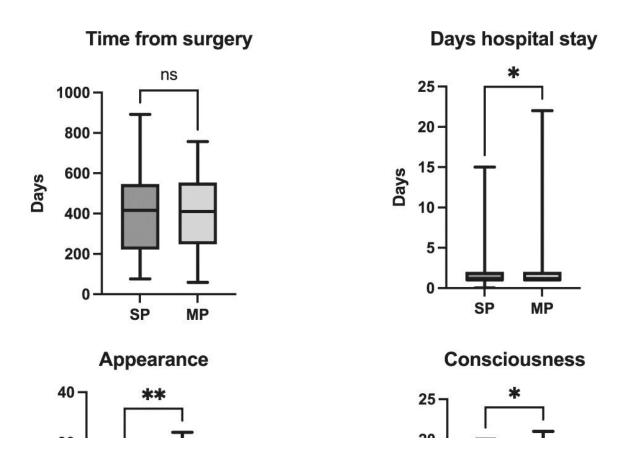


Single-port robotic surgery improves patient ratings of scarring after urologic procedures

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The use of next-generation, single-port surgical robots leads to improved cosmetic outcomes and patient perceptions of scarring after robotic kidney, bladder, or prostate surgery, reports a study in *Urology Practice*.

The results show "an appreciable cosmetic and psychometric difference" in patients undergoing <u>urologic surgery</u> using the single-port (SP) da Vinci surgical robotic system, compared to previous multiport (MP) robots. Lead author of the new report is Matthew del Pino, MD, of University of Illinois at Chicago.

Scar appearance, consciousness, and satisfaction are better after SP robotic surgery

Robotic-assisted procedures are an increasingly popular approach to surgery for urologic cancers, including kidney, bladder, and prostate cancers. Previous MP surgical robots have required three to five small incisions.

The newer SP robotic system uses a single <u>incision</u> (about 1 to 1.5 inches) for placement of a miniature camera and three articulating surgical instruments. Initial studies have suggested that da Vinci SP system offers similar surgical outcomes, including complication rates and operating times, compared to procedures performed using MP robots.

With just one incision, reduced scarring is a potential advantage of SP surgical robots. Because the navel is the most commonly used port site, SP surgery may even appear "virtually scarless," according to the authors. They compared patient ratings of scarring after surgery performed using SP versus MP <u>surgical robots</u>.

The study included two groups of patients who underwent urologic



cancer surgery, 104 operated on using the SP robot and 78 with the MP robot. Patients completed a standard assessment of surgical scarring (the Patient Scar Assessment Questionnaire) to rate their perceptions of the scar's appearance.

Patients' perceptions of scarring showed a "correlative improvement" with SP robotic surgery, compared to MP surgery. Scores for perceived scar appearance were significantly better for patients in the SP group, compared to the MP group. Single-portal surgery was also associated with increased patient satisfaction and lower self-consciousness regarding scar appearance.

Scores for satisfaction with postoperative symptoms were also better in the SP group, although the difference was not statistically significant. Patients undergoing SP robotic surgery spent fewer days in the hospital, compared to the MP surgery group.

Promising outcomes for SP robotic surgery

The study reflects the growing emphasis on patient-reported outcomes in evaluating the benefits of medical treatments, including the impact of surgical and traumatic scars. Additional follow-up will be needed to evaluate the effects of SP robotic surgery on long-term cancer outcomes.

"This study demonstrates patients' favorable reception of SP versus [MP] surgery in terms of <u>cosmetic outcomes</u>," Dr. Di Pino and coauthors conclude. They are conducting a further study to assess whether reduced scarring and increased patient satisfaction after SP robotic surgery for urologic cancers are related to other key outcomes, such as length of hospital stay, postoperative pain, and narcotic use.

More information: Luca A. Morgantini et al, Single-port Versus Multiport Robotic-assisted Procedures From the Patient's Perspective: A



Retrospective Cohort Study, *Urology Practice* (2022). <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1097/UPJ.000000000000340</u>

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