

Robotic Cystectomy with Intracorporeal Urinary Diversion – Current Data

Roboter-assistierte Zystektomie mit
intracorporaler Harnableitung - Datenlage

10. OP-Pflegesymposium Basel 10.02.2023

PD Dr. Jan Ebbing
Leitender Arzt Urologie



Conflict of Interest Disclosure

I have the following potential conflict(s) of interest to report:

- Proctorship Boston Scientific
- Scientific Grant Intuitive Surgical

Bild: Ebbing J. Expo Dubai 2020 (2021)

Wir benötigen zukunftsweisende Behandlungs- und Diagnostikverfahren, um den Anforderungen einer alternden Gesellschaft gerecht zu werden.

«Wie wir uns unsere Zukunft heute vorstellen, ist der Schlüssel, um ein besseres Morgen zu erschaffen.»

«Unsere Zukunft wird eine erfolgreiche Interaktion von Mensch und Maschine sein»



7.3.5.2. Summary of evidence and guidelines for laparoscopic/robotic-assisted laparoscopic cystectomy

Summary of evidence	LE
Robot-assisted RC has longer operative time (1–1.5 hours) and major costs, but shorter length of hospital stay (1–1.5 days) and less blood loss compared to ORC.	1
Robotic cystectomy and open cystectomy may result in similar rates of (major) complications.	2
Most endpoints, if reported, including intermediate-term oncological endpoint and QoL, are not different between RARC and ORC.	2
Surgeons experience and institutional volume are considered the key factor for outcome of both RARC and ORC, not the technique.	2

**Robotic versus open radical cystectomy for bladder cancer in adults
(Review)**

Rai BP, Bondad J, Vasdev N, Adshead J, Lane T, Ahmed K, Khan MS, Dasgupta P, Guru K, Chlostka PL, Aboumarzouk OM

Study		N
Nix 2009	RARC	21
	ORC	20
Parekh 2013	RARC	20
	ORC	20
Bochner 2015 (MSKCC)	RARC	60
	ORC	58
Khan 2015 (CORAL)	RARC	20
	ORC	20
Parekh 2018 (RAZOR)	RARC	150
	ORC	152



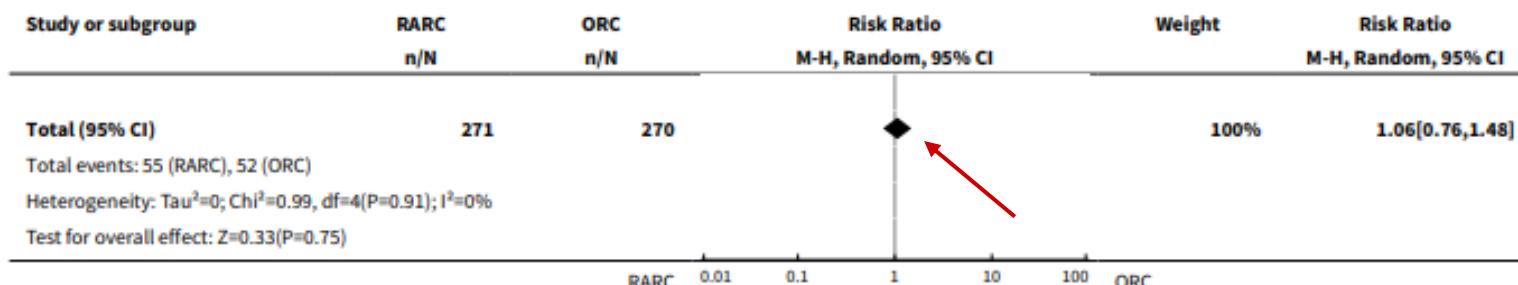
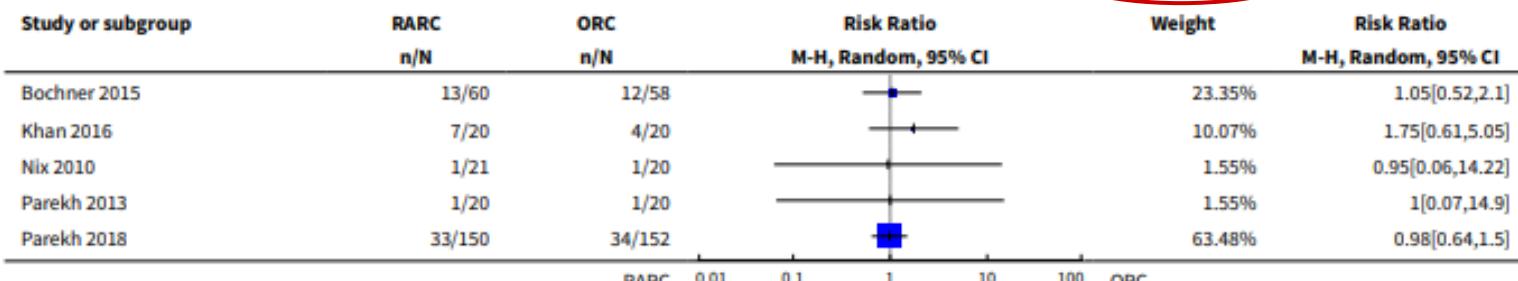
N=541

Alle mit extracorporaler
(offener) Harnableitung

Robotic versus open radical cystectomy for bladder cancer in adults (Review)

Rai BP, Bondad J, Vasdev N, Adshead J, Lane T, Ahmed K, Khan MS, Dasgupta P, Guru K, Chlostka PL, Aboumarzouk OM

Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Robotic-assisted laparoscopic versus open radical cystectomy, Outcome 2 Major postoperative complication rates (Clavien 3 to 5).




Platinum Priority – Review – Urothelial Cancer
Editorial by Ashish M. Kamat on pp. 105–106 of this issue
**European Association of Urology Guidelines on Muscle-invasive
and Metastatic Bladder Cancer: Summary of the 2020 Guidelines**

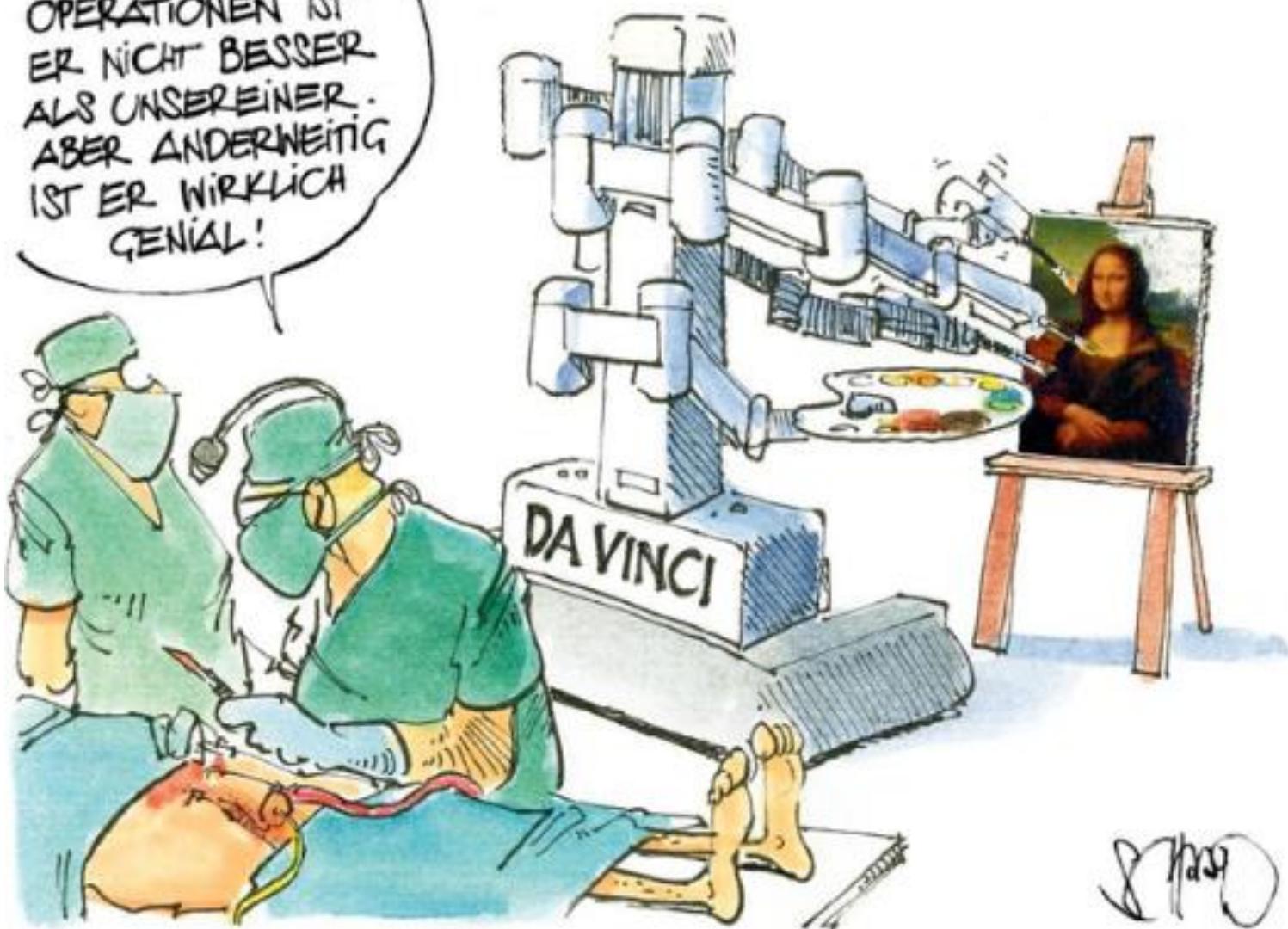
J. Alfred Witjes ^{a,*}, Harman Max Bruins ^b, Richard Cathomas ^c, Eva M. Compérat ^d,
 Nigel C. Cowan ^e, Georgios Gakis ^f, Virginia Hernández ^g, Estefanía Linares Espinós ^h,
 Anja Lorch ⁱ, Yann Neuillet ^j, Mathieu Rouanne ^k, George N. Thalmann ^l, Erik Veskimäe ^m,
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Table 13 – Summary of evidence and recommendations for radical cystectomy and urinary diversion.

Summary of evidence	LE
For MIBC, RC is the curative treatment of choice.	3
Higher hospital volume likely improves quality of care and reduction in perioperative mortality and morbidity.	3
Radical cystectomy includes removal of regional lymph nodes.	3
There are data to support that extended LND (vs standard or limited LND) improves survival after RC.	3
Radical cystectomy in both sexes must not include removal of the entire urethra in all cases, which may then serve as the outlet for an orthotopic bladder substitution. The terminal ileum and colon are the intestinal segments of choice for urinary diversion.	3
The type of urinary diversion does not affect oncological outcome.	3
Laparoscopic cystectomy and robotic-assisted laparoscopic cystectomy are feasible but still investigational. Current best practice is open RC.	3
The use of extended prophylaxis significantly decreases the incidence of venous thromboembolism after RC.	3
In patients aged >80 yr with MIBC, cystectomy is an option.	3
Surgical outcome is influenced by comorbidity, age, previous treatment for bladder cancer or other pelvic diseases, surgeon and hospital volumes of cystectomy, and type of urinary diversion.	2
Surgical complications of cystectomy and urinary diversion should be reported using a uniform grading system. Currently, the best-adapted grading system for cystectomy is the Clavien grading system.	2
No conclusive evidence exists as to the optimal extent of LND.	2a

FÜR PROSTATA-
OPERATIONEN IST
ER NICHT BESSER
ALS UNSEREINER.
ABER ANDERNEITIG
IST ER WIRKLICH
GENIAL!



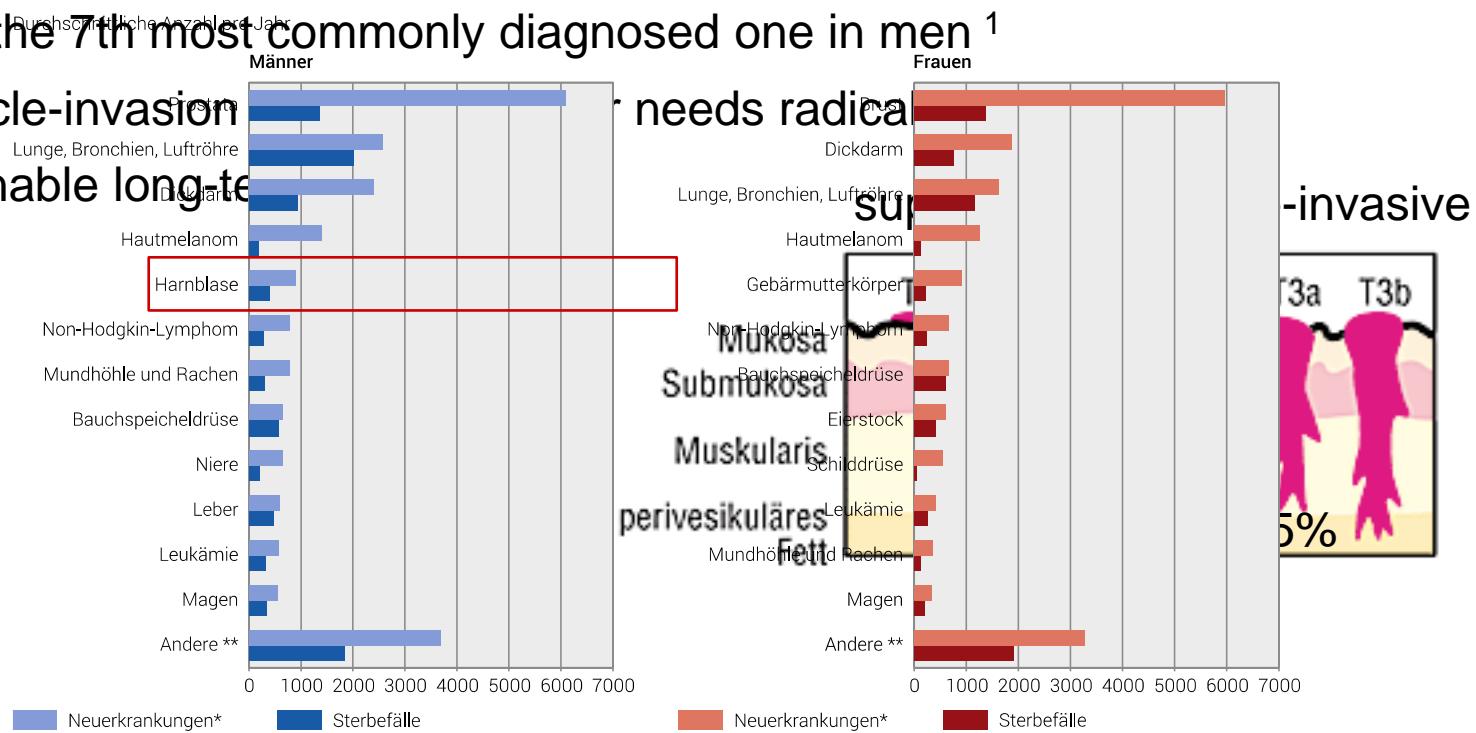
Epidemiology

- Incidence and mortality Switzerland
 - Worldwide, bladder cancer is the 11th most commonly diagnosed cancer
Neuerkrankungen und Sterberäte nach Krebslokalisation, 2010–2014

and the 7th most commonly diagnosed one in men¹

Sex	Cancer Type	Rank
Men	Bladder	11
	Prostate	1
	Lunge, Bronchien, Luftröhre	2
	Larynx	3
	Darm	4
Women	Bladder	7
	Brust	1
	Dickdarm	2
	Lunge, Bronchien, Luftröhre	3
	Selbstzerstörung	4

• Muscle-invasion needs radical -invasion to enable long-term survival



* Neuerkrankungen geschätzt aufgrund der Daten der Krebsregister
** Neuerkrankungen ohne nicht-melanotischer Hautkrebs

Quellen: NICEB – Neuerkrankungen; BES – Sterbefälle

© BES 2017

¹ J. Ferlay, Eur J Cancer, 2013;49:1374.

Risk and benefits of RARC in elderly patients

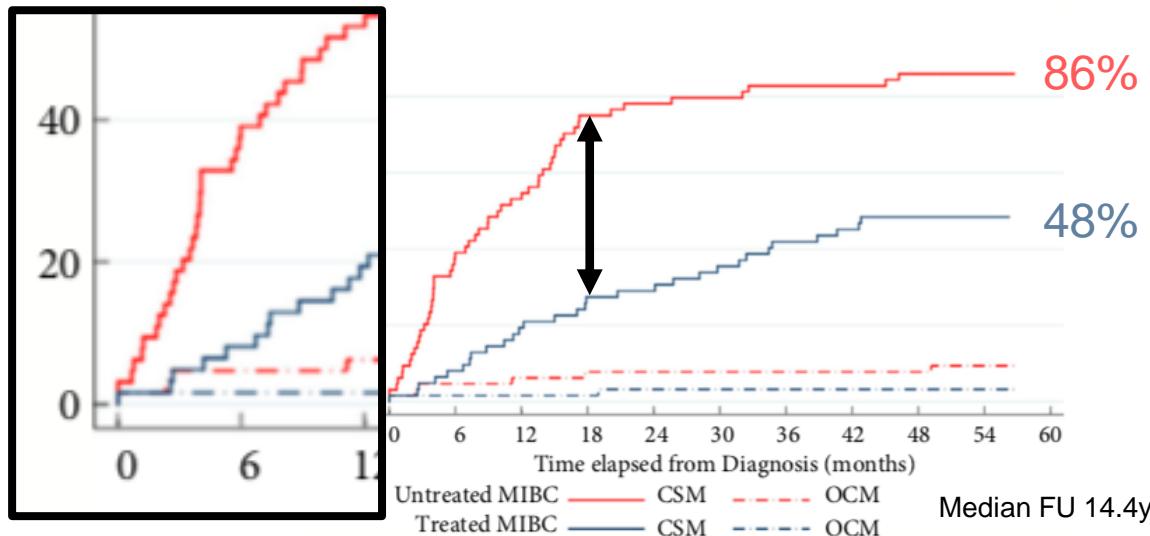
Comparative Study > BJU Int. 2020 Feb;125(2):270-275. doi: 10.1111/bju.14872.

Epub 2019 Aug 7.

The natural history of untreated muscle-invasive bladder cancer

Alberto Martini ¹, John P Sfakianos ¹, Lotta Renström-Koskela ², Ashkan Mortezavi ³, Ugo G Falagario ¹, Lars Egevad ⁴, Abolfazal Hosseini ², Reza Mehrzin ¹, Matthew D Galsky ⁵, Gunnar Steineck ⁶, N Peter Wiklund ^{1 2}

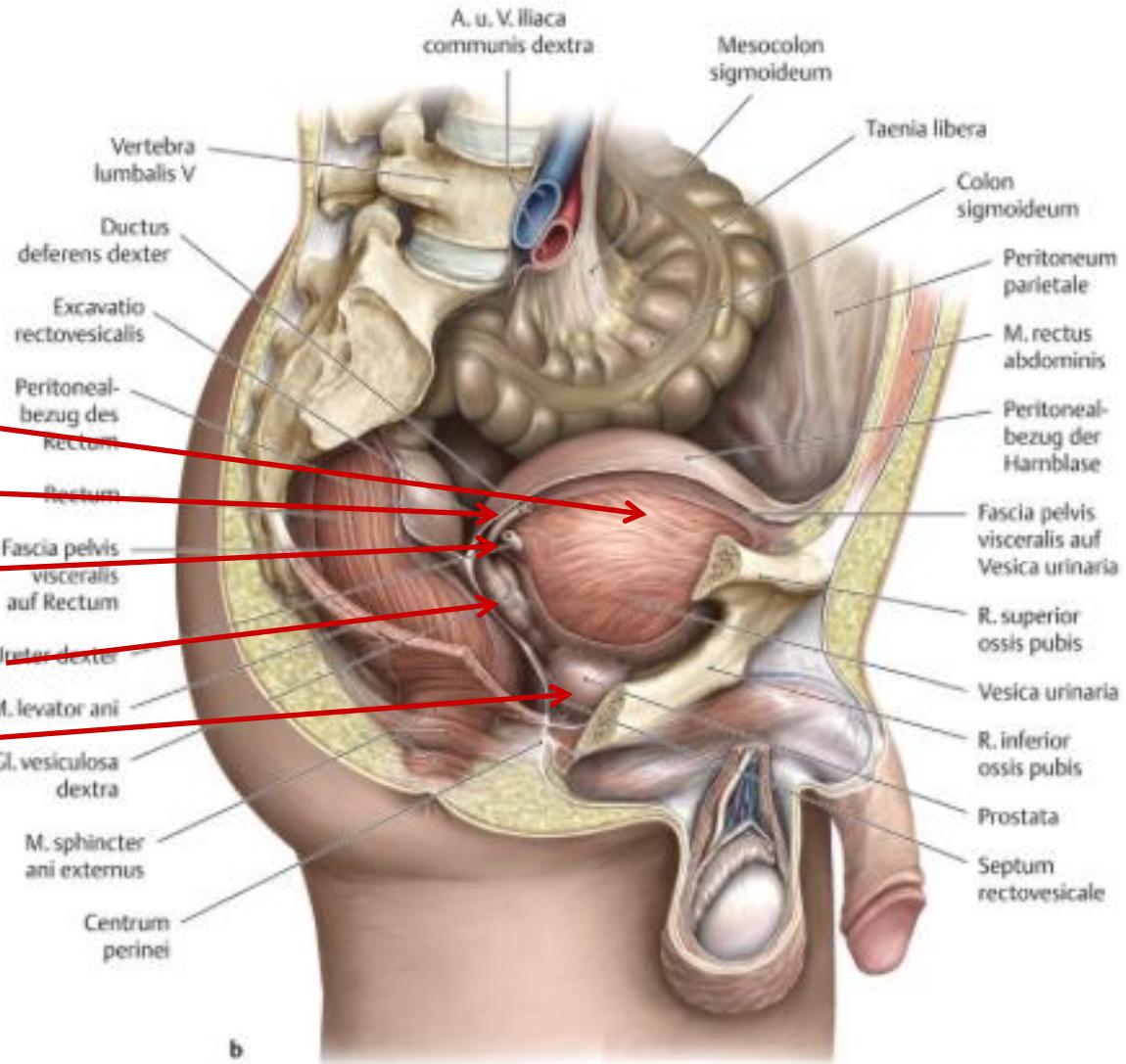
Fig. 3 Cumulative incidence function curves for patients diagnosed with MIBC demonstrating CSM and OCM according to treatment administration. Pepe-Mori test for CSM: $P < 0.001$ and OCM: $P = 0.6$.



- Median Age in untreated arm: 79y
- 90d mortality for surgery: around 3%

Anatomy

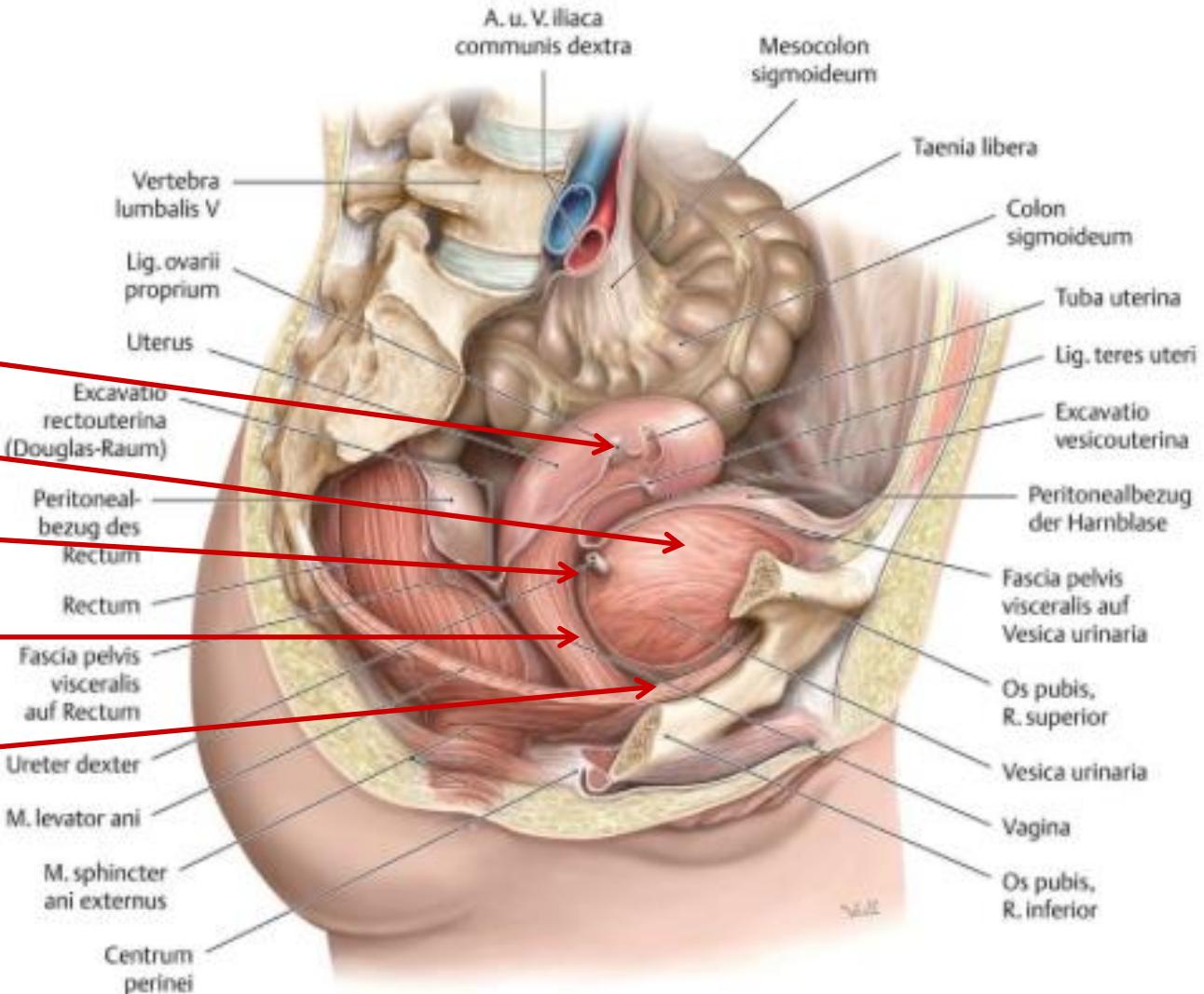
- Male
- Bladder
- Sperm duct
- Distl. ureters
- Seminale vesicles
- Prostate
- Regional LNs



b

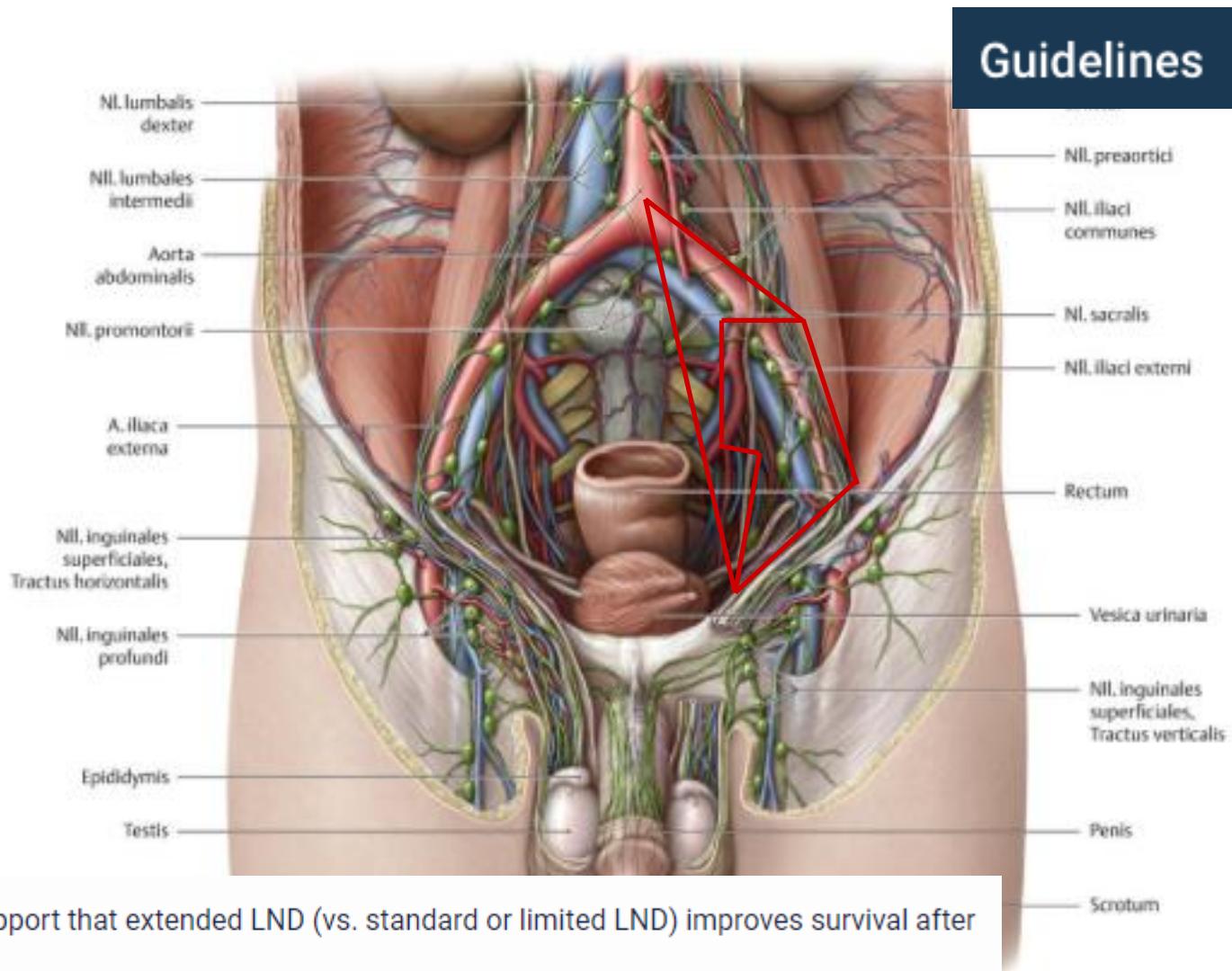
Anatomy

- Female
- Uterus
- Bladder
- Dist. Ureters
- Adjacent vent. vagina
- Urethra
- Regional LNs



Anatomy

- PLND¹



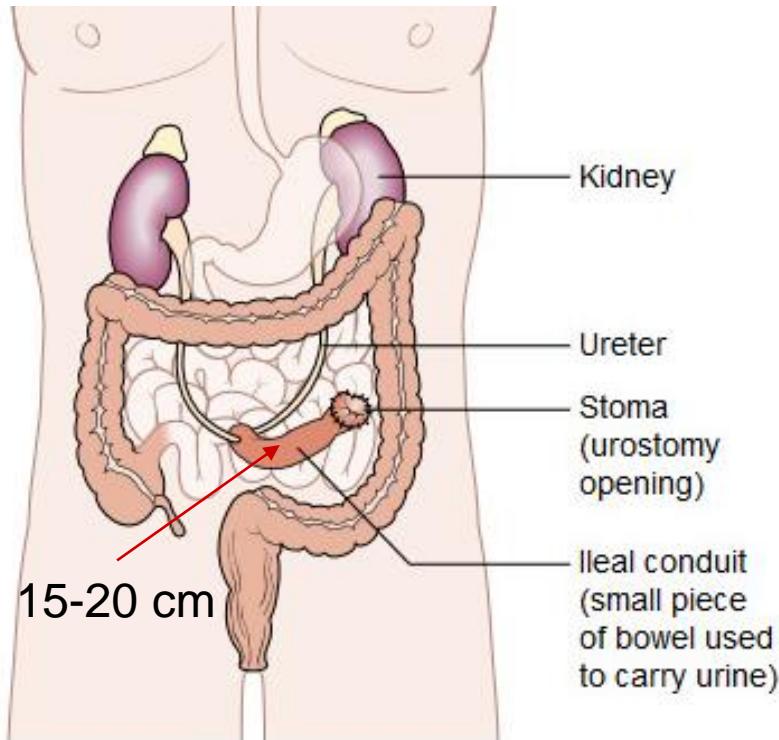
There are data to support that extended LND (vs. standard or limited LND) improves survival after RC.

¹ G. Simone, Int J Urol, 2013. 20: 390.

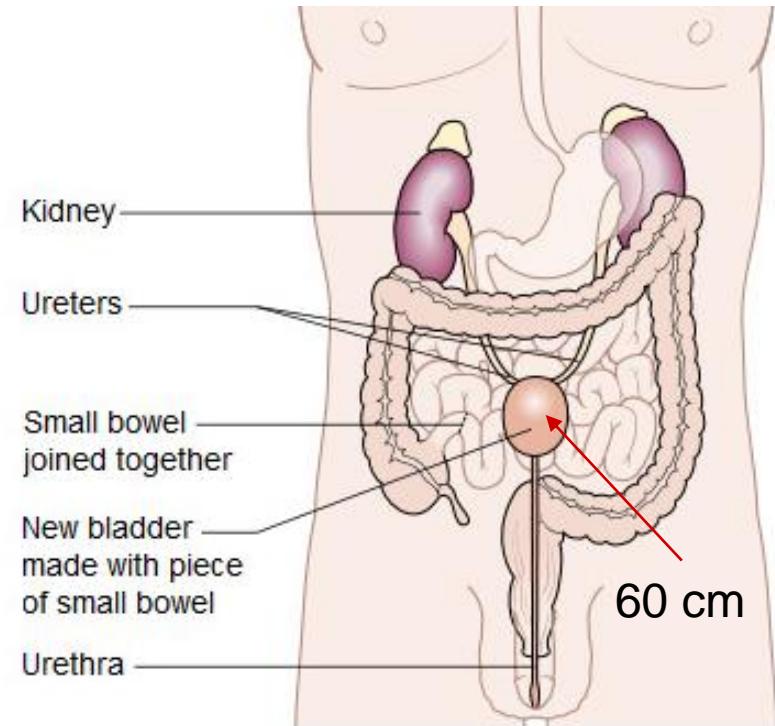
Urinary diversion

- Radical cystectomy and urinary diversion are the two steps of one operation.

Ileal conduit



Orthotopic ileal neobladder



- Most complications are diversion related.

Urinary diversion

- RARC can be performed with ECUD and with ICUD.
- In expert hands ICUD seems to be a main reason for reduction of peri-operative complications in RARC
- Advantages of ICUD ¹
 - Protection of bowel
 - Reducing hypothermia and loss of fluids through dehydration
 - Less bleeding
 - No need for extensive ureteral dissection

¹ Justin W. Collins, Eur Urol 2013 Oct;64(4):654-63.

RARC - trends

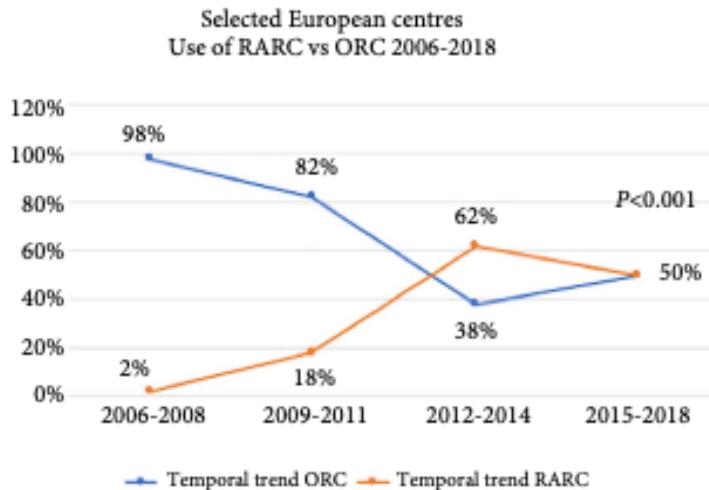


Robotics & Laparoscopy | [Full Access](#)

Differences in trends in the use of robot-assisted and open radical cystectomy and changes over time in peri-operative outcomes among selected centres in North America and Europe: an international multicentre collaboration

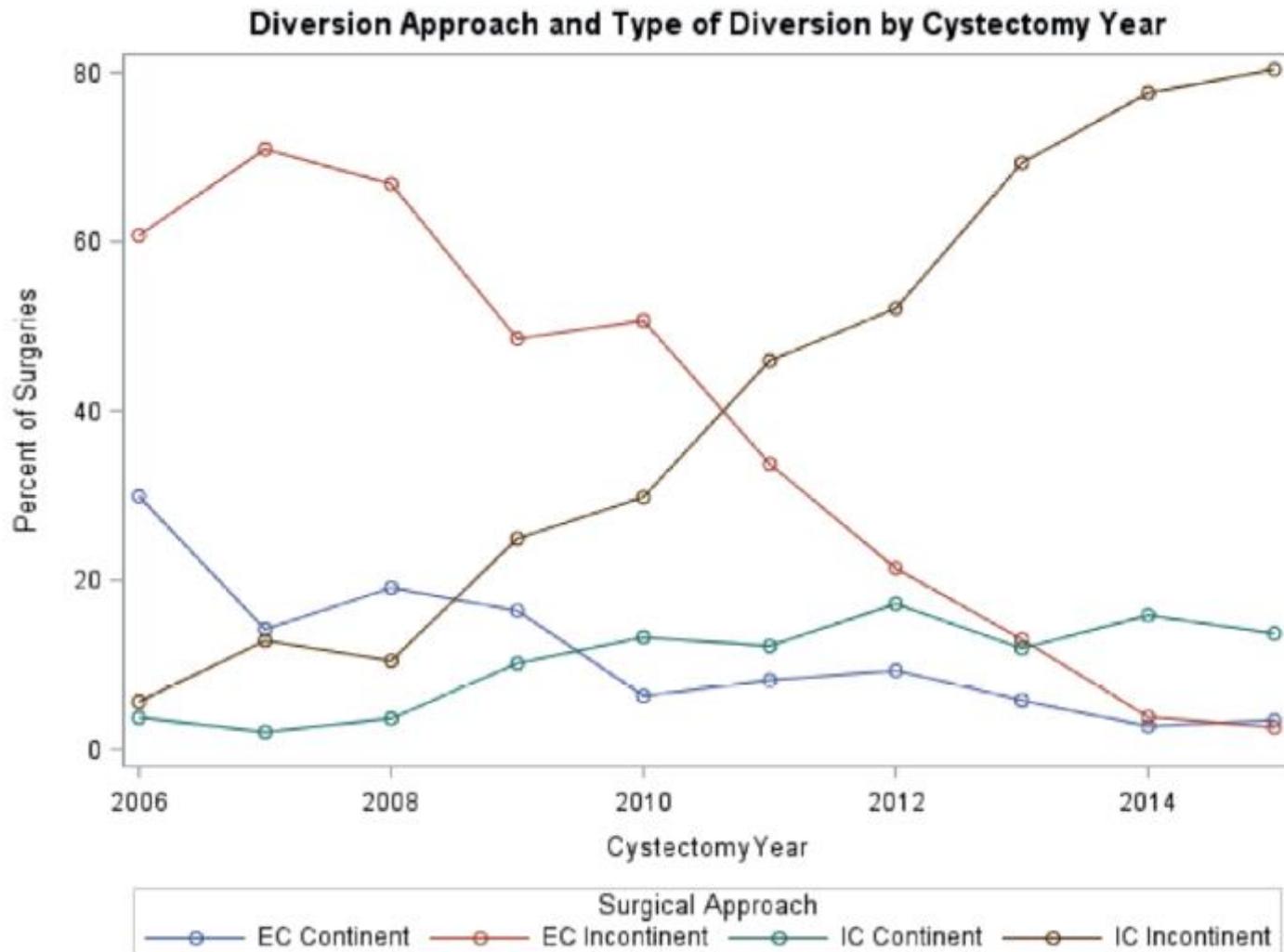
Stefania Zamboni ✉ Francesco Soria, Romain Mathieu, Evangelos Xylinas, Mohammad Abufaraj, David D`Andrea, Wei Shen Tan, John D. Kelly, Giuseppe Simone, Michele Gallucci ... [See all authors](#) ▾

First published: 04 May 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/bju.14791> | Citations: 32

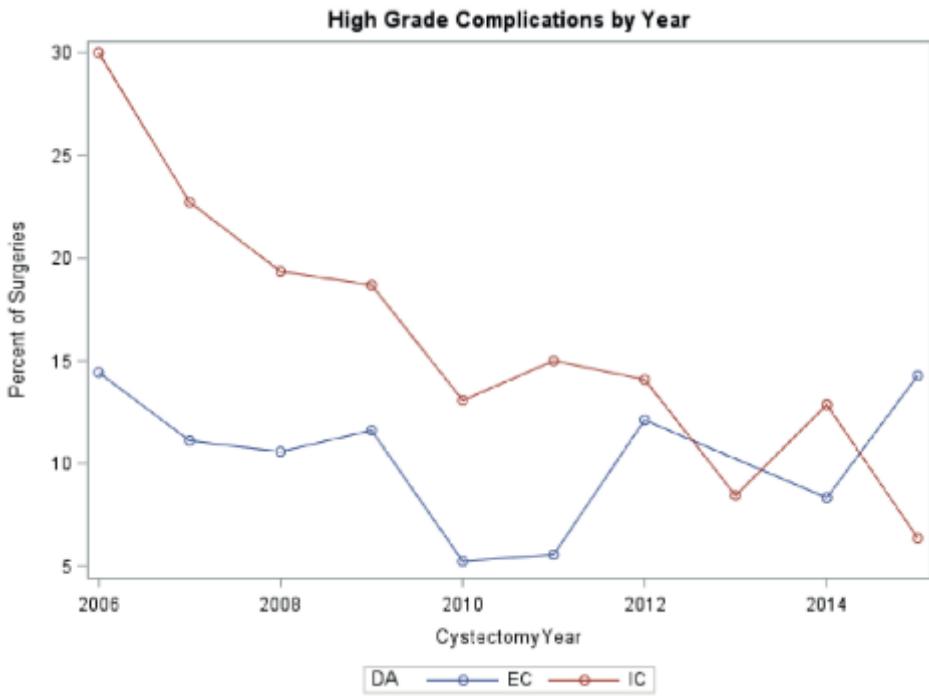


Cystectomy USB 2021: 15% offen, 85% DaVinci

RARC – trends IRCC (intern. robotic cystectomy consortium)



RARC – High Grade Complications



Multicenter Study > J Urol. 2018 May;199(5):1302-1311. doi: 10.1016/j.juro.2017.12.045.
Epub 2017 Dec 21.

Outcomes of Intracorporeal Urinary Diversion after Robot-Assisted Radical Cystectomy: Results from the International Robotic Cystectomy Consortium

Ahmed A Hussein ¹, Paul R May ¹, Zhe Jing ¹, Youssef E Ahmed ¹, Carl J Wijburg ¹,
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James O Peabody ¹, Abolfazl Hosseini ¹, John Kelly ¹, Alexandre Mottrie ¹, Jihad Kaouk ¹,
Ashok Hemal ¹, Peter Wiklund ¹, Khurshid A Guru ²; Collaborators ¹

- 2017: IRCC database (29 centres, n=2432, 30 days): **ICUD 13%**, ECUD 10% ($p=0.02$)
- 2020: Cleveland (USA, n=948, 90 days): **ICUD 10%**, ECUD 18%, ORC 21% ($p=0.002$)
- 2021: BladderBase (Sweden, n=3169, 90 days): **ICUD 17%** vs. ORC 24% ($p<0.001$)
- 2021: RACE (Netherlands, n=348, 365 days): **ICUD 23%** vs. ORC 20% ($p=0.05$)

RARC – Transfusion Rate

- 2017: IRCC database (29 centers, n=2432): **ICUD 5%**, ECUD 13% ($p<0.001$)
- 2020: Cleveland (USA, n=948): **ICUD 17%**, ECUD 24%, ORC 39% ($p<0.001$)
- 2021: BladderBase (Sweden, n=3169): **ICUD 8%**, ECUD 38% ($p<0.001$)
- 2021: RACE (Netherlands, n=348): **ICUD 9%**, ORC 14 % ($p<0.001$)

— No PBT
- - - PoBT only
- - - IoBT±PoBT



Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations 39 (2021) 496.e1–496.e8

UROLOGIC
ONCOLOGY

Clinical-Bladder cancer Patterns and timing of perioperative blood transfusion and association with outcomes after radical cystectomy

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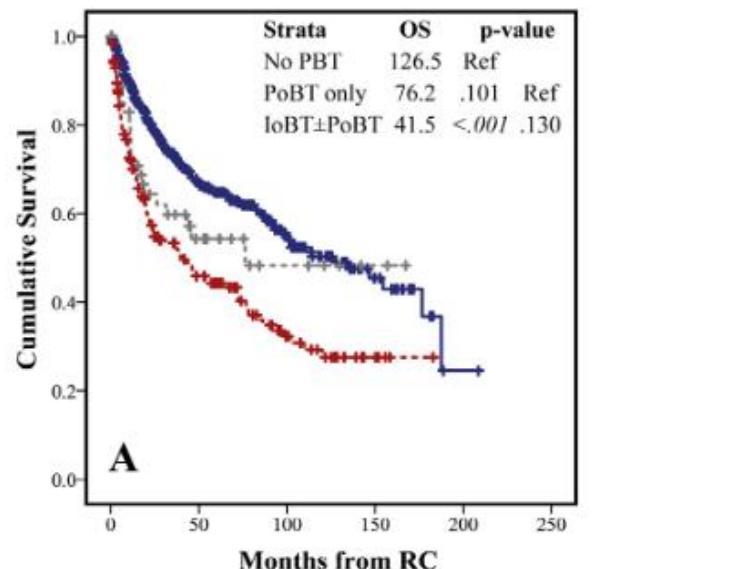
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iROC Study

Table 2. Complications Recorded Within 12 Weeks of Surgery Stratified by Group and Reported According to Clavien-Dindo Severity Grade and Type

Complications	No. (%) Robotic cystectomy (n = 161)	No. (%) Open cystectomy (n = 156)	Difference, % (95% CI)
Clavien-Dindo grade ^a	n = 151	n = 150	
No complications	59 (39.1)	50 (33.3)	5.7 (-5.1 to 16.6)
I	26 (17.2)	21 (14.0)	3.2 (-5.0 to 11.4)
II	41 (27.2)	46 (30.7)	-3.5 (-13.8 to 6.7)
III	0	1 (0.7)	
IIIa	8 (5.3)	14 (9.3)	-4.0 (-9.9 to 1.8)
IIIb	9 (6.0)	11 (7.3)	-1.4 (-7.0 to 4.3)
IV	0	0	
IVa	5 (3.3)	4 (2.7)	0.6 (-3.2 to 4.5)
IVb	0	0	
V	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)	-0.0 (-3.2 to 3.1)
Type			
Gastrointestinal	46 (28.6)	44 (28.2)	0.37 (-9.54 to 10.25)
Infection	38 (23.6)	52 (33.3)	-9.73 (-19.47 to 0.24)
Genitourinary ^b	19 (11.8)	17 (10.9)	0.9 (-6.19 to 7.94)
Wound	9 (5.6)	27 (17.3)	-11.72 (-18.59 to -4.58)
Neurological	7 (4.3)	10 (6.4)	-2.06 (-7.23 to 3.12)
Cardiac	7 (4.3)	6 (3.8)	0.5 (-4.14 to 5.09)
Pulmonary	7 (4.3)	4 (2.6)	1.78 (-2.55 to 6.04)
Surgical	6 (3.7)	3 (1.9)	1.8 (-2.2 to 5.72)
Miscellaneous ^c	4 (2.5)	9 (5.8)	-3.28 (-7.89 to 1.37)
Thromboembolic ^d	3 (1.9)	13 (8.3)	-6.47 (-11.43 to -1.38)
Bleeding	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	-0.02 (-2.47 to 2.39)
Other ^e	22 (13.7)	23 (14.7)	-1.08 (-8.82 to 6.66)

Randomized Controlled Trial > JAMA. 2022 Jun 7;327(21):2092-2103.
doi: 10.1001/jama.2022.7393.

Effect of Robot-Assisted Radical Cystectomy With Intracorporeal Urinary Diversion vs Open Radical Cystectomy on 90-Day Morbidity and Mortality Among Patients With Bladder Cancer: A Randomized Clinical Trial

James W F Catto ^{1 2 3}, Pramit Khetrapal ³, Federico Ricciardi ⁴, Gareth Ambler ⁵, Norman R Williams ⁶, Tarek Al-Hammouri ³, Muhammad Shamim Khan ⁷, Ramesh Thurairaja ⁷, Rajesh Nair ⁷, Andrew Feber ³, Simon Dixon ⁸, Senthil Nathan ³, Tim Briggs ³, Ashwin Sridhar ³, Imran Ahmad ⁹, Jaimin Bhatt ⁹, Philip Charlesworth ¹⁰, Christopher Blick ¹⁰, Marcus G Cumberbatch ^{1 2}, Syed A Hussain ^{1 11}, Sanjeev Kotwal ¹², Anthony Koupparis ¹³, John McGrath ¹⁴, Aidan P Noon ², Edward Rowe ¹³, Nikhil Vasdev ¹⁵, Vishwanath Hanchanale ¹⁶, Daryl Hagan ⁵, Chris Brew-Graves ⁵, John D Kelly ³; iROC Study Team

Collaborators, Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35569079 PMCID: PMC9109000 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2022.7393

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Blood transfusion:

- Intraoperative

2.6% iRARC

6.5% ORC

- Postoperative

7% iRARC

12% ORC

- After discharge

0% iRARC

2% ORC

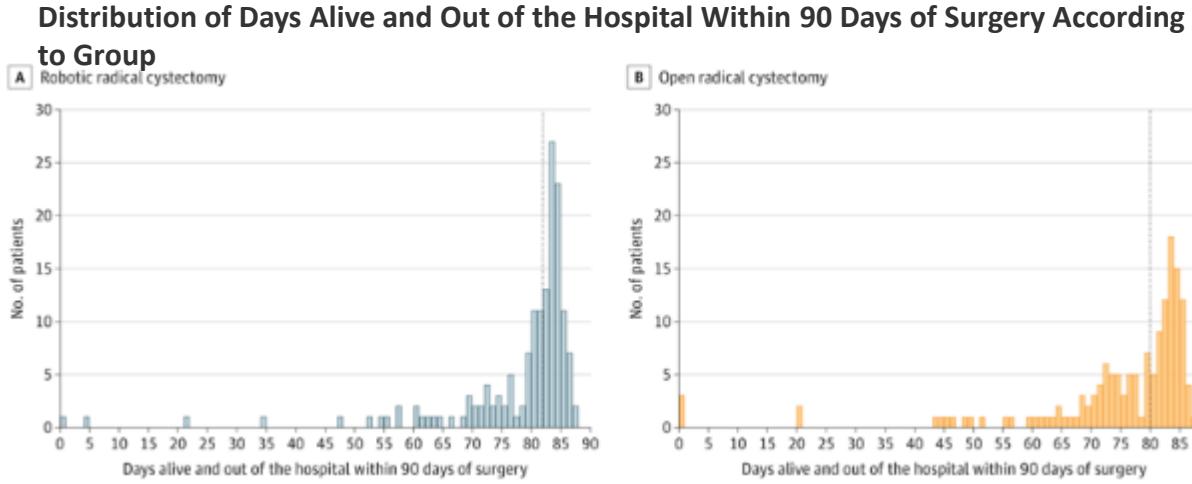
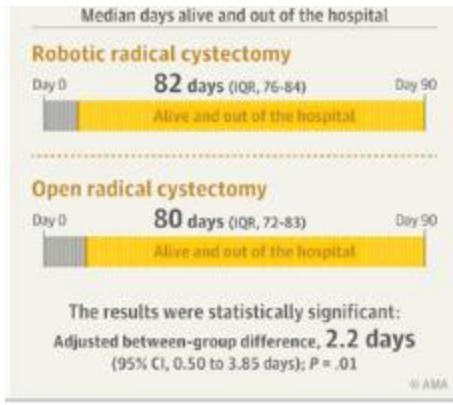
IROC – Primary Endpoint

Randomized Controlled Trial > JAMA. 2022 Jun 7;327(21):2092-2103.
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Collaborators, Affiliations, + expand
PMID: 35590705 | PMCID: PMC9109000 | DOI:10.1001/jama.2022.7393
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- Median length of stay 7 (IQR, 6-10) days for iRARC and 8 (IQR, 6-14) days for ORC
- Readmission 21.8% for iRARC and 32.2% for ORC (readmission time comparable)
- Death within 90 days occurred in
 - 2 participants (1.2%) in iROC group (1 cardiorespiratory failure and 1 cancer progression)
 - 4 participants (2.6%) in the ORC group (2 intra-abdominal sepsis/laparotomy/organ failure, 1 pulmonary embolus, and 1 cancer progression)

IROC – Quality of Life

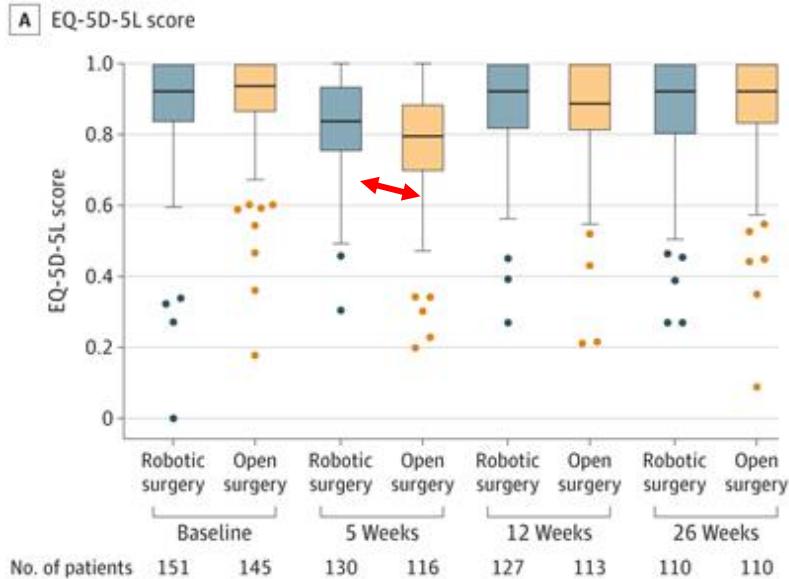
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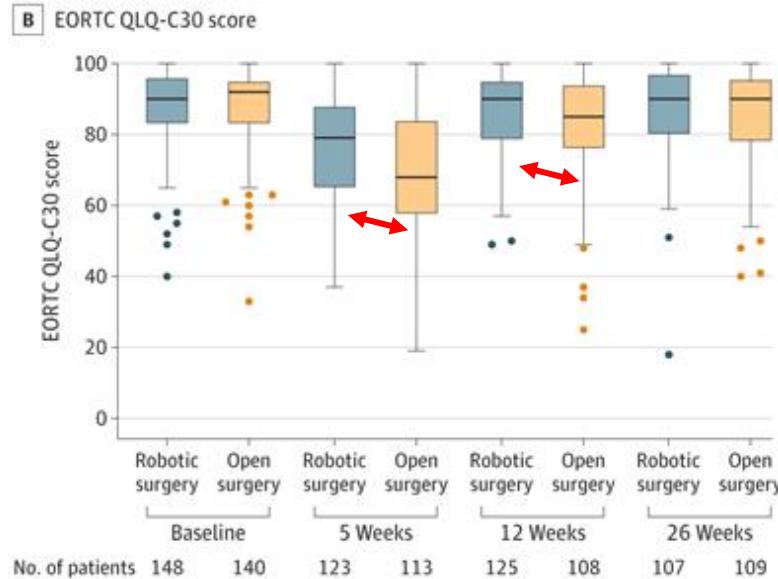
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PMID: 35590793 PMCID: PMC9109000 DOI:10.1001/jama.2022.7393
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General health-related quality of life



Significantly worse in ORC at 5 weeks

Cancer-specific health-related quality of life



Significantly worse in ORC at 5 and 12 weeks

IROC – Strength and Physical Activity

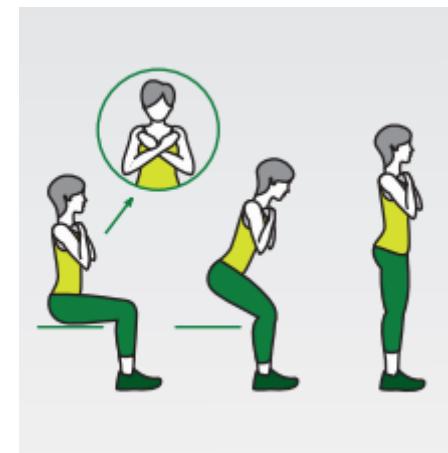
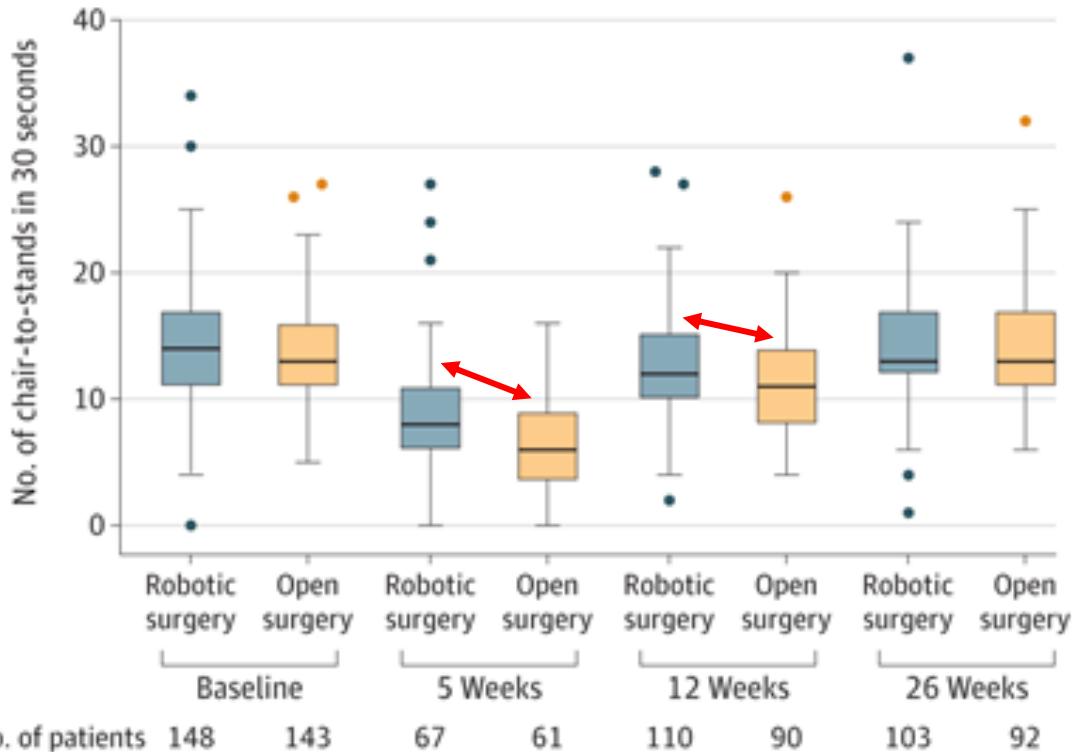
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F 30-second chair-to-stand test



- The difference was similar to having chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or an increase in age from 60 years to 85 years

BladderBase (Sweden)

> JAMA Netw Open. 2022 Apr 1;5(4):e228959. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.8959.

Association of Open vs Robot-Assisted Radical Cystectomy With Mortality and Perioperative Outcomes Among Patients With Bladder Cancer in Sweden

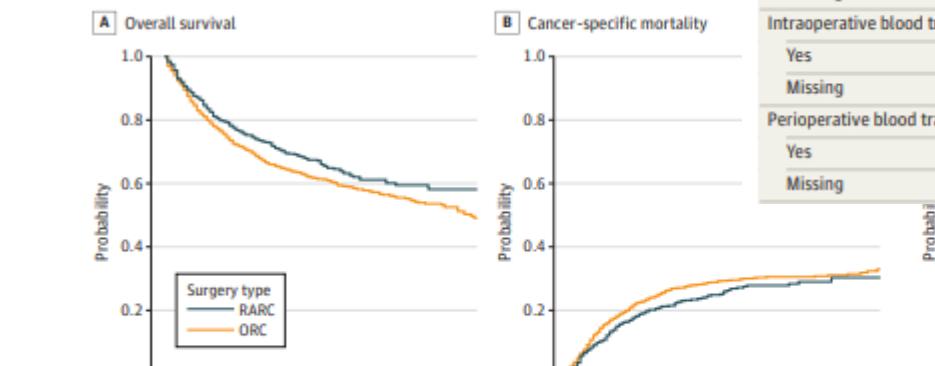
Ashkan Mortzavi^{1,2,3}, Alessio Crippa², Maria Ioanna Kotopoul⁴, Olof Akre^{3,5}, Peter Wiklund^{3,5,6}, Abolfazl Hosseini^{3,5}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35482309 PMCID: PMC9051984 DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.8959

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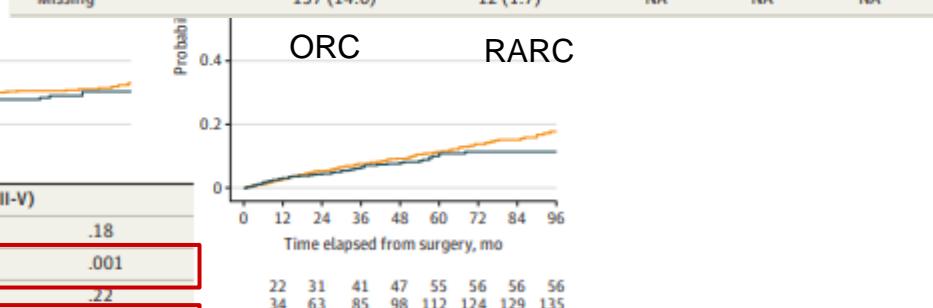
Figure 2. Sensitivity Survival Analysis including High-Volume Hospitals Only



Subclassification of complications in patients with ≥ 1 high-grade complication (Clavien-Dindo III-V)

Gastrointestinal	113 (7.3)	51 (5.8)	.18
Cardiovascular and respiratory	63 (4.1)	14 (1.6)	.001
Infectious	179 (11.6)	87 (10.0)	.22
Abdominal wall or stoma	118 (7.6)	26 (3.0)	<.001
Genitourinary	97 (6.3)	57 (6.5)	.80
Bleeding	18 (1.2)	13 (1.5)	.57
Lymphocele	29 (1.9)	7 (0.8)	.04
Other	72 (4.6)	33 (3.8)	.35

Estimated blood loss		Median (IQR), mL	700 (400 to 1300)	150 (100 to 300)	NA	NA	<.001
Missing		19 (1.2)	22 (2.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Intraoperative blood transfusion							
Yes		572 (38.7)	63 (7.7)	NA	NA	NA	<.001
Missing		75 (4.8)	59 (6.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perioperative blood transfusion ^b							
Yes		429 (50.8)	143 (20.7)	NA	NA	NA	<.001
Missing		137 (14.0)	12 (1.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA



^a open radical cystectomy; RARC, robot-assisted radical

ORC RARC

Operation time		Median (IQR), min	323 (250 to 407)	320 (260 to 380)	NA	NA	.45
ORC	RARC						

RARC with ICUD

- Menon et al. first described RARC with ECUD in 2003 ¹
- The Karolinska Institute is a pioneer center in RARC with ICUD

Surgery in Motion

²

Robot-assisted Radical Cystectomy: Description of an Evolved Approach to Radical Cystectomy

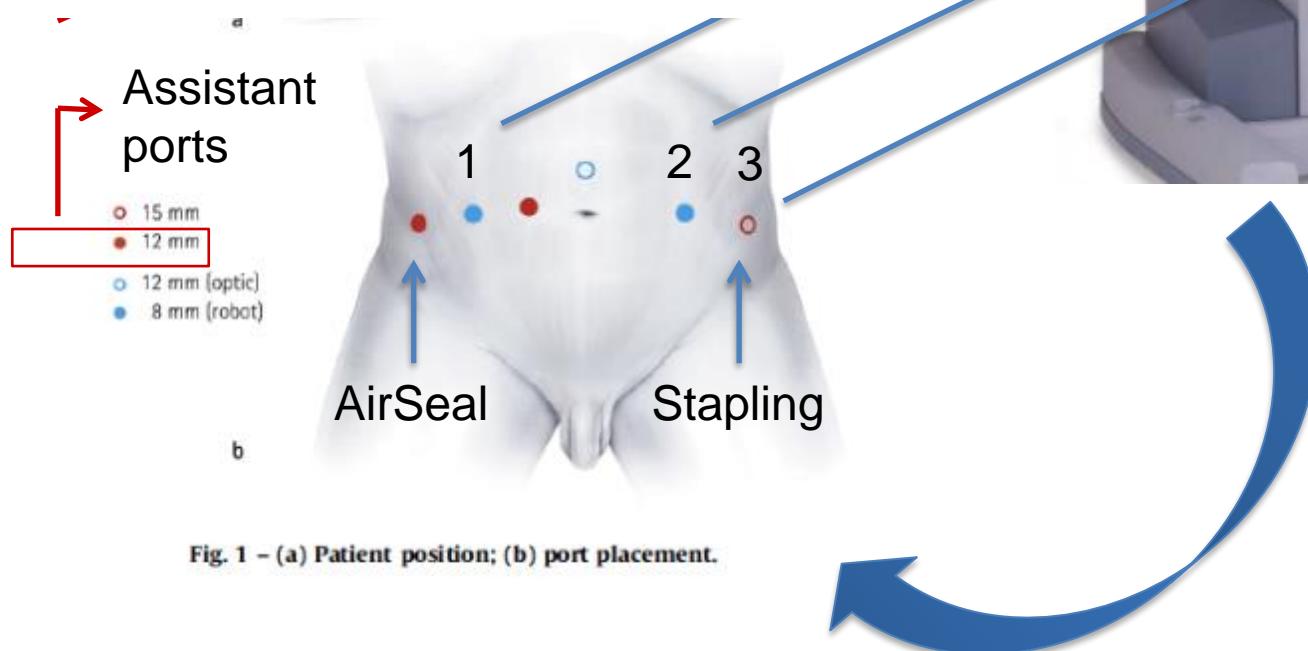
Justin W. Collins ^{1,}, Stavros Tyritzis ¹, Tommy Nyberg, Martin Schumacher, Oscar Laurin, Dinyar Khazaeli, Christofer Adding, Martin N. Jonsson, Abolfazl Hosseini, N. Peter Wiklund **

Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden

¹ M. Menon, 2003, BJU Int. 92: 232. ² Justin W. Collins, Eur Urol 2013 Oct;64(4):654-63.

Karolinska technique ¹

- Patient position and port placement



¹ Justin W. Collins, Eur Urol 2013 Oct;64(4):654-63.

Patient selection ¹

- Crucial to optimising outcomes
- (Relative) contraindications for RARC
 - Decreased pulmonary compliance
 - History of previous extensive abdominal surgery
 - BMI > 30
 - Bulky disease
 - ~~Patient age > 80 years~~

¹ Justin W. Collins, Eur Urol 2013 Oct;64(4):654-63.

Patient Age

> BJU Int. 2021 May;127(5):585-595. doi: 10.1111/bju.15274. Epub 2020 Nov 5.

Morbidity and mortality after robot-assisted cystectomy with intracorporeal urinary diversion in octogenarians: results from the European Association of Urology Robotic Urology Scientific Working Group

Ashkan Mortezaei ^{1 2 3}, Alessio Crippa ³, Sebastian Edeling ⁴, Sasa Pokupic ¹, Paolo Dell'Oglio ^{5 6 7}, Francesco Montorsi ⁵, Frederiek D'Hondt ⁶, Alexandre Karel Decaestecker ⁸, Carl J Wijburg ⁹, Justin Collins ¹⁰, John D Kelly ¹⁰, Wei S Ashwin Sridhar ¹⁰, Hubert John ¹¹, Abdullah Erdem Canda ¹², Christian Schweikert ¹³, Erik Peder Rönmark ¹, Peter Wiklund ^{1 14}, Abolfazl Hosseini ¹

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PMID: 33058469 PMCID: PMC8246851 DOI: 10.1111/bju.15274

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	Complications Clavien-Dindo ≥ III				P
	OR	95% CI			
		Lower	Upper		
Age at surgery					
≥80 vs <80 years	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	
Sex					
Female vs male	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	
BMI					
≥26 vs <26 kg/m ²	0.7	0.5	0.98	0.036	
NAC					
Yes vs no	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	
ASA score					
III-IV vs I-II	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.5	
Operating time					
Continuous, per 20 min	1.05	1.01	1.1	0.034	
EBL					
Continuous, per 200 mL	1.1	0.98	1.3	0.1	
PLND					
Performed vs not performed	1.4	0.5	3.7	0.5	
Type of diversion					
Neobladder vs conduit	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	

Comparative Study > Urol Oncol. 2019 Jun;37(6):354.e1-354.e8.

doi: 10.1016/j.urolonc.2019.01.028. Epub 2019 Feb 13.

Robotic vs. open cystectomy: How length-of-stay differences relate conditionally to age

Kassem Faraj ¹, Yu-Hui H Chang ², Matthew R Neville ², Gail Blodgett ³, David A Etzioni ⁴, Elizabeth B Habermann ⁵, Paul E Andrews ¹, Erik P Castle ¹, Mitchell R Humphreys ¹, Mark D Tyson ⁶

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PMID: 30770298 DOI: 10.1016/j.urolonc.2019.01.028

- 2.5 days in RARC

Table 3 – Consensus view on structured enhanced recovery programme for robot-assisted radical cystectomy patients (preoperative, perioperative, and postoperative care)

Consensus view on an ERP for patients undergoing RARC

Outpatient assessment

Preoperative counselling and education. Verbal and written information supplied on operation and urinary diversion

Day 2–4

1. Prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting: regular antiemetics may be of benefit (metoclopramide)

CLINICAL NUTRITION

FULL LENGTH ARTICLE | VOLUME 32, ISSUE 6, P879-887, DECEMBER 01, 2013

Guidelines for perioperative care after radical cystectomy for bladder cancer: Enhanced Recovery After Surgery (ERAS[®]) society recommendations

Yannick Cerantola • Massimo Valerio • Beata Persson • ... Erling Aarsether • Peter Wiklund •

Hitendra R.H. Patel   • Show all authors

Published: October 18, 2013 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2013.09.014> •



Check for updates

fluid restriction [59]

8. Prevention of hypothermia (Bair Hugger; 3M Medical, Diegem, Belgium)
9. Removal of nasogastric tube in recovery

2. Removal of clips at day 10

3. Contact with specialist nurse via telephone
4. Audit cycle of compliance and outcomes

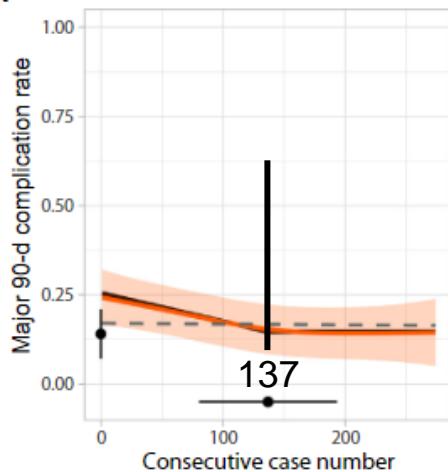
RARC with ICUD – surgical steps

- In April 2017 conversion from ORC to RARC with ICUD at USB
- Adoption of Karolinska surgical technique of RARC with ICUD
- Preparation period
 - Teaching of robotic team and medical staff
 - Teaching of stoma nurses and ward nurses
 - Incorporation of an ERAS protocol according to EAU ERUS Scientific Working Group consensus view

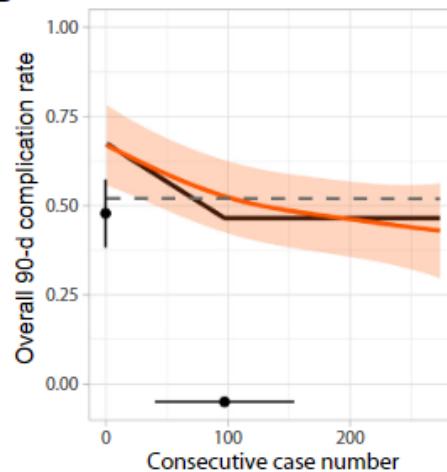


Learning Curve

A



B



EUROPEAN UROLOGY OPEN SCIENCE 39 (2022) 55–61

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European Association of Urology

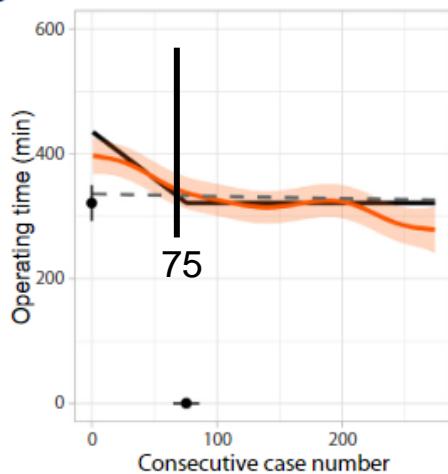


Bladder Cancer

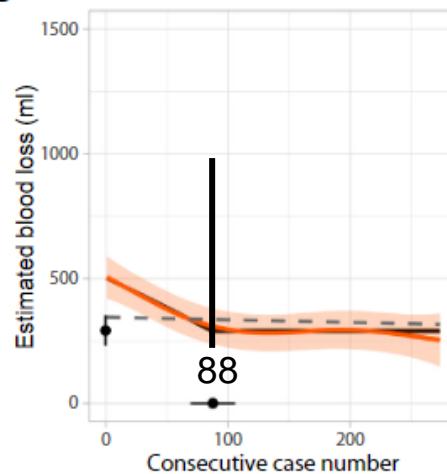
Learning Curve Analysis for Intracorporeal Robot-assisted Radical Cystectomy: Results from the EAU Robotic Urology Section Scientific Working Group

Carl J. Wijburg ^{a,*}, Gerjon Hannink ^b, Charlotte T.J. Michels ^c, Philip C. Weijerman ^a, Rami Issa ^d, Andrea Tay ^d, Karel Decaestecker ^e, Peter Wiklund ^f, Abolfazl Hosseini ^g, Ashwin Sridhar ^h, John Kelly ⁱ, Frederiek d'Hondt ⁱ, Alexandre Mottrie ⁱ, Sjoerd Klaver ⁱ, Sebastian Edeling ^k, Paolo Dell'Oglio ^l, Francesco Montorsi ^m, Maroeska M. Rovers ^{b,c}, J. Alfred Witjes ⁿ

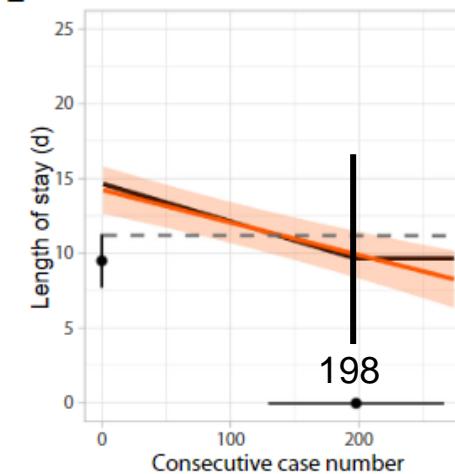
C



D



E



Conclusion for RARC

- RARC with ICUD shows lower rates of major complications compared to ORC or ECUD (including cardiovascular events) when performed in expert hands
- This might lead to better OS
- Switching from ORC to RARC with ICUD is a demanding process with a reasonable learning curve
- Safe and time efficient when performed with an experienced robotic team
- Implementation of ERAS protocol is recommended