

# 19<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EGYPTIAN GROUP OF COLON AND RECTAL SURGEONS



13 - 15 SEPTEMBER 2017

JW Marriott Hotel - Cairo



## LYMPH NODE HARVESTING IN LAPAROSCOPIC VERSUS OPEN COLECTOMY; A COMPARATIVE STUDY

**BY**

**TAREK YOUSSEF AHMED YOUSSEF (MD, MRCS, MRCPS, FACS, MIS)**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF COLORECTAL SURGERY**

**AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY**

- 
- ▣ preservation of normal immune function & diminished acute phase response
  - ▣ improved short-term results



## ADVANTAGE OF LAPAROSCOPY

# For malignancy, old debate & ancient argument

- ▣ Port-site metastasis
- ▣ proper oncologic resection and tumour staging
- ▣ Tactile sensation

*State of Art*

# COLOR STUDY

- ▣ *Laparoscopic surgery can be used for safe and radical resection of cancer in the right, left, and sigmoid colon*

TABLE 1: Short-term and long-term outcomes of large-scale randomized controlled trials for laparoscopic colectomy compared to open colectomy for colon cancer.

	COST [5, 20, 28]	CLASICC [6, 22, 32]	COLOR [4, 26]	Barcelona [7, 23]	Braga [21, 33]	Milsom [25]	Liang [24]
Return of bowel function		=	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Pain score						↓	↓
Narcotic use	↓		↓			↓	
Length of stay	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	=	
OR time	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
EBL			↓	↓	↓	=	↓
LN yield	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Circumferential margin +		=	=				
Postoperative morbidity	=	=	=	↓	↓	=	=
Postoperative mortality	=	=	=	=	↓	=	
Quality of life	=	=			↑		
Overall survival	=	=	=	=	=		
Disease-free survival	=	=	=	=	=		
Local recurrence	=	=	=				=
Distant recurrence	=	=	=	=			=
Wound/port recurrence	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

OR: operating room; EBL: estimated blood loss; LN: lymph node. Each outcome recorded is compared to open controls. ↑ or ↓ represents a statistically significant difference related to the outcome; otherwise, = represents no statistical difference.



# AIM OF WORK

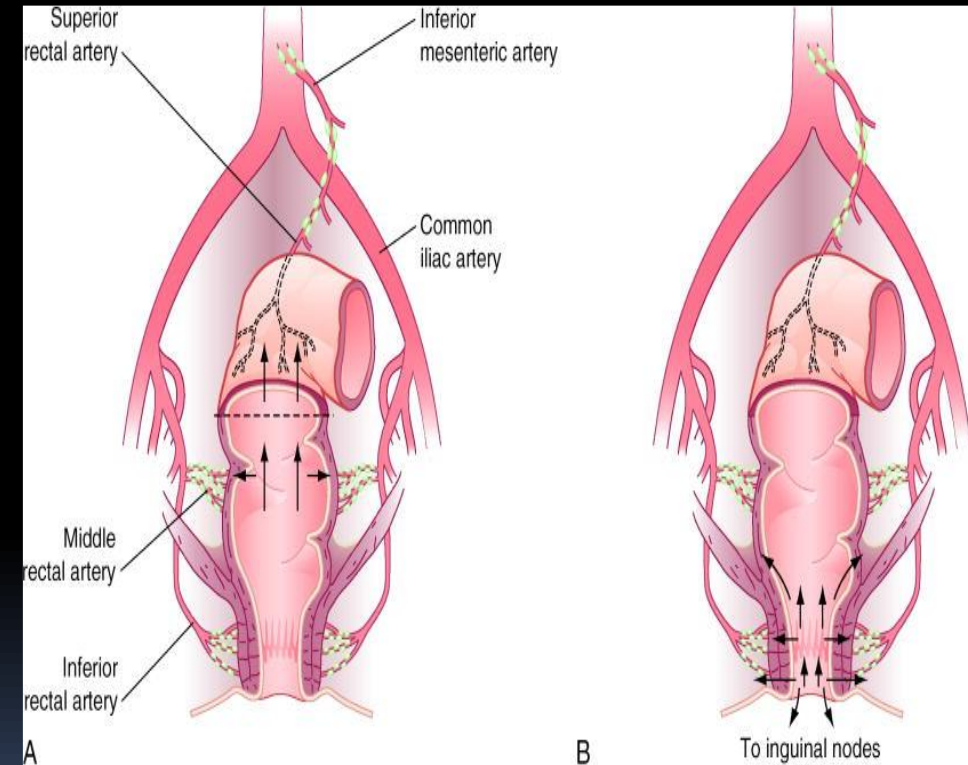
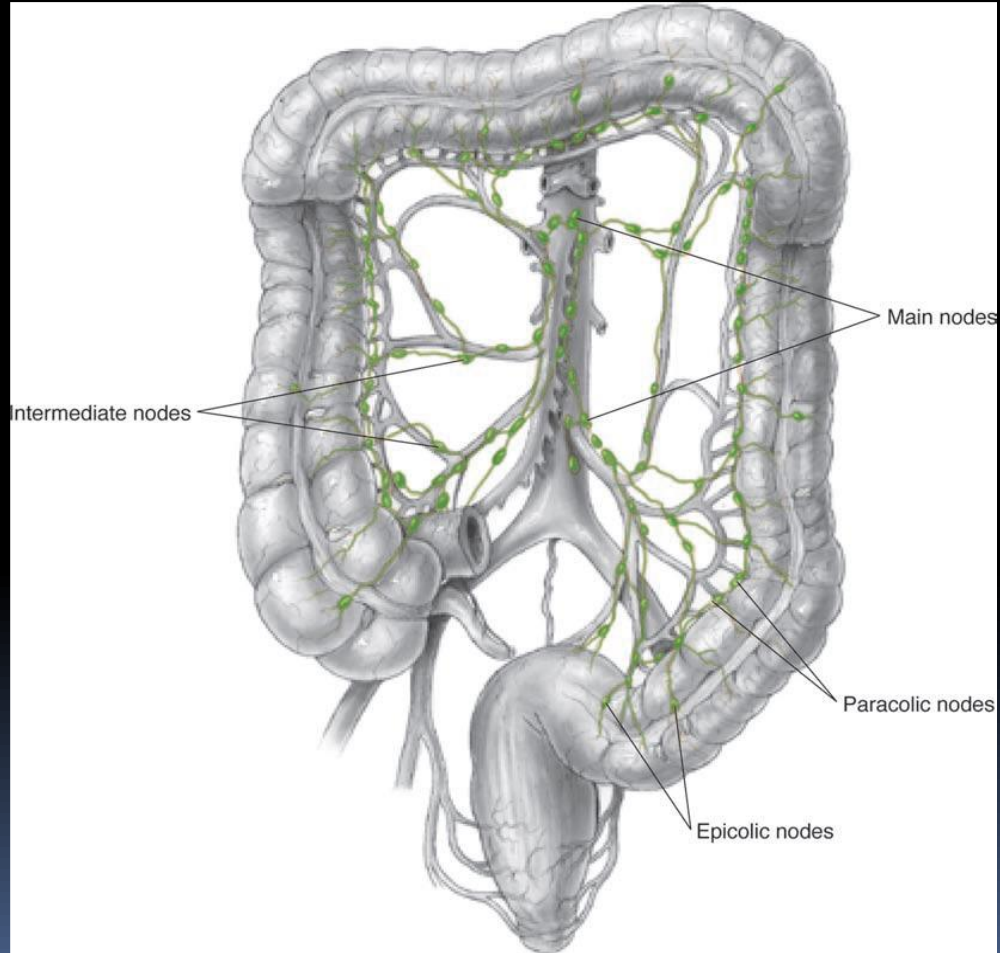
To compare the number of lymph nodes harvested during both open and laparoscopic colectomy and their significance from oncological point of view



Theoretical  
background





# Lymph nodes distribution






## **Lymph nodes :**

- *Temporary incubators  
“barriers” (Halstead)*
- *Marker of biological behavior  
(Fisher)*

- 
- the National Cancer Institute, the College of American Pathologists, the United States National Quality Forum, Cancer Care Ontario and others have suggested that a minimum of 12 lymph nodes be removed en bloc and assessed with the colon cancer specimen (*Wright et al., 2009*).
- 




## Factors affecting number of lymph nodes harvested:

- The surgeon
  - The pathologist
  - The patient
  - The tumor
- 

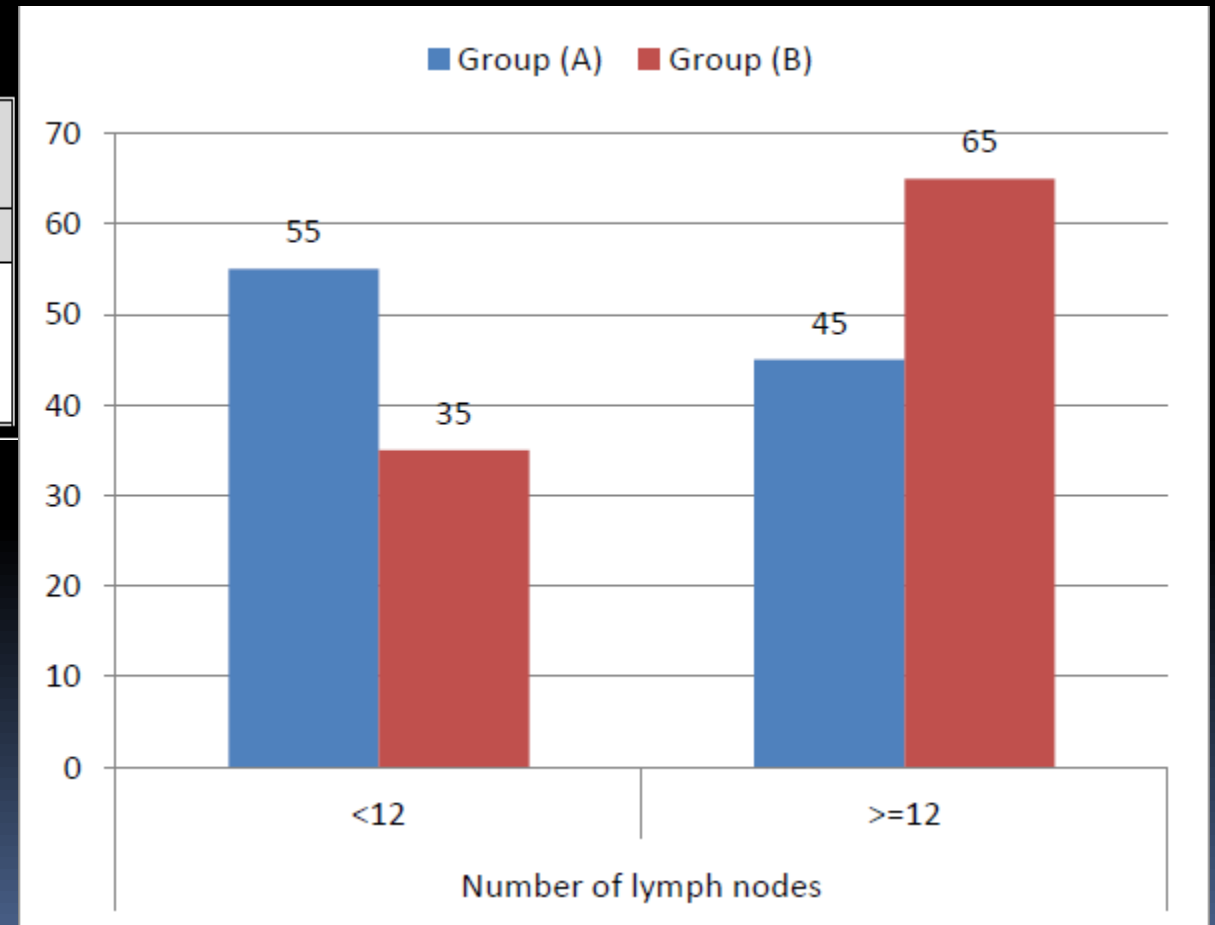


# Patients and method

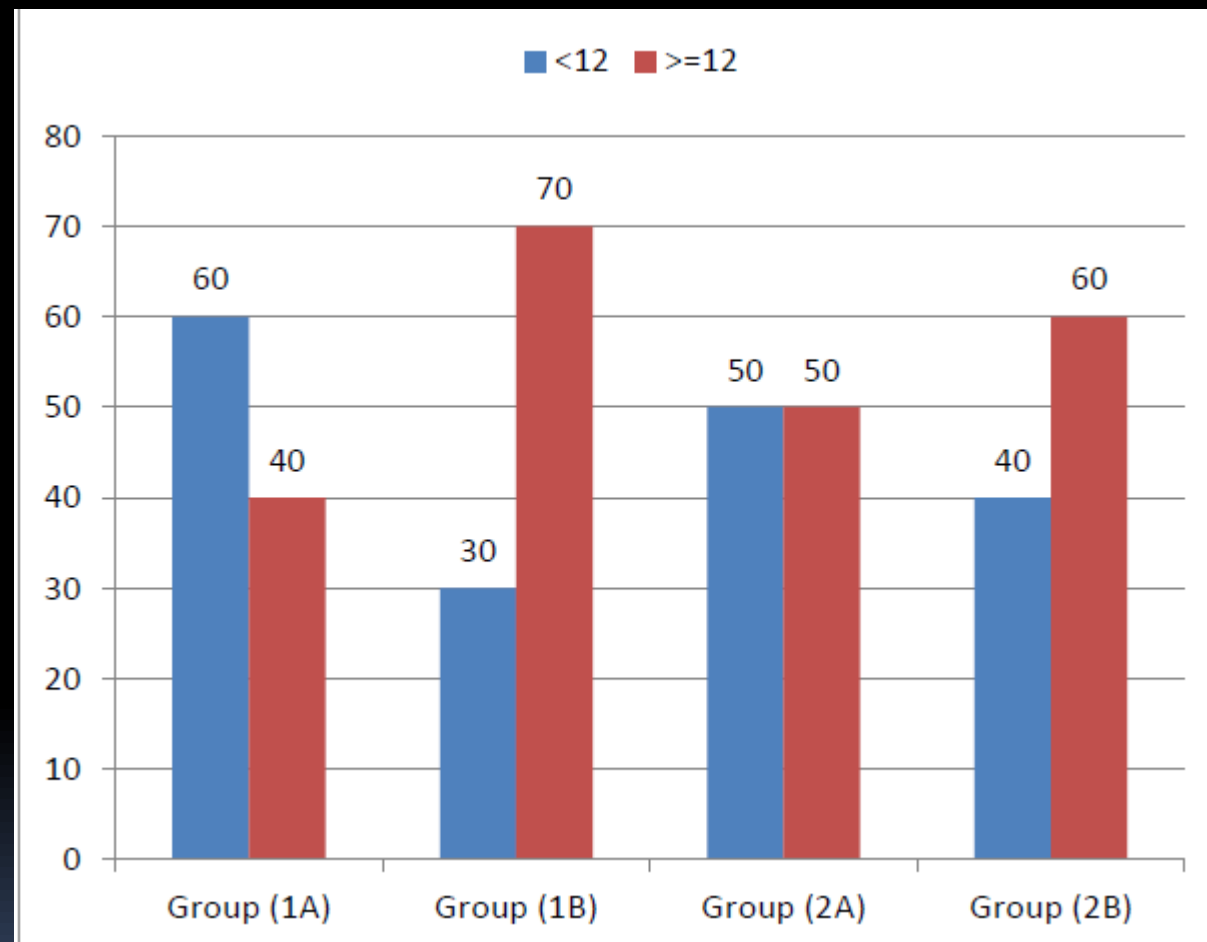
- A randomized retrospective comparative study
  - Groups are: 1A: open left/sigmoid hemi-colectomy
  - 1B: laparoscopic left/sigmoid hemi-colectomy
  - 2A: open anterior/abdomino-perineal resection
  - 2B: laparoscopic anterior/abdomino-perineal  
resection
- 

# The results

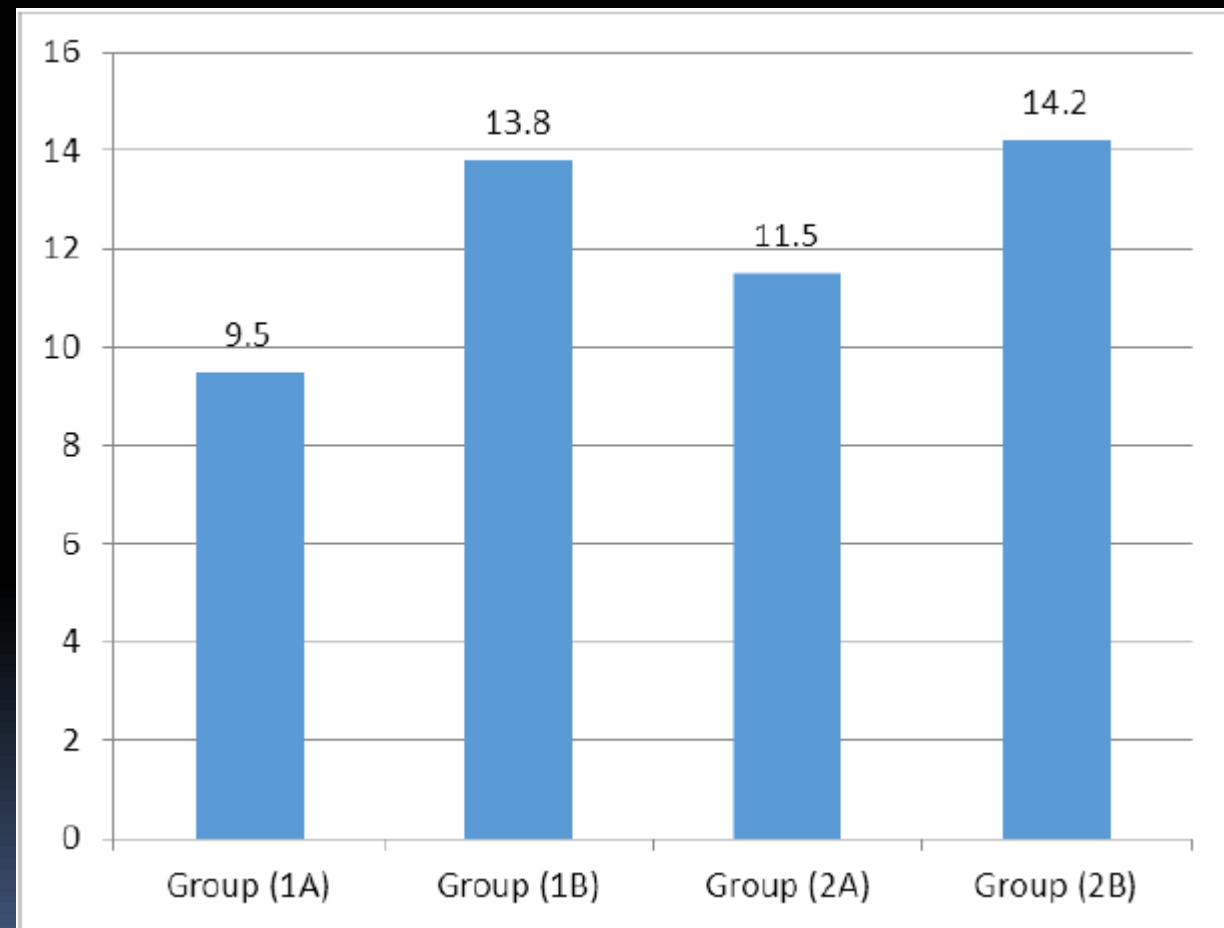
Number of lymph nodes	Groups				Chi-square test	
	Group (A)		Group (B)			
	No.	%	No.	%	x2	p-value
<12	11	55	7	35	1.616	0.204 (NS)
>=12	9	45	13	65		
Total	20	100	20	100		



Groups	Number of lymph nodes				Chi-square test	
	<12		>=12			
	No.	%	No.	%	x2	p-value
Group (1A)	6	60	4	40	2.020	0.568 (NS)
Group (1B)	3	30	7	70		
Group (2A)	5	50	5	50		
Group (2B)	4	40	6	60		
Total	18	45	22	55		

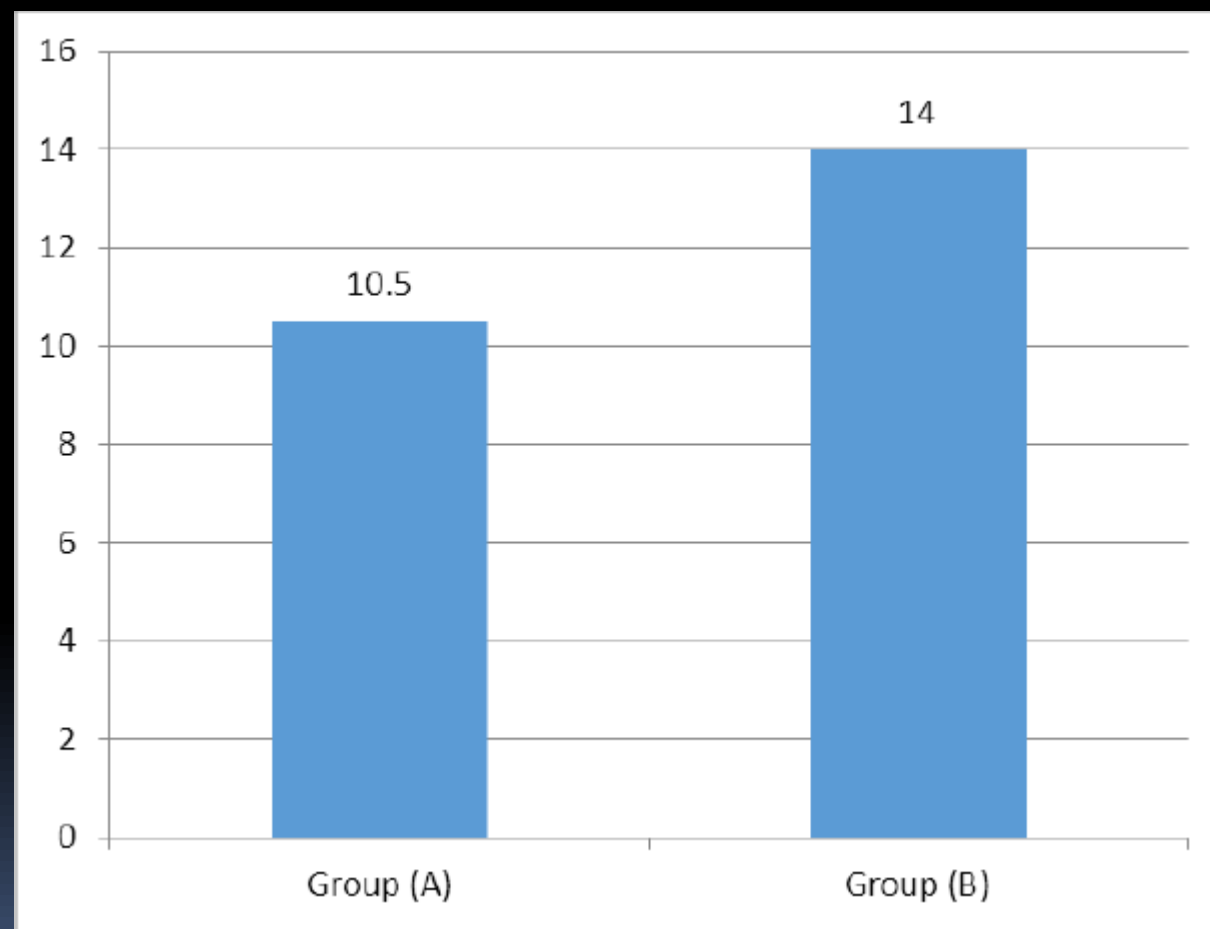


Groups	Number of lymph nodes		ANOVA	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	p-value
Group (1A)	9.50	4.35	2.286	0.095 (NS)
Group (1B)	13.80	3.77		
Group (2A)	11.50	5.34		
Group (2B)	14.20	4.69		





Groups	Number of lymph nodes		t-test	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p-value
Group (A)	10.50	4.85	<b>-2.454</b>	<b>0.019 (S)</b>
Group (B)	14.00	4.14		



- 
- *Conclusion*
  - *Recommendations*
- 

*Thank you*