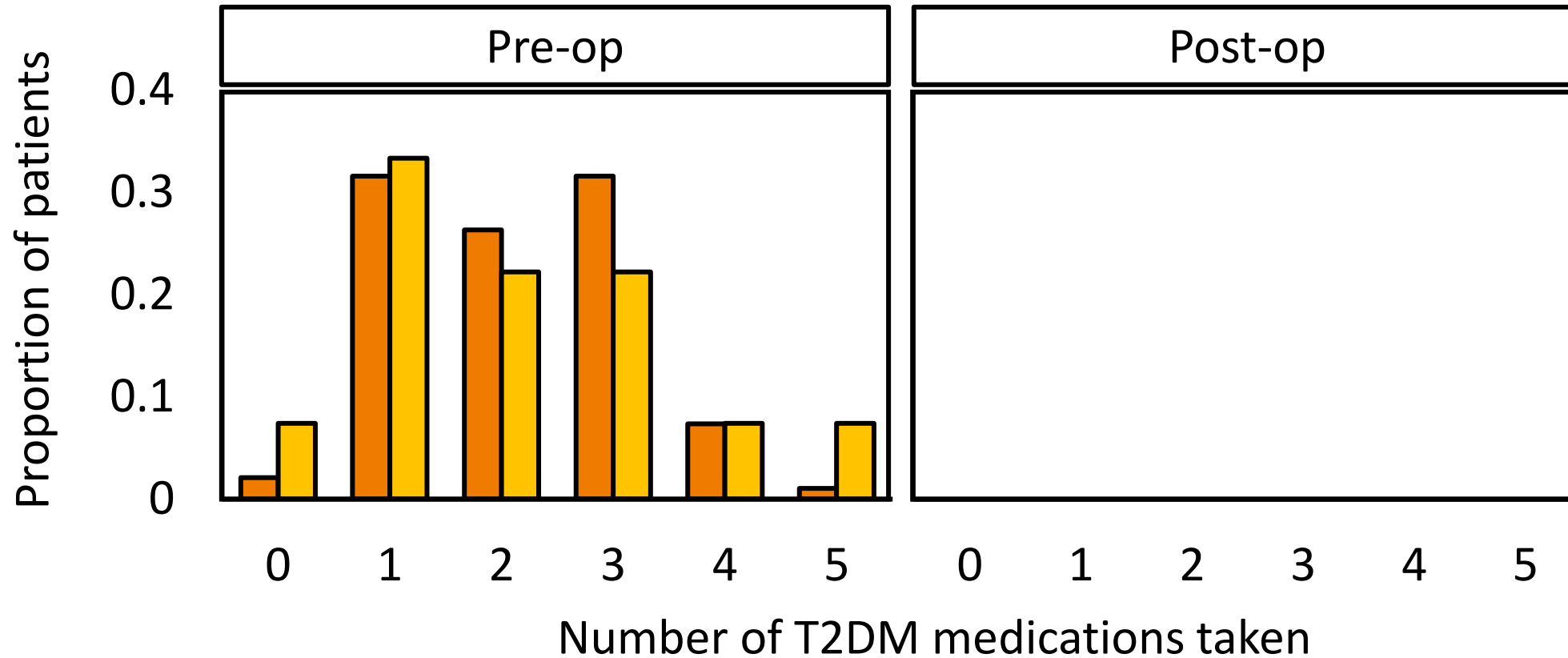
% Excess weight loss



Results

■ Laparoscopic (n = 95)
■ Robotic (n = 27)

T2DM medications



Conclusion

Statistically significant increase in % excess weight loss seen with robotic RYGB

- Technical differences in gastro-jejunal anastomosis

Longer operative time with robotic approach

Long term outcomes at 3 and 5 years post-op



Robotically sutured gastro-jejunal anastomosis

Jung et al. 2016



Royal Berkshire
NHS Foundation Trust

Thank you



