



Thoracic redo-robotic surgery (TRRS): a case series of a single centre

Sara Ricciardi¹, Federico Davini², Gaetano Romano², Carmelina Cristina Zirafa², Franca Melfi³

¹Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, S. Orsola Malpighi University Hospital, Bologna, Italy; ²Center of Surgery Robotic and Minimally Invasive Thoracic Surgery, University Hospital of Pisa, Pisa, Italy; ³Robotic Multispeciality Center for Surgery, Thoracic and MI Surgery, University Hospital of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Contributions: (I) Conception and design: S Ricciardi, F Melfi; (II) Administrative support: F Melfi, F Davini; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: F Melfi, CC Zirafa, F Davini, G Romano; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: S Ricciardi; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: S Ricciardi; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

Correspondence to: Sara Ricciardi, Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, S. Orsola Malpighi University Hospital, Via Giuseppe Massarenti, 9, 40138 Bologna, Italy. Email: ricciardi.sara87@gmail.com.

Background: Robotic-assisted thoracic surgery has been shown as a safe and feasible surgical procedure to treat a broad range of thoracic malignancies with a shortened hospital stay, a quicker return to normal daily activities and superior quality of life compared to open approach. Nonetheless, its utilization has predominantly been restricted to the average surgical intervention. In the latest years, given the technological improvements and the advanced skills of the “robotic” surgeons, this approach has been applied to more complex and challenging procedures (e.g., advanced stages/ after neoadjuvant therapies). The aim of this study is to show the results and the advantages of redo thoracic procedures performed with a robot-assisted approach.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected database (2017–2019). We analysed the first case series undergoing robotic approach (totally endoscopic) in patients who underwent previous surgery and/or radiotherapy for thoracic malignancies.

Results: Nine patients (M/F =5/4) with a median age of 73 years underwent robotic procedures after previous radical surgery (n=6) or radiation therapy treatment (n=3). The mean time interval between the two interventions was 96.12 months (range, 7–444 months). The conversion rate was 0%. No postoperative death occurred. Only one complication arose (air leaking) treated conservatively. The median length of stay and chest tube duration were 5 days (range, 4–10 days) and 2 days (range, 2–5 days). The 30-, 60- and 90-day mortality was 0%. With a median follow-up of 10 months (range, 2–12 months), all patients are currently alive, disease free, and with an overall survival and a disease-free survival of 10 months.

Conclusions: The robotic surgery is a safe and feasible approach in case of redo-robotic surgery, showing good outcomes, permitting a fast return to full daily activity, and enabling the patients to rapidly undergo adjuvant treatments, when required.

Keywords: Robotic thoracic surgery; redo surgery; non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC); mediastinum; lung; minimally invasive

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Introduction

In the last 2 decades, the robotic approach has become largely employed in thoracic surgery. The first applications were reserved to simple and average procedures, such as early stages lung cancer or thymic hyperplasia. However, with the technological improvements and the parallel development of the technique, the robotic system has progressively been used in increasingly complex procedures, such as advanced lung cancer stages and major lung resections after neoadjuvant therapies (1-3).

Giving its particular features, the robotic system allows the surgeon to reach narrow spaces, to perform an accurate vessels isolation (also in case of tissue rearrangements) and a better hilar and mediastinal lymph nodes dissection when compared with conventional surgical approaches, whilst maintaining the benefits of minimally invasive technique (4,5).

Despite the increasing application of the robotic system for complex thoracic procedures, data on its employment in redo surgery is still lacking. Just few case reports on cardiac surgery and one resection of thymoma after a previous sternotomy, exist (6-8).

Therefore, thoracotomy is to date the approach of choice for those patients who underwent previous thoracic surgery or radiation therapy with a curative intent.

The aim of this case series study is to show the results and the possible advantages of redo thoracic procedures performed with a robot-assisted approach.

We present the following article in accordance with the AME Case Series reporting checklist, available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/med-20-47>.

Methods

Guidelines and ethical statement

The protocol followed during all procedures reported in the present study, was founded on approved medical procedure routinely used in clinical practice at the investigators' institution, Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Pisana. The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The trial was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). Approval by the institution ethics committee was not required as dictated by local laws. All patients had provided informed consent prior to any procedures.

Study design

The data of patients treated by robotic approach between January 2017 and January 2019 who underwent a previous radiotherapy with curative intent or surgical treatment were prospectively collected and retrospectively analysed.

Age, comorbidities, preceding treatments and interval between the two procedures, type and duration of surgery, length of stay and complications were evaluated.

A single experienced surgeon executed all the robotic procedures in a single centre (University Hospital of Pisa), and the platforms employed were the da Vinci 3rd and 4th generation system (da Vinci, Intuitive Surgical Inc., Sunnyvale, CA, USA). All patients underwent a complete pre-operative evaluation including chest/abdomen computed tomography (CT) scan, positron emission tomography (PET) scan, blood tests, respiratory function tests, cardiological and anaesthesiologic valuation and tumour board assessment. Postoperative mortality and morbidity were considered within 30, 60 and 90 days from surgery.

R0 resections (negative surgical margins) was defined by the pathologists as the macro and microscopically absence of cancer cells on resection margins.

The follow-up was obtained on an outpatients' clinic or by phone call basis.

This study is a retrospective case series analysis of standard surgical procedures and was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration. A written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Surgical technique

All the procedures were performed under general anaesthesia with a single lung ventilation.

A totally endoscopic port-access approach was used in all cases.

In order to increase the operating space, CO₂ insufflation between 5 and 9 mmHg, was applied.

The robotic instruments used were: monopolar (e.g., Hook or Spatula, Intuitive Surgical); bipolar (e.g., Fenestrated Bipolar or Maryland, Intuitive Surgical) and/or grasper (e.g., Cadiere, ProGrasp, Intuitive Surgical).

At the end of the procedures in the majority of cases, only one chest tube was applied (excepted in the case of hyperthermic intrathoracic perfusion).

A standardized port mapping was used in all of the procedures and for both sides:

- ❖ Lung resections: the patient is positioned in postero-lateral decubitus with the operating table tilted at the tip of the scapula. The first incision (camera port) is performed in the 7th/8th intercostal space following a perpendicular line going from the head of humerus to the camera incision; the 2nd and 3rd incisions (posterior 2 ports) are performed along the same intercostal space (when possible, limited to chest wall structure of the patient) the more posterior one in the auscultatory area. The anterior port is positioned in the 5th–6th intercostal space along the anterior axillary line, just above the diaphragm. Due to the variability of the chest shape, it is particularly recommended to check the port positioning through the internal camera view, in order to perform the higher posterior incision at the same level as the of posterior inter-lobar fissure line.
- ❖ Posterior mediastinal tumours: the patient is positioned in lateral decubitus as described for lung resection. Even the port mapping is unvaried.
- ❖ Anterior mediastinal tumours: the patient is positioned supine, with a pillow along the spine, in order to expose anterior mediastinum area. The first incision is performed in the 5th intercostal space along the anterior-axillary line (camera port). The remaining two incisions are performed under camera vision at the 3rd intercostal space along the anterior axillary line and at 5th intercostal space on the mid-clavicular line. A left side approach is generally performed.
- ❖ Pleurectomy and hyperthermic intrathoracic chemotherapy (HITHOC): the patient position and port mapping are the same as those applied for lung resection. This technique has been previously reported by our group (9).
After the removal of the pleura, the robotic platform is undocked and the perfusion system Performer LRT (Rand, Medolla, MO, Italy) is connected to allow inflow and outflow from the chest drainage. The pleural cavity is then filled with isotonic high-temperature fluid and, when the intrathoracic temperature has reached 42.5 °C (intrathoracic temperature probe is used), at this point the chemotherapy agent solution (cisplatin 80 mg/m² and doxorubicin 25 mg/m² with a concentration based on patient's body surface index) is added. The HITHOC perfusion lasts up to 60 minutes and then

the pleural cavity is emptied. The hyperthermic perfusion full procedure time is approximately 120 minutes. For the entire duration of the procedure the patients remain in lateral decubitus under general anaesthesia.

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS version 23.0 (SPSS, Chicago, USA). Continuous variables were expressed in mean and standard deviation (SD) or median and range. Overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were calculated with the Kaplan-Meier method until the last follow-up (March 2020) or death.

Results

From January 2017 to January 2019, 9 patients underwent robotic procedures after previous radical surgery or radiation therapy treatment.

The patients' characteristics are shown in detail in *Table 1*. They were five males and four females with a median age of 73 years (range, 49–84 years).

The patients underwent thoracic redo-robotic surgery (TRRS) after previous surgery (six cases) or radiation therapy [three cases (*Figure 1*), one of which underwent concurrent radiation therapy and chemotherapy (*Figure 2*)]. The treatments details are shown in *Table 2*.

The mean time interval span between the two interventions was 96.12 months (range, 7–444 months).

Five patients underwent surgery for lung cancer (4 lobectomies and 1 completion pneumonectomy), 1 patient had surgery for lung metastasis from colorectal cancer (CRC) (lobectomy), 2 patients underwent mediastinal surgery [1 thymoma, 1 ganglioneuroma removal (*Figures 3,4*)] and 1 patient underwent pleurectomy and HITHOC for pleural relapses from Thymoma. The histopathological analysis has shown 3 lung adenocarcinomas, 2 squamous cell carcinomas (of which 1 relapse), 1 metastasis from CRC, 1 thymoma, 1 pleural relapse from thymoma and 1 ganglioneuroma (*Table 3*).

The conversion rate was 0%. No postoperative death occurred. Only one complication arose (air leaking) treated conservatively.

The median length of stay was 5 days (range, 4–10 days). In three cases [pleurectomy + HITHOC, right upper lobectomy (RUL) and middle lobectomy (ML) completion]

Table 1 Patients' characteristics and previous treatment

Patient	Age	Sex	Comorbidities	Previous treatment	Site	Complication	Histopathological result	Approach
1	76	M	COPD, hypertension, diabetes	Radiotherapy	RUL	Unknown	NSCLC	RT
2	49	F	None	Ganglioneuroma removal	Posterior mediastinal space	Prolonged air leak Pleural effusion	Ganglioneuroma	Thoracotomy
3	73	M	Hypertension	Lobectomy	RUL + wedge resection ML	Prolonged air leak	NSCLC pT1cN0 (squamous cell)	Thoracotomy
4	57	M	None	Thymoma removal en-bloc with right phrenic nerve and part of lung (wedge of RLL)	Anterior mediastinal space	Blood loss (1,100 mL)	Thymoma B2, stage IV	Sternotomy
5	76	F	Myasthenia gravis	Inferior bilobectomy	ML + RLL	Unknown	Abscess	Thoracotomy
6	72	F	hypertension, hypothyroidism, cerebral aneurysm	Lobectomy	LUL	None	NSCLC pT3N0 (adenocarcinoma)	Robot
7	84	M	Atrial fibrillation, hypertension	SBRT	ML	Unknown	NSCLC	RT
8	58	M	Hypertension, ischemic heart disease	Chemo-radiation therapy	LUL	Unknown	NSCLC	CHT + RT
9	74	F	Previous pancreatic neoplasm (2011)	Anterior segment RUL	RUL	None	NSCLC pT1aN0 (adenocarcinoma)	Thoracotomy

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; RUL, right upper lobe; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; RT, radiotherapy; RLL, right lower lobe; ML, middle lobe; LUL, left upper lobe; SBRT, stereotactic body radiation therapy; CHT, chemotherapy.

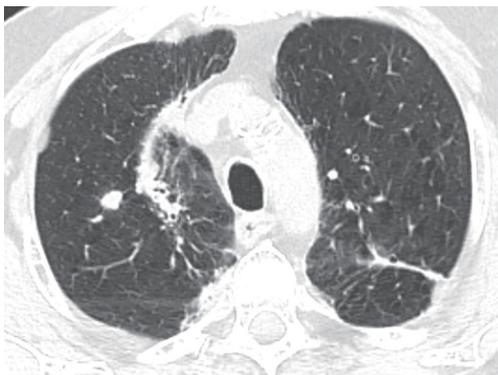


Figure 1 Right upper lobe after radiation therapy with curative intent.

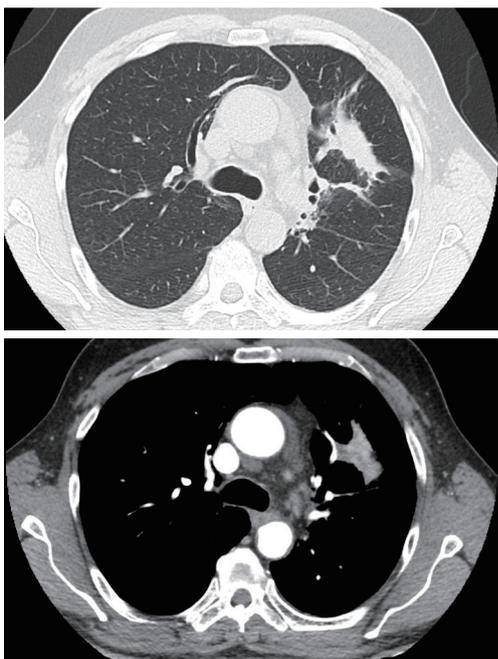


Figure 2 Left upper lobe post concurrent chemo-radiation therapy with curative intent.

two drainages were placed, in 6 patients only one. The median chest tube duration was 2 days (range, 2–5 days).

The 30-, 60- and 90-day mortality was 0%.

All lung cancer patients and patients treated for mediastinal tumours resulted as R0.

Three patients after the surgical procedures underwent adjuvant chemotherapy. With a median follow-up of 10 months (range, 2–12 months), all patients are currently alive, disease free, and with an OS and a DFS of 10 months.

Discussion

Numerous studies have described the outstanding results of robotic surgery, which is nowadays considered a safe and feasible procedure, with less postoperative pain, shorter hospitalization, lower immune response and better aesthetic results when compared to the conventional surgery (10–13).

Since its first application for lung procedures (2001), the robotic system has been extensively employed in a broad range of thoracic intervention and it has progressively been applied to increasingly complex procedures (1–3,13)

The advanced features of the robotic platform are well established: 3D high-definition camera with up to 10 magnification and the wristed instrument with 7 degrees of freedom allow the application of this surgical system also to challenging procedures (14). Nevertheless, the open approach still remains the cornerstone of redo surgeries and complicated interventions.

During an operation after previous surgery, especially after open procedures, the most common difficulties are represented by pleuro-parenchymal adhesion (*Video 1*) and hilar structures rearrangement (*Video 2*). The advanced instrument control, the tremor filtration and the better visualization of operating field, compared to the conventional surgery, allow the surgeon to deal with the complex identification of anatomic structures in the areas with adhesions or anatomical aberrations. In addition, the latest robotic platform allows a more precise and safe dissection especially in case of enlarged and sclerotic lymph nodes, thanks to newest technical up-grades. All these features permit to perform complex procedures as the completion pneumonectomy, often associated with increased perioperative mortality and morbidity (15,16).

In this series, only one minor complication occurred: a 6-day air leak in a patient who underwent reintervention after 37 years with a previous posterolateral thoracotomy.

The mean operating time of the patients previously treated with surgery was 348 minutes (range, 65–615 minutes) comprehensive in 1 case of the hyperthermic perfusion full procedure time (120 minutes); the longest procedure (615 minutes) was a ML completion due to tenacious adhesions and a total anatomical hilar structures rearrangement.

After radiation therapy, applied with curative intent, the anatomic rehash of hilar structures and the substitution of mediastinal tissue with sclerotic tissue can render the vascular isolation and dissection a challenging step. Three patients of this series had been previously treated with

Table 2 Intraoperative results

Patient	Distance from previous treatment (months)	Site	PFR	Operation	Duration of surgery (minutes)	Challenging	Blood loss (mL)	Complication
1	100	RUL	FEV1 1.6, FVC 3.2, FEV1/FVC 50%	Lobectomy	270	Sclerotic nodes, fibrotic hilar tissue	30	None
2	444	Posterior mediastinal space	FEV1 3.11, FVC 4.43, FEV1/FVC 88%	Ganglioneuroma removal + wedge resection of RUL	245	Adhesions, scarring tissue	50	Prolonged air leak
3	10	ML	FEV1 1.86, FVC 3.41, FEV1/FVC 55%	Lobectomy (completion)	615	Adhesions, hilar structures rearrangement	325	None
4	7	Parietal pleura	-	Pleurectomy + HITHOC	455 (of which 120 of HITHOC)	Adhesions	300	None
5	173	Anterior mediastinal space	-	Thymoma removal	65	Adhesions	30	None
6	13	LLL	FEV1 1.49, FVC 2.17, FEV1/FVC 69%	Pneumonectomy (completion)	360	Adhesions, hilar structures rearrangement, mediastinal tissue rearrangement	100	None
7	10	ML	FEV1 1.96, FVC 2.34, FEV1/FVC 84%	Lobectomy	135	Sclerotic tissue	100	None
8	12	LUL	FEV1 2.95, FVC 3.94, FEV1/FVC 75%	Lobectomy	280	Adhesion, sclerotic tissue	50	None
9	96	RUL	FEV1 1.28, FVC 2.16, FEV1/FVC 59%	Lobectomy	300	Adhesion, hilar structures rearrangement	100	None

RUL, right upper lobe; ML, middle lobe; HITHOC, hyperthermic intrathoracic chemotherapy; LLL, left lower lobe; LUL, left upper lobe; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in the 1st second; FVC, forced vital capacity.

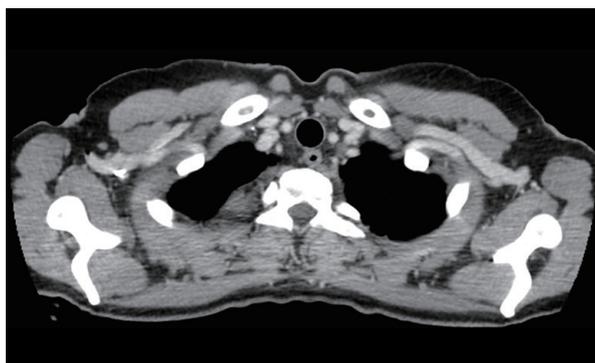


Figure 3 Ganglioneuroma relapse after resection 37 years before.

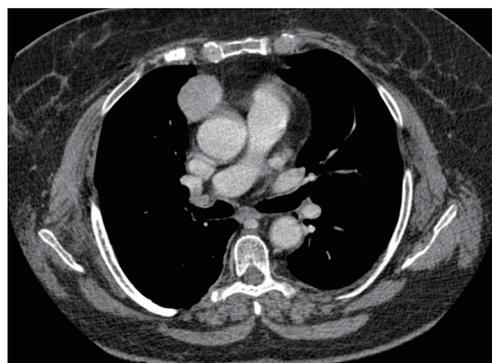


Figure 4 Thymoma post inferior bilobectomy.

Table 3 Postoperative results

Patient	Histological	Stage	Length of stay (days)	Number of chest tube	Chest tube stay (days)	Adjuvant therapy
1	Squamous cell carcinoma	T2aN0	4	2	4	None
2	Ganglioneuroma	Ki-67 =1%	6	1	5	None
3	Squamous cell carcinoma	Relapse	5	2	4	None
4	Thymoma B1	M1	6	2	5	Chemotherapy
5	Thymoma AB/B1	T1N0	4	1	2	None
6	Adenocarcinoma	T2aN0	10	1	2	None
7	Adenocarcinoma	CRC metastasis	5	1	2	Chemotherapy
8	Adenocarcinoma	T2bN1	4	1	2	Chemotherapy
9	Adenocarcinoma	T1bN0	5	1	2	None

radiation therapy (one with concomitant chemo-radiation).

In all cases, a 4-port totally endoscopic approach was used with a mean operative time of 228 minutes (range, 135–280 minutes). No post-operative complications occurred.

In the current series, no patients required blood transfusion, which is the most common post-operative complication of surgery performed after previous treatment or in case of manipulated pulmonary hilum.

Conclusions

In this initial experience, the results are encouraging and confirm the safety and feasibility of robotic approach also in case of redo-robotic surgery.

The robotic approach seems to guarantee good short-term outcomes, permitting a fast return to full daily activity, and also enabling the patients to rapidly undergo adjuvant

treatments, when required.

Limitation

The major limitation of this study is the small series even though it is the first case series describing the application of robotic platform in TRRS.

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Footnote

Reporting Checklist: The authors have completed the AME Case Series reporting checklist. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/med-20-47>

Data Sharing Statement: Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/med-20-47>

Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/med-20-47>). FM is an official proctor for Intuitive Surgical. The other authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). Approval by the institution ethics committee was not required as dictated by local laws. All patients had provided informed consent prior to any procedures.

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