

A Comparison of Open Cholecystectomy Surgical Method with the Laparoscopic One

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Abstract: Background: Laparoscopic surgery has impelled a colossal unrest in the treatment of gallbladder malady. Surgery has been generally viewed as the last helpful resort for symptomatic cholelithiasis before the appearance of laparoscopy, though lithotripsy and cholecystostomy have been regularly supported as less obtrusive choices. In the period of negligibly intrusive surgery, signs for surgery have turned out to be more liberal, bringing about a gigantic ascent in the quantity of laparoscopic cholecystectomies performed yearly. The laparoscopic system has been appeared to offer the benefits of diminished torment, shorter strengthening, lessened agent stretch and restricted provocative reaction

Objective: To determine the incidence of laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) and open cholecystectomy (OC) and some of their possible outcomes (complications, mortality).

Methods: systemic review and Meta-analysis type of study, we preformed searching through the US National Library of Medicine (Pubmed), the following criteria had to be met for the publication to be selected will include all studies that were conducted in the past 30 years, Prospective and retrospective studies which provided outcome data on patients aged 10-70 years or older who were undergoing cholecystectomy.

Results: In one of the study we analyzed there were 100 consecutive laparoscopic cholecystectomies with no deaths and a morbidity rate of 8% (8 of 100 patients; 4 major, 4 minor). There were 81 women and 19 men, with a mean age of 46.1 years (range, 17 to 84 years). All patients had a preoperative history consistent with symptomatic biliary tract disease, and most had proved gallstones by sonography. This included four patients with acute cholecystitis.

Conclusion: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy quickly emerged as an alternative to open cholecystectomy. However its safety, efficacy, and morbidity have yet to be fully evaluated. laparoscopic cholecystectomy is a safe and effective procedure that can be performed with minimal risk. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy should be performed by surgeons who are trained in biliary surgery and knowledgeable in biliary anatomy, and, as with all operations, it should be performed with meticulous attention to technique.

Keywords: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC), open cholecystectomy (OC).

1. INTRODUCTION

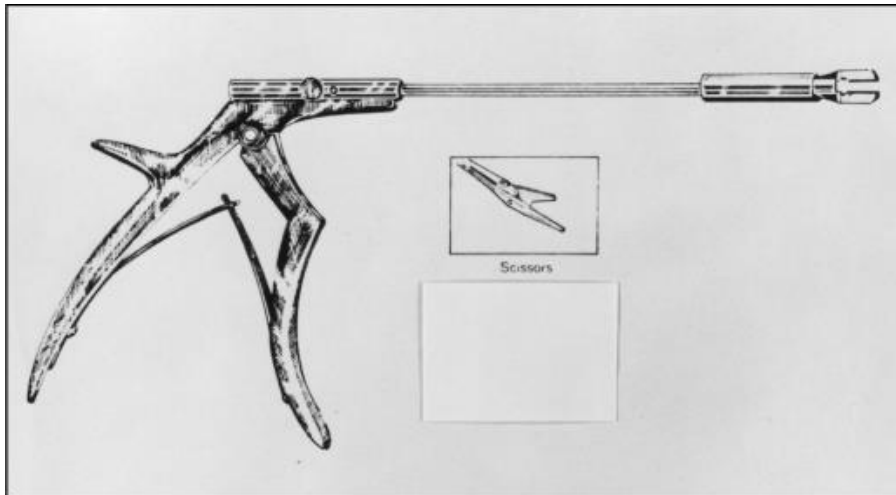
Laparoscopic surgery has existed following the advancement of indicative laparoscopy in the 1960s. The pioneers of laparoscopic surgery Semm K and Muehe E transformed it from an analytic to a surgical strategy toward the start of the 1980s, and it has subsequent to wind up an often connected procedure for a wide field of signs. The method has turned into the highest quality level for some organ frameworks, with the absolute most basic being regenerative (especially gynecological) and digestive (concerning cholecystectomy). Noteworthy changes in surgical preparing, and additionally improvements of instruments, imaging, and surgical systems, have made laparoscopic surgery sheltered and doable crosswise over distinctive therapeutic fields.

The 3 most imperative, essential instruments utilized as a part of the first laparoscopic cholecystectomy were the laparoscope, the hemoclip, and the single handed grip scissors. The laparoscope had been utilized by gynecologists for a long time for symptomatic purposes before the general specialist Mühe started laparoscopic cholecystectomy in 1985. The other vital instruments utilized around then were the hemoclip®, in particular the Weck-Reynolds single handed grip cut applier and the Weck-Reynolds single handed grip scissors, which were vital for the ligation and cutting of the cystic pipe

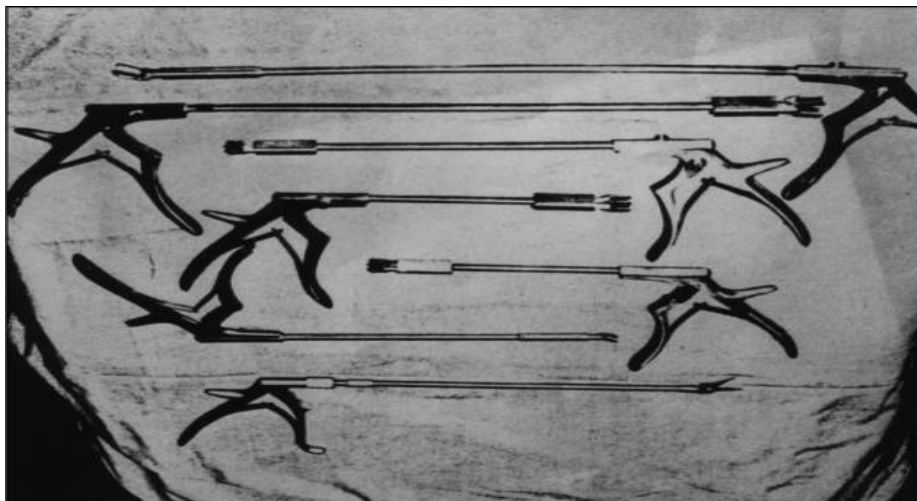
and course amid laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Walker Reynolds, Jr's enthusiasm for hemoclips started in 1970 when these gadgets were utilized for hemostasis of veins in conjunction with staple surgery.

In 1971, the first single handed grip applicator made by Edward Weck and Co., of Triangle Park, North Carolina, was utilized by a gynecologist named Gutierrez. He utilized it for tubal ligations.

In 1972, a single handed grip hemoclip applicator was composed by Edward Weck and Co. for Reynolds who created procedures utilizing hemoclips to ligate pipes and veins for open cholecystectomy and hemorrhoidal veins in hemorrhoidectomy (Figure 1). A single handed grip applicator was utilized as opposed to a ring applicator in light of the fact that representation was better while applying hemoclips to veins and pipes and gave firmer obsession. Edward Weck and Co. made other single handed grip applicators for Reynolds in distinctive lengths and outlines for other surgical strategies (Figure 2)



(Figure 1) Basic pistol grip hemoclip applicator and scissors made for W. Reynolds, Jr, MD, in 1972.



(figure2) Multiple pistol grip instruments designed by W. Reynolds, Jr, MD.

Laparoscopic surgery is a strategy with an across the board field of uses. In some therapeutic fields, the laparoscopic methodology is a standard, e.g., cholecystectomy. Because of the ceaseless surgical preparing and the progressing improvement of instruments, imaging frameworks and surgical systems, exceedingly complex laparoscopic methods are conceivable, for example, laparoscopic gastrectomy. The essential point of this audit is to demonstrate an assortment of distinctive laparoscopic surgeries and to evaluate their advantages and results in considerate and harmful ailments.

Since laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) has turned into the standard treatment for symptomatic gallstone sickness, especially in an elective setting, it is crucial to decide the degree of the distinction in dreariness when contrasted and open cholecystectomy (OC). Just now are specialists starting to perceive the consequences of LC and the full range of complications connected with this system. In its initial days, complications after LC including significant bile conduit

wounds were accounted for to be three to five times higher than that those identifying with OC. It appears that both the difficulty rate and coming about dreariness for the sequential arrangement of 700 LCs performed in 5 years of presenting this system in filed around 1989.

This systematic review and meta-analysis investigates the comparative effect of laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy in wide range patients with different age and gender.

2. OBJECTIVES

To determine the incidence of laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) and open cholecystectomy (OC) and some of their possible outcomes such as, complications, mortality and other aspects, also to evaluate whether laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) or open cholecystectomy (OC) is safer in terms of complications, and this study aimed is to evaluated complications relating to 1440 cholecystectomies too, highlighting advantage and disadvantage of both methods, efficiency and cost, and patient comfort after surgery. Our main goal is to investigate the comparative effect of laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy.

3. METHODOLOGY

We did a comprehensive search was undertaken by searching through the US National Library of Medicine (Pubmed), The following criteria had to be met for the publication to be selected will include all studies that were conducted in the past 30 years, Prospective and retrospective studies which provided outcome data on patients aged 10-70 years or older, who were subjected to either laparoscopic or open cholecystectomy were considered for inclusion. Studies reporting on at least one of the outcome measures were included. Articles not containing distinct data for patients undergo cholecystectomy, studies that are discussing the advantage and disadvantage of surgical methods of open and laparoscopic cholecystectomy, our research terms were as following, cholecystectomy, laparoscopy, and surgery.

4. RESULTS

Mortality rates in LC and OC were 0.74% and 2.00%, respectively. All the deaths in the OC cohort were contributed from a single study, which did not report Child–Pugh status. Investigations of LC in which mortality was stratified by status were examined, (Garrison RN, 1984) including information relating to 1328 patients among whom six passages were accounted for. Four of these patients had Child–Pugh class C status and the staying two had Child–Pugh class An and class B status, separately. Rates of general complications, infectious complications and postoperative hepatic insufficiency in the LC and OC groups are summarized in Table1.

Table1 . Summary of outcome measures for laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy.

Outcome	Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	Open cholecystectomy
Number of patients	1756	249
Mortality rate, % (deaths/number at risk)	0.8% (13/1623)	2.0% (5/249)
Stratified mortality ^a (A/B/C)	4/1/1	ND
Mean age ± SE, years	52.6 ± 1.2	50.2 ± 3.2
Sex, male/female	804/759	103/67
Severity of liver disease ^a , Child–Pugh class A/B/C	915/260/19	117/50/7
Indication for surgery, % AC (number AC/number at risk)	19.6% (283/1442)	28.8% (19/66)
Conversion rate, % (conversion/number at risk)	5.8% (98/1698)	ND
Overall complications, % (events/number at risk)	17.6% (304/1729)	47.7% (103/216)
Infectious complications, % (events/number at risk)	5.9% (100/1729)	19.9% (43/216)
Postoperative hepatic insufficiency, % (events/number at risk)	7.7% (133/1729)	18.1% (39/216)

(Lujan JA, et al 1997) showed comparative evidence on the application of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in elderly patients is not adequately robust to bolster or disprove its normal use, as indicated by examination of at present accessible confirmation. In spite of the fact that the impact sizes are demonstrative of an advantage for the laparoscopic approach, there are a few inadequacies of the given information, which should be considered, before unmistakable conclusions can be come to.

A noteworthy impediment is presented by the assortment of criteria for incorporation among reports. Albeit eight of 13 studies predefined incorporation and prohibition criteria, which gives some homogeneity of the study populace, determination inclination in regards to the phase of intense cholecystitis, the vicinity of sepsis, and co-horrible sicknesses can't be disposed of. The open surgical approached might therefore have been favored all the more regularly in instances of entangled gallbladder ailment or in the vicinity of critical co-dreariness. The range of incorporation criteria and surgical patterns is reflected in the moderate-to-abnormal state of heterogeneity of the variables mortality and horribleness. Horribleness information from two accessible randomized studies, which give homogeneity of patients and randomization of procedures, were in favor of laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

(J H Peters, E C Ellison, 1991,2013) During the first 6 months of 1990, they performed 100 consecutive laparoscopic cholecystectomies with no deaths and a morbidity rate of 8% (8 of 100 patients; 4 major, 4 minor). There were 81 women and 19 men, with a mean age of 46.1 years (range, 17 to 84 years). All patients had a preoperative history consistent with symptomatic biliary tract disease, and most had proved gallstones by sonography. This included four patients with acute cholecystitis. Mean operating time improved significantly from month 1 to month 6 (122 +/- 45.4 minutes versus 78.5 +/- 30 minutes, respectively), showing a fast expectation to learn and adapt. Mean doctor's facility stay was 27.6 hours, mirroring a strategy of overnight sit tight. Postoperative opiate necessities were constrained to oral or no pharmaceuticals in more than 70% of patients. A normal eating regimen was endured by 83% of the patients by the morning taking after the system. Middle time of come back to full action was 12.8 +/- 6.8 days after operation. In addition analysis of the hospital costs of these 100 cases demonstrates a modest cost advantage over standard open cholecystectomy (n = 58) (mean, \$3620.25 +/- \$1005.00 versus \$4251.76 +/- \$988.00). There was one minor bile conduit harm requiring laparotomy and t-tube insertion, two postoperative bile accumulations, and one clinical determination of a held stone that passed suddenly. Four patients obliged change to open cholecystectomy due to specialized troubles with the analyzation. Despite the fact that there is a critical expectation to learn and adapt, laparoscopic cholecystectomy is a safe and effective procedure that can be performed with minimal risk.

Results of elective open cholecystectomy in 1252 patients treated in a North American and a European center were examined using a recent standardized classification of complications. Although there were significant differences between centers in population age, rate of concomitant disorders, and numbers of operators, the frequency and severity of complications were comparable. There were no deaths, but 12% and 14% of the patients developed complications in the two centers. About 6% of the patients developed grade I complications. Grade II complications were noted in 6% and 8%, and grade III in 0% and 0.3%. Using univariate and multivariate analysis, individual risk factors for developing complications were found to be different in the two centers. Two preoperative scoring systems, ASA and a simplified APACHE II, were predictive for complications in both centers, but did not account for all risk in these patients. Data from the two centers could not be combined because of significant interaction between risk factors and center. Elective open cholecystectomy is a safe procedure, particularly in terms of highly morbid complications and death. Generalization of risk factors identified in a particular center may be misleading because local conditions may significantly affect risk factors for complications (1992).

5. DISCUSSION

Standard OC still was considered the treatment of choice for symptomatic gallstone disease. Mortality rates have declined to between 0% and 1% in most recent reports, and in an elective setting, the rate of major complications is approximately 4.5%.^{17-19,11} Regardless of these great information for OC, LC has turned into a well known and normal strategy for uprooting the gallbladder in every western countries. A shorter stay in clinic, quicker recuperation, less postoperative torment, and littler scars are the primary focal points of this method.²⁰ The fast spread of LC from its initiation must be seen on the grounds that most hepatobiliary specialists who have received this new technique have done as such under the weight of patient request as opposed to by the quality of their feelings. Despite the fact that LC unmistakably has been

connected with life threatening difficulties, especially real bile channel injuries,⁶⁷ this strategy could supplant traditional cholecystectomy as the standard procedure for cholelithiasis within a very few years.

6. CONCLUSION

This study evaluates results of elective OC in two centers immediately before the introduction of LC, particularly mortality rate, complications, and risk factors associated with complications. Two major conclusions were reached. Elective OC is a very safe procedure when practiced by trained surgeons. Secondly, risk factors for complications may be quite different in two localities that superficially appear to be similar. Thus, evaluation of risk factors in a local population may be of considerable importance in eliminating risk factors in that group. The importance of potential risk factors in elective OC such as age, sex, diabetes, obesity, immunodeficiency, cirrhosis, and CBD exploration is not well established in the literature. The average age of our population is increasing, and gallstones are more prevalent in the elderly.

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