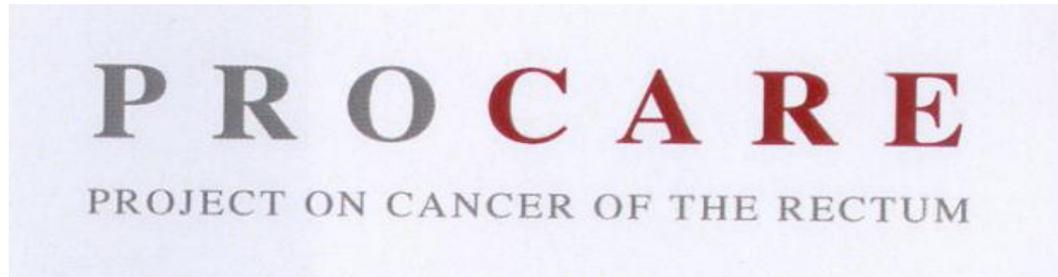




Laparoscopic versus open TME a reality check



Penninckx F
on behalf of all participating teams
and the PROCARE Steering Group

FUNDING
for
training (review)
and registration

Foundation against Cancer (2006-2007)

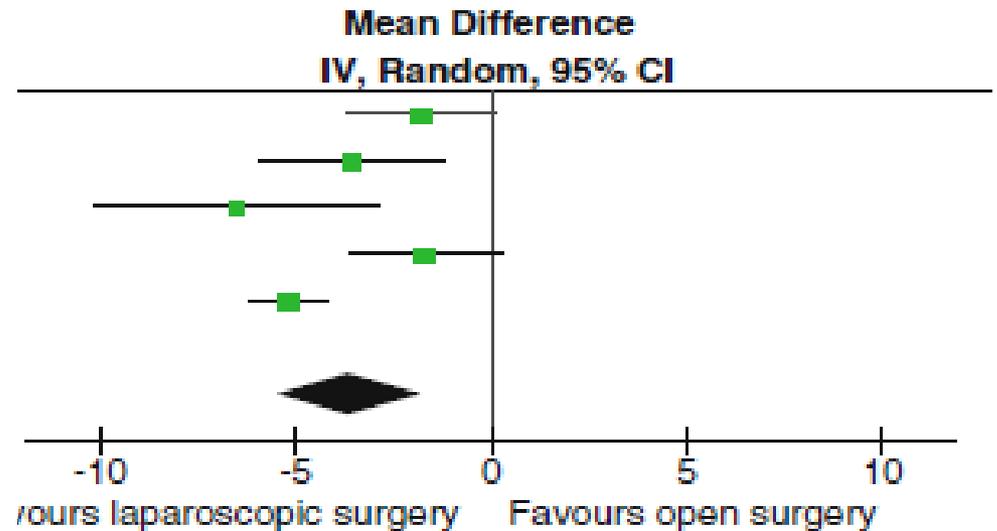
RIZIV / INAMI (2007 – 2012)

Meta-analysis of 12 RCT's

Ohtani et al. J Gastrointest Surg 2011, 15: 1375-85

Hospital stay

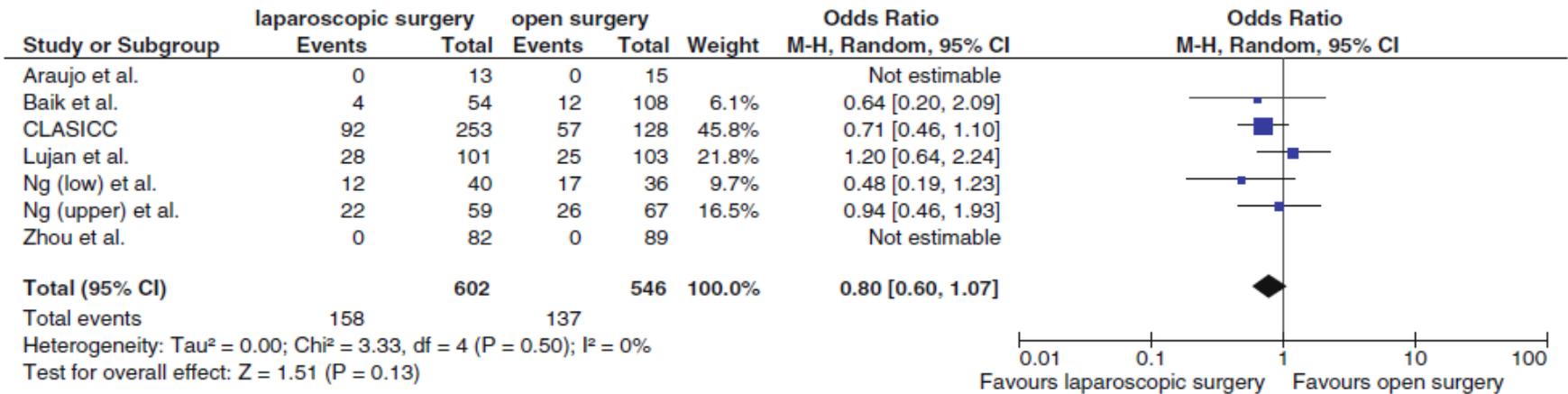
Baik	54 vs 108
Braga	83 vs 85
Gonzalez	20 vs 20
Lujan	101 vs 103
Zhou	82 vs 89



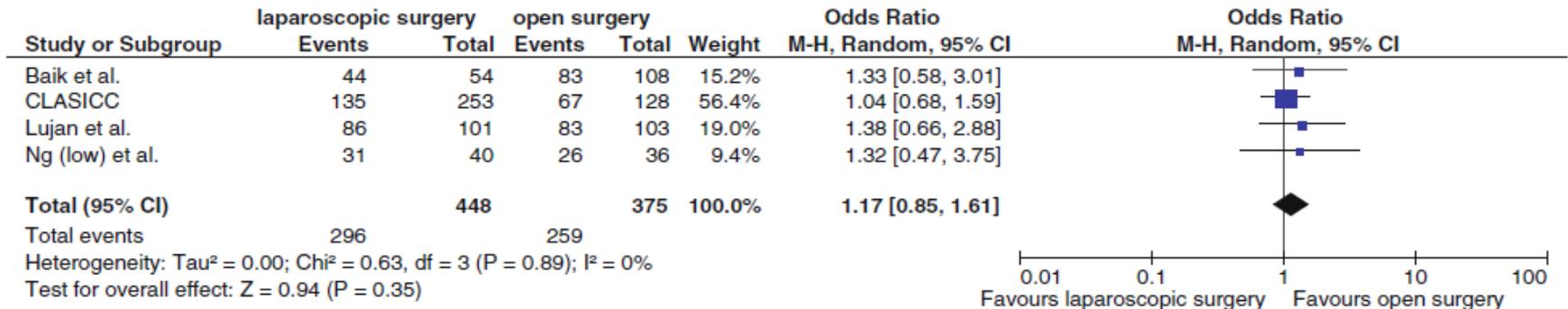
Meta-analysis of 12 RCT's

Ohtani et al. J Gastrointest Surg 2011, 15: 1375-85

Overall mortality



Disease-free survival at 5 years after surgery



Lap versus open TME for mid + low rectal cancer

AIMS

- Oncological quality of surgery and survival
- Early postoperative outcome
- Is converted laparoscopy worse than open?

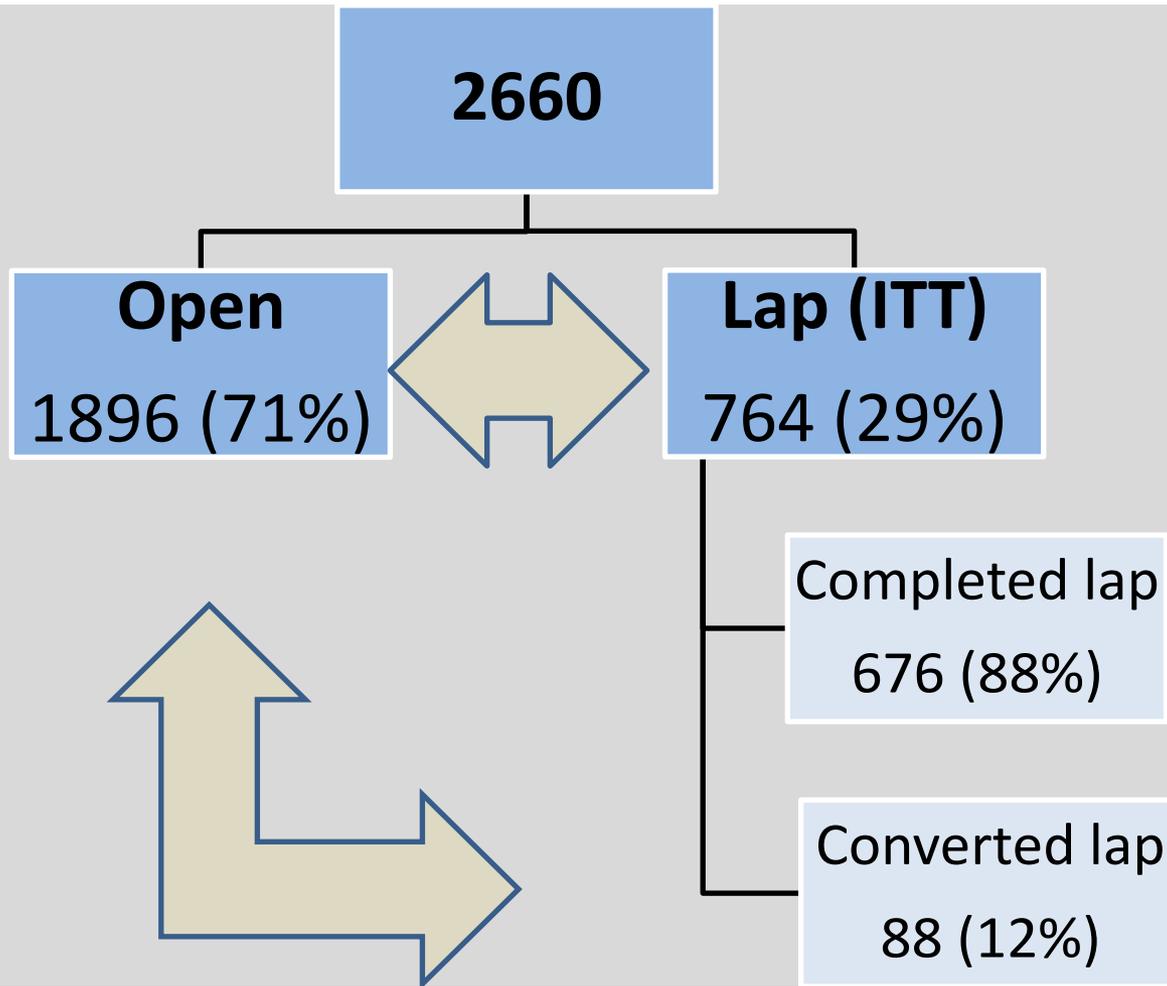
in general surgical practice

Lap versus open TME in general surgical practice

PATIENTS and METHODS

- PROCARE database with prospective registration on a voluntary basis in Jan 2006 – Oct 2011
- TME for mid + low invasive rectal adca (0 – 10 cm)
- 2660 patients
- 82 / 111 centres

TME for rectal cancer 0 -10 cm from verge

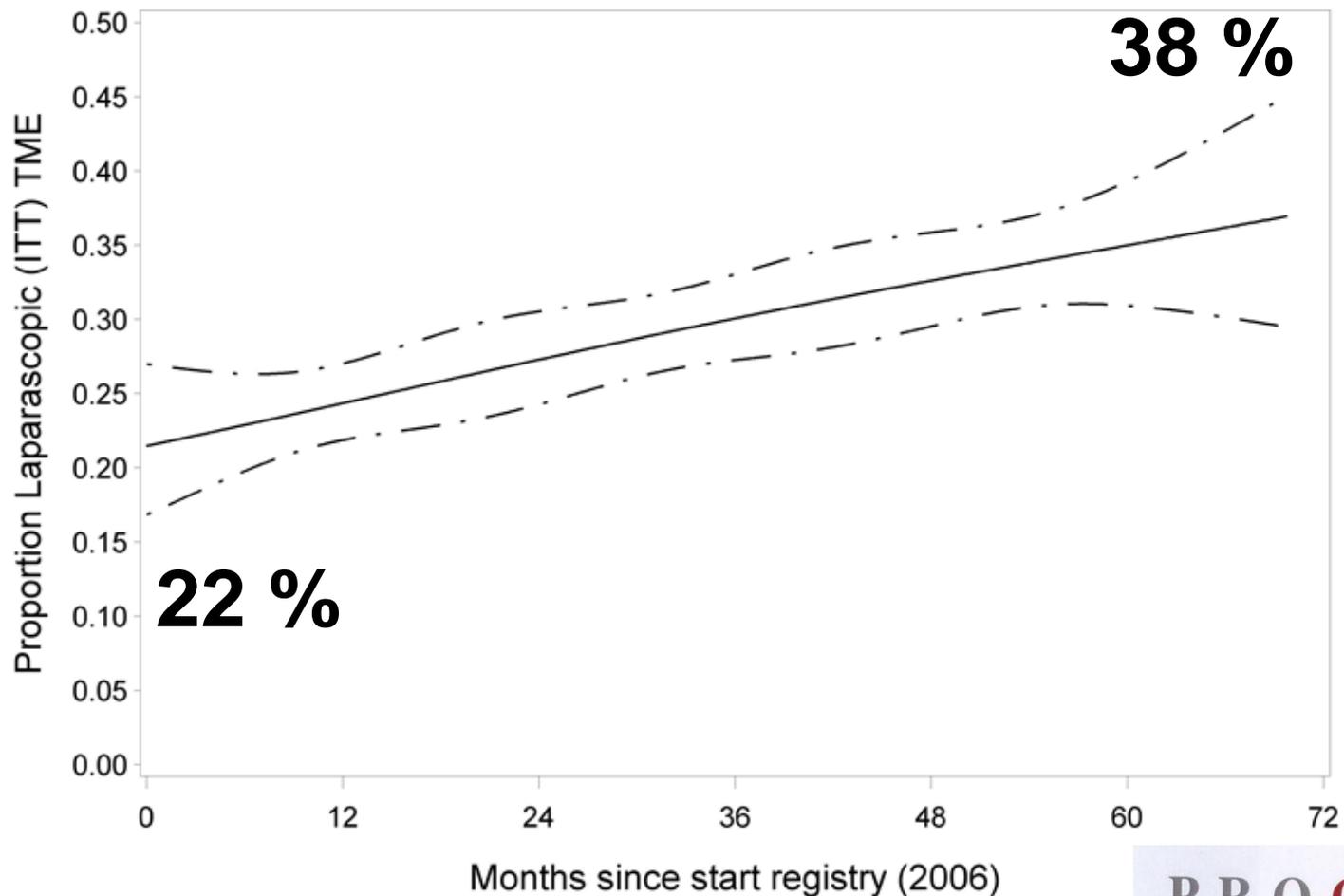


Lap versus open TME in general surgical practice

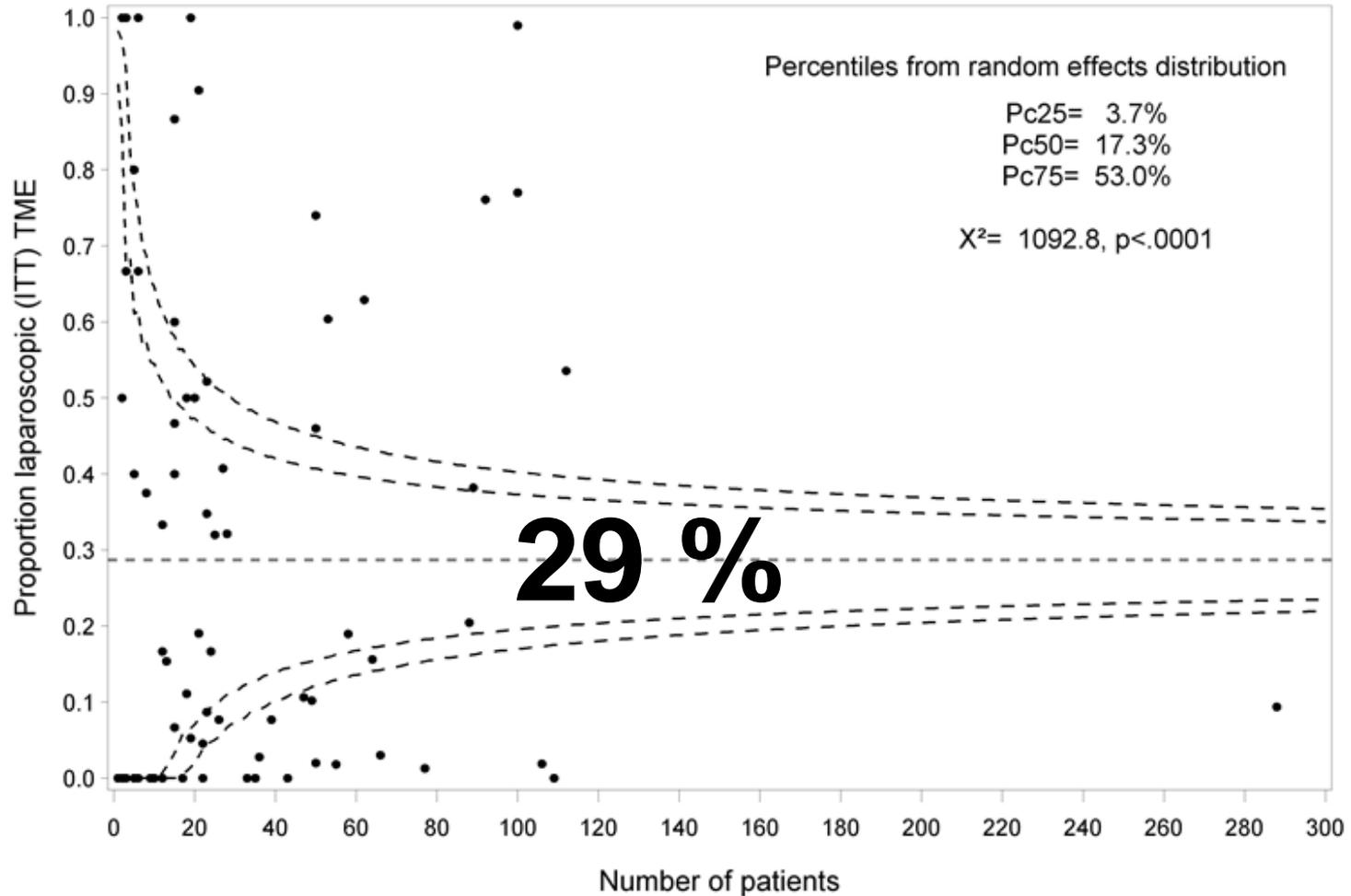
PATIENTS and METHODS

- TME quality, CRM positivity, 30 d mort., OS, adjusted for
 - age and sex,
 - ASA and BMI,
 - lower limit and circumfer. localisation,
 - (y)pT and (y)pStage,
 - neoadjuvant treatment,
 - TME experience

Implementation of lap TME for mid + low RC in general surgical practice



Implementation of lap (ITT) TME for mid + low RC in general surgical practice

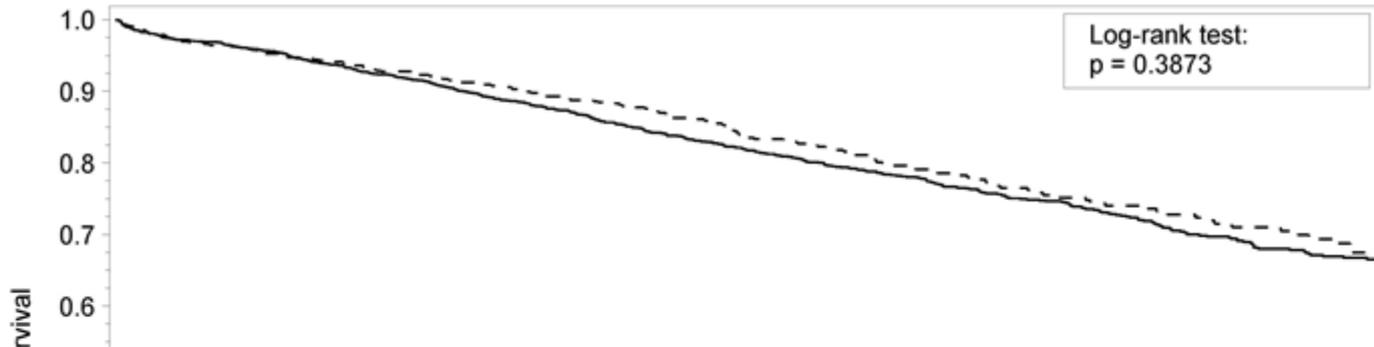


no lap (ITT) TME in 25/82 (31%) centres

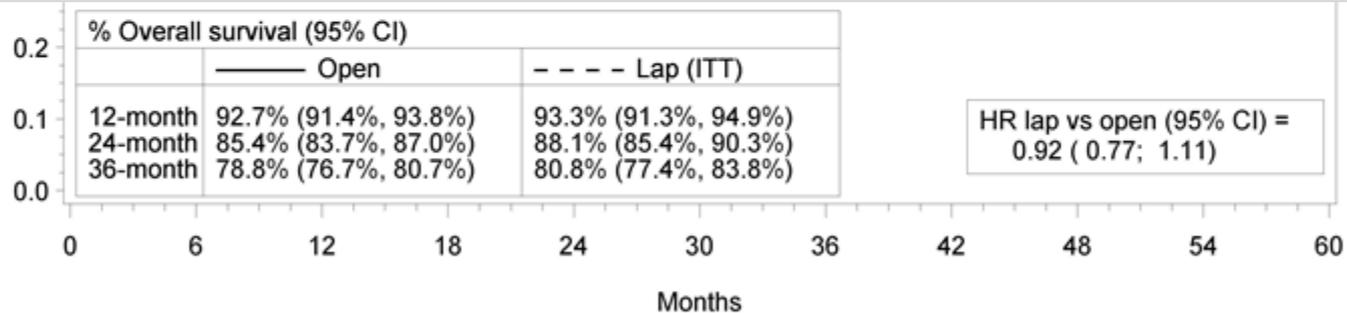
Quality of oncological surgery

	OPEN N = 1896	LAP (ITT) N = 764
Musc. propria	11.4 %	13.2 %
(y)pCRM positive	18 % SSO: 12.4 % APE: 27 %	18 % SSO: 15.3 % APE: 26.7 %
Median N of nodes (IQR)	11 (7-15)	11 (7-16)

Overall survival after lap (ITT) vs. open TME



HR lap vs open after adjustment for confounders = 0.999 (95% CI 0.83-1.20)



Number at risk											
Open	1896	1801	1657	1470	1311	1121	944	778	605	443	311
Lap (ITT)	764	719	658	565	502	420	329	251	189	141	95

Early postoperative outcome

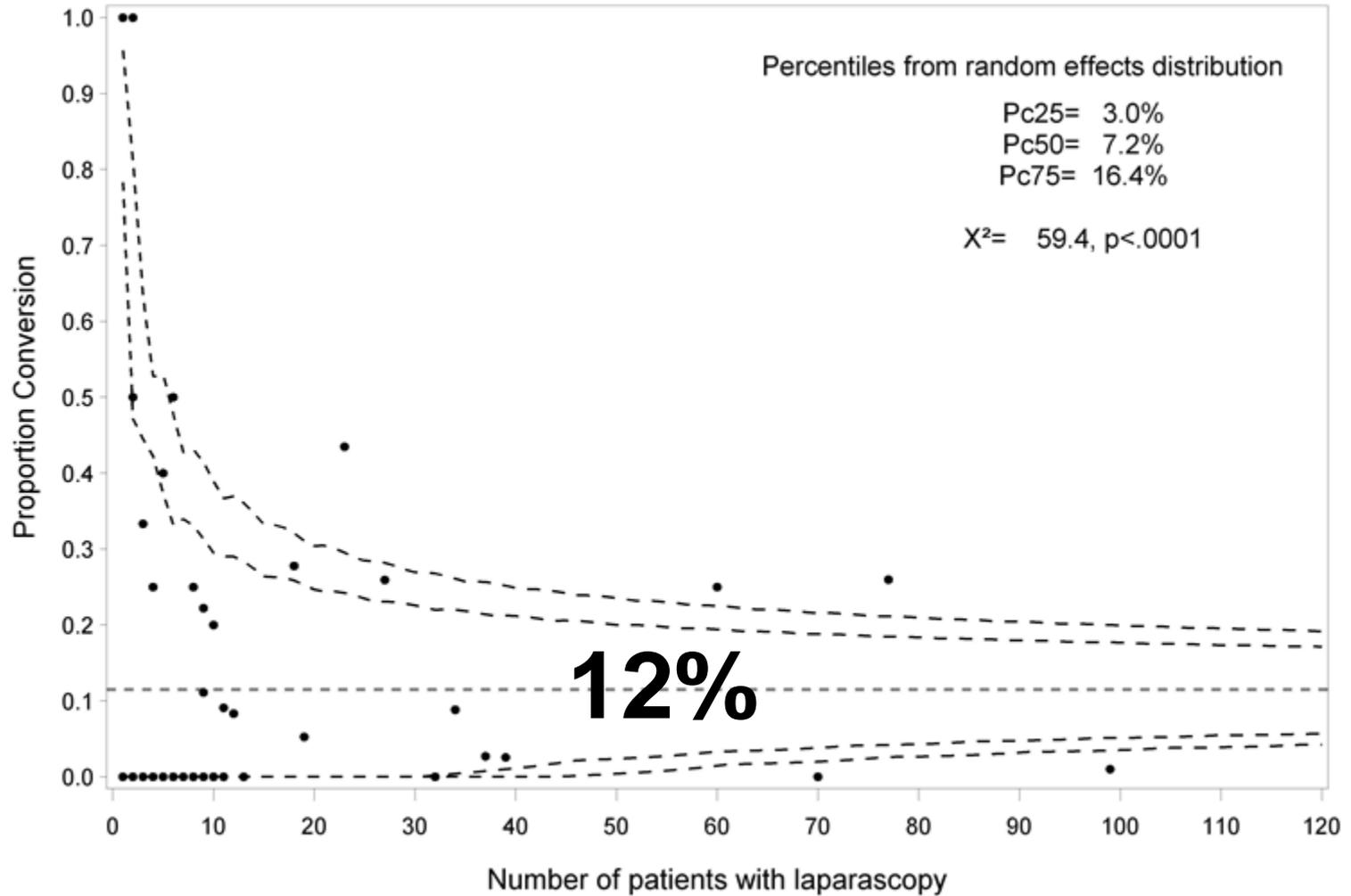
	OPEN N = 1896	LAP (ITT) N = 764
APE + HR rate	31 %	31 %
Morbidity any	41 %	32 %
Major morbidity	6 %	7 %
30 d mortality	1.5 %	1.4 %
Median LoS (IQR)	12 (9-17)	10 (8-16)

Hospital stay after rectal cancer surgery

MEDIAN (IQR)	OPEN	LAP (ITT)
PROCARE	12 (9-17)	10 (8-16)
England	14 (6-22)	10 (2-18)
ACS NSQIP	7 (5-10)*	5 (4-8)*

* complication rate 21% after lap vs. 29% after open

Variability in conversion rate



Is converted lap TME worse than open TME?

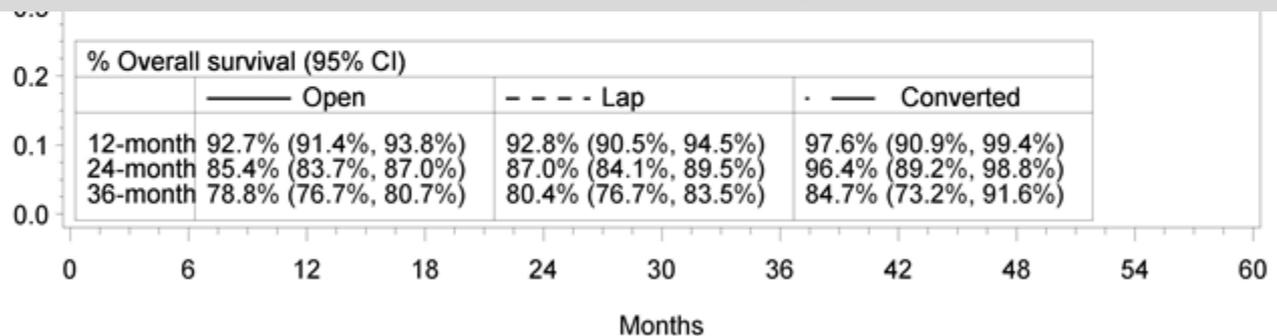
Quality of oncological surgery

	OPEN N = 1896	CONV LAP N = 88
Musc. propria	11.4 %	18 %
(y)pCRM positive	18 %	23 %
Median N of nodes (IQR)	11 (7-15)	12 (8-16)

Overall survival after open vs. lap vs. conv lap TME



HR conv lap vs open after adjustment for confounders = 0.64 (95% CI 0.39-1.07, p=0.090)



Number at risk											
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Open	1896	1801	1657	1470	1311	1121	944	778	605	443	311
Laparoscopy	676	637	580	498	440	368	288	220	169	127	87
Converted	88	82	78	67	62	52	41	31	20	14	8

Early postoperative outcome

	OPEN N = 1896	CONV LAP N = 88
APE + HR rate	31 %	23 %
Morbidity any	41 %	41 %
Major morbidity	6 %	6 %
30 d mortality	1.5 %	0 %
Median LoS (IQR)	12 (9-17)	11 (9-18)

CONCLUSIONS I

- Open and lap TME are oncol. equivalent in 2660 pts with mid + low RC in general practice
- Converted lap not worse than open TME
- A policy of commencing a lap approach in suitable cases seems to be justified
- Early benefits of lap TME

CONCLUSIONS II

- Lap TME rate is not a QCI in RC surgery
- Open TME remains the best route to successful treatment for many surgeons
- Lap TME requires
 - good patient selection
 - meticulous technique
 - experience/skills

Thanks



P R O C A R E

PROJECT ON CANCER OF THE RECTUM