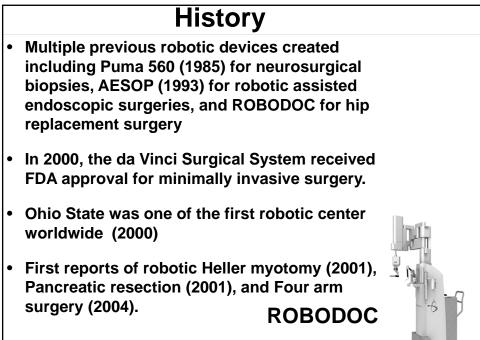


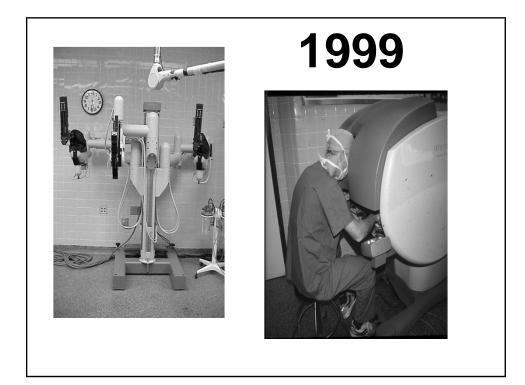
Jennifer S. Schwartz, MD Assistant Professor of Surgery Department of Surgery Division of General & Gastrointestinal Surgery The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center

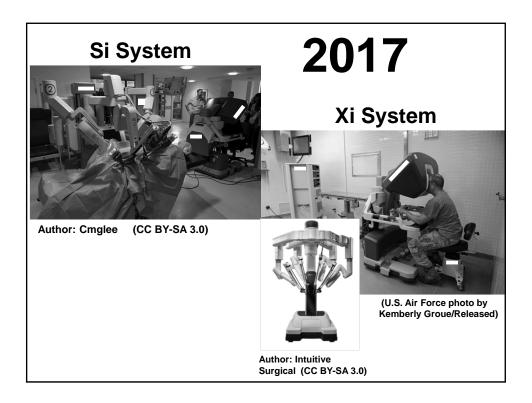
Objectives

- Brief History of Robotics in General Surgery
- Robotic General Surgery Procedures
- Advantages/Disadvantages of Robotic General Surgery
- Role of Robotic Surgery in Bariatric Surgery
- Role of Robotic Surgery in Foregut Surgery
- Role of Robotic Surgery in Ventral Hernia Surgery



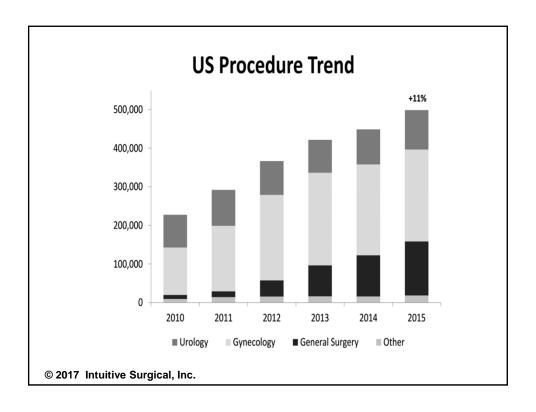
Lanfranco AR¹, Castellanos AE, Desai JP, Meyers WC. Robotic Surgery: A Current Perspective. Ann Surg. 2004 Jan;239(1):14-21.

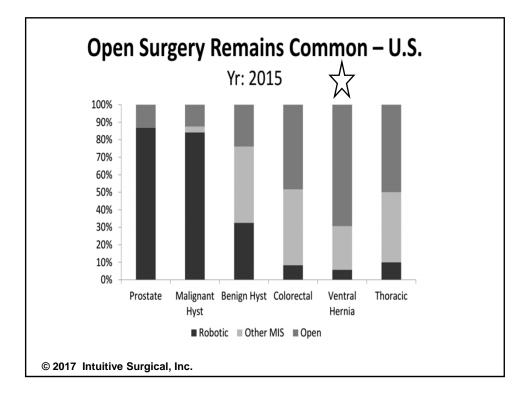


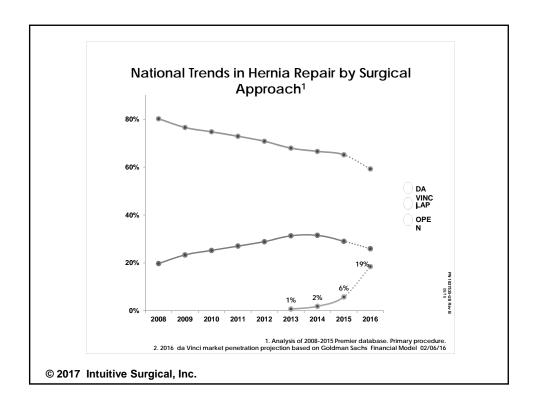


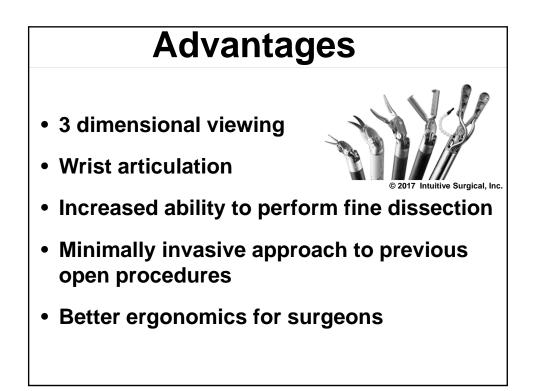
da Vinci Robot

- Initially developed for Cardiac Surgery use
- Ultimately expanded to other specialties with specific traction in Urology and Gynecology
- Over 3,100 systems worldwide









Disadvantages

Cost

- Capital investment
- Instruments 10 use
- Longer Surgery Duration
- Learning Curve
- Patient advantage?

Robotic General Surgery Procedures

FDA Approved procedures:

- Bariatric procedures (sleeve, gastric bypass)
- Foregut Surgery: Nissen fundoplication, Heller Myotomy
- Gastrectomy (benign, malignant)
- Hernia repair
- Cholecystectomy
- Pancreatectomy (benign, malignant)
- Colectomy
- Rectal resection



The Obesity Epidemic

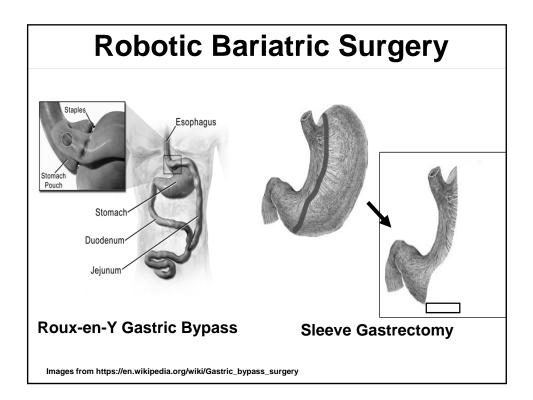
- 78.6 million (34.9%) Americans are considered obese

- More than doubled from 13.3% in 1960

- Obesity-related conditions affect nearly every organ system and are some of the leading causes of preventable deaths

- www.cdc.gov

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	158,000	173,000	179,000	193,000	196,000
RNY	36.7%	37.5%	34.2%	26.8%	23.1%
Band	35.4%	20.2%	14%	9.5%	5.7%
Sleeve	17.8%	33%	42.1%	51.7%	53.8%
BPD/DS	0.9%	1%	1%	0.4%	0.6%
Revisions	6%	6%	6%	11.5%	13.6%
Other	3.2%	2.3%	2.7%	0.1%	3.2%
Balloons					~700 cases
V-Bloc					18 cases

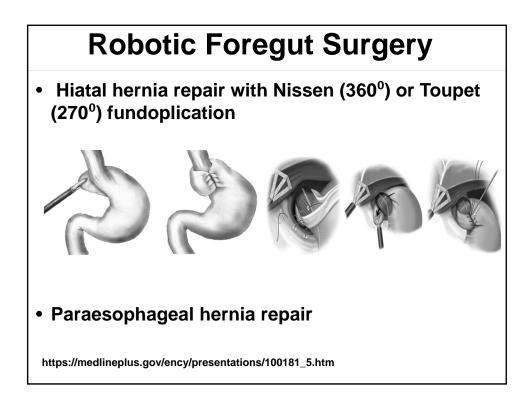


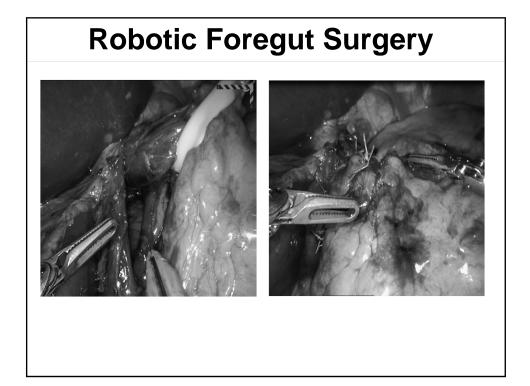
Robotic Bariatric Surgery

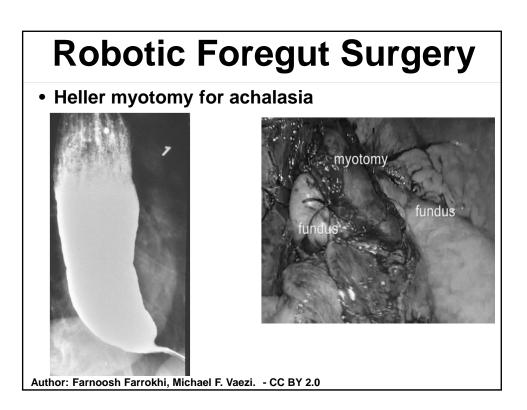
• Advantages:

- Studies have shown at least equal outcomes to laparoscopic surgery
- May decrease gastrojejunostomy leak rate, stricture rate, length of stay
- Disadvantages:
 - Procedure length of time
 - Cost?
- More studies needed to determine if there is a true patient benefit









Robotic Foregut Surgery

- Advantages of Robotic Foregut Surgery:
 - 3D Visualization
 - Magnification of Surgical Field
 - Very useful for redo operations where more precise movement are needed
 - Very useful for Heller myotomy for achalasia where precise division of muscle fibers is critical to prevent esophageal perforation

Ventral Hernia Repair

Advantages: Minimally Invasive Approach

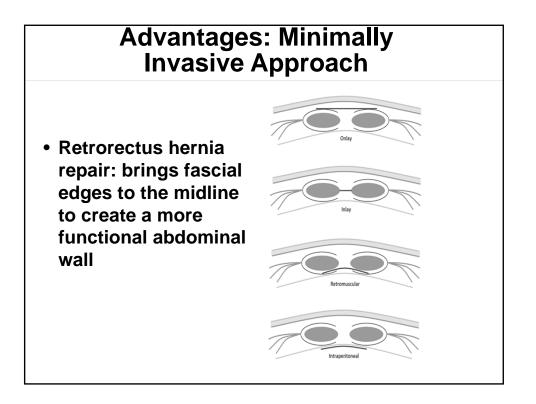
- Minimally invasive hernia repairs are associated with shorter length of stay, fewer wound-related complications, improved postoperative pain profiles
- Limitations of Laparoscopic ventral hernia repair:
 - intraperitoneal mesh placement
 - difficult to re-approximate the midline
 - high cost of mesh and fixation devices
 - Bulging/Eventration of the mesh with larger defects
 - Technique not always equal to open



Advantages: Minimally Invasive Approach

- Robotic ventral hernia repair may bridge the gap between open and laparoscopic repairs
- Robotic ventral hernia repair allows for larger defects to be repaired minimally invasively including myofascial releases:
 - Transversus abdominus release (TAR)
 - External oblique release
 - Bilateral postrectus sheath incision with retrorectus hernia repair

Gonzalez, A., Escobar, E., Romero, R. et al. Surg Endosc (2016).



Advantages: Minimally Invasive Approach

- Recent study compared length of stay of robotic retrorectus ventral hernia repair (r-RVHR) to open retrorectus ventral hernia repair (o-RVHR)
- Evaluating value added to patients and the health system by assessing one component, length of stay

Carbonell AM, et. al. Ann Surg. 2017 Mar 27

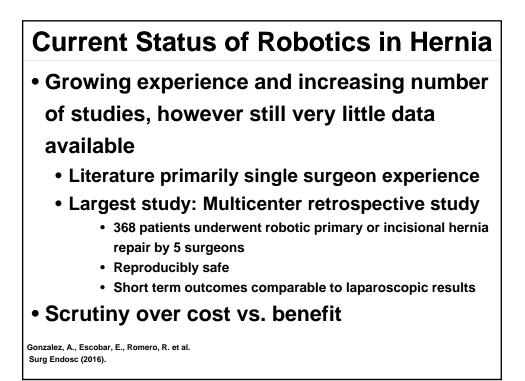




Advantages: Minimally Invasive Approach

- Utilizing data from the Americas Hernia Society Quality Collaborative (AHSQC), evaluated the largest collection of r-RVHR to date.
- Length of Stay (statistically significant):
 - r-RVHR 2 days
 - o-RVHR 3 days
- Despite the increased cost of robotic platform, cost savings was noted from decreased length of stay, mesh choice.

Carbonell AM, et. al. Ann Surg. 2017 Mar 27





References 1. Lanfranco AR¹, Castellanos AE, Desai JP, Meyers WC. Robotic Surgery: A Current Perspective. <u>Ann Surg</u>. 2004 Jan;239(1):14-21. 2. asmbs.org 3. https://medlineplus.gov/ency/presentations/100181_5.htm 4. https://www.sages.org/publications/ 5. Carbonell AM1, Warren JA, Prabhu AS, Ballecer CD, Janczyk RJ, Herrera J, Huang LC, Phillips S, Rosen MJ, Poulose BK. Reducing Length of Stay Using a Robotic-assisted Approach for Retromuscular Ventral Hernia Repair: A Comparative Analysis From the Americas Hernia Society Quality Collaborative. Ann Surg. 2017 Mar 27. doi: 10.1097 6. Gonzalez, A., Escobar, E., Romero, R. et al. Robotic-assisted ventral hernia repair: a multicenter evaluation of clinical outcomes. Surg Endosc (2016). doi:10.1007/s00464-016-511.8-0



Assistant Professor of Surgery Center for Minimally Invasive Surgery Division of General & Gastrointestinal Surgery The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center

Objectives

• Role of Robotic Surgery in Inguinal Hernia

Surgery

- Role of Robotic Surgery in Biliary Surgery
- Role of Robotic Surgery in Surgical

Resident Education



Inguinal Hernia Repairs

- Wide Variety of Repairs
 - Open Tissue Repairs
 - Open Mesh Repairs
 - Laparoscopic Mesh Repairs
 - Totally Extraperitoneal
 - Trans Abdominal Repairs
 - Robotic Mesh Repairs

Advantages: MIS Inguinal Approaches

- Both open and minimally invasive inguinal hernia repairs continue to be largely outpatient procedures.
- Minimally invasive inguinal hernia repairs are associated with:
 - Smaller incisions
 - Fewer wound-related complications and mesh infections
 - Improved postoperative pain profiles
 - Fewer complications related to chronic nerve issues
 - Bowel evaluation in emergent cases

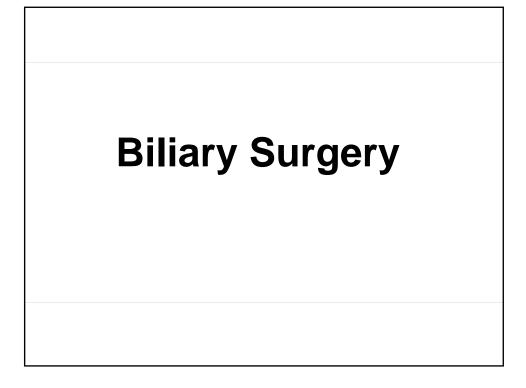
Limitations: MIS Inguinal Approaches

- Limitations of Laparoscopic Inguinal hernia repair:
 - Steep learning curve
 - High cost of fixation devices
 - Difficulty managing larger defects
 - Technique not always equal to open
 - Previous Repairs may necessitate different approaches



Advantages: Robotic Minimally Invasive Approach

- Robotic inguinal hernia repair avoid costly fixation devices
- Robotic inguinal hernia repair may provide improved ergonomics to the surgeon during placement.

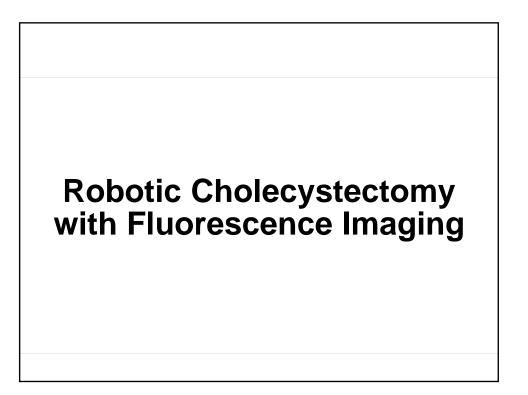


Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

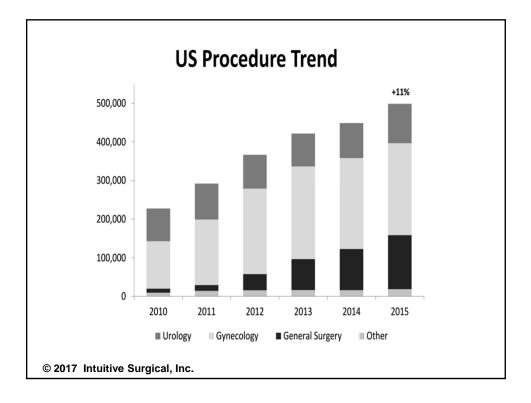
- First performed in September of 1985.
- Popularized as Standard of Care
- Gave birth to the Laparoscopic Revolution of Surgery
- Continues to be one of the most common procedures performed in the United States

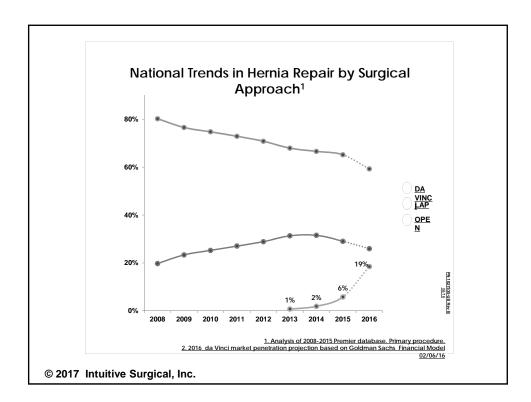
Minimally Invasive Advances in Biliary Surgery

- Fluorescence imaging popularize for improved anatomic identification and prevention of complications
- Continues to push the boundaries of MIS surgeries including complex cancer resections and reconstructions
- Provides a stable platform for resident and fellow training









Robotic Training Requirements

- Online surgical system course work
- Simulation modules with passing metrics
- Beside assisting cases
- Primary cases as the Console Surgeon
- Simulation modules with passing metrics

