

Timing for Surgery in Acute Cholecystitis



Horacio J Asbun MD FACS Professor of Surgery Mayo Clinic

Nothing to disclose



AAST 2012 PLENARY PAPER

No need to wait: An analysis of the timing of cholecystectomy during admission for acute cholecystitis using the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program database

Kelli R. Brooks, MD, John E. Scarborough, MD, Steven N. Vaslef, MD, PhD, and Mark L. Shapiro, MD, Durham, North Carolina

- NSQIP study
- 5,268 patients 5 year period
- All patients admitted with dx of ACC



TABLE 2. Preoperative Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Emergency Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis, Stratified by Preoperative Length of Hospitalization

| | Preoperative Length of Stay Before Cholecystectomy | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| Outcome Variable | 0 d (n = 2,620) | 1 d (n = 1,757) | 2 d (n = 498) | 3 d (n = 204) | ≥4 d (n = 189) | P |
| Age, mean (SD), y | 49.5 (17.7) | 52.2 (18.2) | 56.4 (19.0) | 59.5 (18.0) | 61.9 (18.4) | <0.000 |
| Female | 1,578 (60.2) | 1,001 (57.0) | 277 (55.6) | 103 (50.5) | 101 (53.4) | 0.009 |
| Body mass index, mean (SD), kg/m ² | 30.5 (7.7) | 30.5 (7.4 | 30.2 (7.2) | 30.4 (7.0) | 29.3 (8.4) | 0.28 |
| Nonindependent functional status | 128 (4.9) | 120 (6.8) | 63 (12.7) | 32 (15.7) | 45 (23.8) | <0.000 |
| Chronic medical condition | 1,370 (52.3) | 1,044 (59.4) | 346 (69.5) | 145 (71.1) | 140 (74.1) | <0.000 |
| Terminal medical condition | 39 (1.5) | 39 (2.2) | 24 (4.8) | 9 (4.4) | 19 (10.1) | <0.000 |
| Acute medical condition | 110 (4.2) | 144 (8.2) | 50 (10.0) | 37 (18.1) | 55 (29.1) | <0.000 |
| Preoperative sepsis classification | | | | | | |
| None | 1,881 (72.3) | 1,111 (63.5) | 308 (62.4) | 138 (68.0) | 129 (69.0) | <0.000 |
| SIRS | 617 (23.7) | 505 (28.9) | 121 (24.5) | 48 (23.7) | 38 (20.3) | |
| Sepsis | 89 (3.4) | 109 (6.2) | 49 (9.9) | 12 (5.9) | 13 (7.0) | |
| Septic shock | 14 (0.5) | 25 (1.4) | 16 (3.2) | 5 (2.5) | 7 (3.7) | |
| ASA class ≥ 4 | 76 (2.9) | 96 (5.5) | 44 (8.8) | 32 (15.7) | 37 (19.6) | <0.000 |
| Abnormal liver function tests | 517 (19.7) | 455 (25.9) | 175 (35.1) | 69 (33.8) | 58 (30.7) | <0.000 |
| Resident participation | 5,551 (57.3) | 3,807 (58.6) | 1,683 (61.7) | 761 (58.7) | 918 (62.0) | <0.000 |

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TABLE 3. Operative Characteristics and Postoperative Outcomes for Patients Undergoing Emergency Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis

| | Preoperative Length of Stay Before Cholecystectomy | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Outcome Variable | 0 d (n = 2,620) | 1 d (n = 1,757) | 2 d (n = 498) | 3 d (n = 204) | >4 d (n = 189) | |
| 30-day mortality | 20 (0.8%) | 15 (0.9%) | 9 (1.8%) | 4 (2.0%) | 10 (5.3%) | |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.57 (0.27 to 1.22) | 0.65 (0.27 to 1.66) | 0.50 (0.13 to 1.92) | 1.19 (0.45 to 3.13 | |
| 30-day morbidity | 157 (6.0%) | 133 (7.6%) | 63 (12.7%) | 31 (15.2%) | 36 (19.1%) | |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.90 (0.69 to 1.18) | 1.25 (0.87 to 1.77) | 1.37 (0.84 to 2.23) | 1.45 (0.90 to 2.34 | |
| Open cholecystectomy | 427 (16.3%) | 375 (21.3%) | 144 (28.9%) | 63 (30.9%) | 70 (37.0%) | |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 1.07 (0.90 to 1.27) | 1.33 (1.03 to 1.71) | 1.40 (0.97 to 2.01) | 1.69 (1.17 to 2.4 | |
| Operative time, mean (SD), min | 82 (41) | 87 (42) | 89 (43) | 91 (44) | 98 (48) | |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)* | Ref | 2.97 (0.46 to 5.48) | 3.77 (=0.23 to 7.77) | 7.95 (1.99 to 13.9) | 13.6 (7.4 to 19.9) | |
| Postoperative LOS, median (IQR), d | 1 (1 to 3) | 2 (1 to 3) | 2 (1 to 4) | 3 (1 to 5) | 4 (2 to 7) | |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)*† | Ref | -0.02 (-0.06 to 0.01) | 0.03 (-0.02 to 0.09) | 0.10 (0.02 to 0.18) | 0.18 (0.10 to 0.20 | |
| Total LOS, median (IQR), d | 1 (1 to 3) | 3 (2 to 4) | 4 (3 to 6) | 6 (4 to 8) | 9 (7 to 12) | |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)*† | Ref | 0.31 (0.28 to 0.34) | 0.56 (0.51 to 0.60) | 0.75 (0.68 to 0.82) | 1.00 (0.93 to 1.0) | |

Brooks et al, J Trauma Ac Care Surg 2013



TABLE 4. Operative Characteristics and Postoperative Outcomes for High-Risk Patients Undergoing Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis

| | 7 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Outcome Variable | 0 d (n = 637) | 1 d (n = 549) | 2 d (n = 208) | 3 d (n = 107) | >4 d (n = 120) |
| 30-day mortality | 16 (2.5%) | 15 (2.7%) | 9 (4.3%) | 4 (3.7%) | 9 (7.5%) |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.68 (0.31 to 1.51) | 0.75 (0.29 to 1.98) | 0.56 (0.14 to 2.19) | 1.03 (0.37 to 2.87) |
| 30-day morbidity | 97 (15.2%) | 86 (15.7%) | 51 (24.5%) | 25 (23.4%) | 32 (26.7%) |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.82 (0.58 to 1.16) | 1.32 (0.86 to 2.02) | 1.18 (0.66 to 2.10) | 1.29 (0.76 to 2.21) |
| Open cholecystectomy | 222 (34.9%) | 189 (34.4%) | 84 (40.4%) | 44 (41.1%) | 56 (46.7%) |
| AOR (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.81 (0.63 to 1.06) | 0.98 (0.69 to 1.40) | 1.08 (0.68 to 1.72) | 1.25 (0.80 to 1.94) |
| Operative time, mean (SD), min | 87 (45) | 89 (40) | 89 (41) | 89 (46) | 95 (46) |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)* | Ref | 0.59 (-4.27 to 5.45) | -1.04 (-7.72 to 5.63) | 2.15 (-6.66 to 11.0) | 4.38 (-4.07 to 12.8 |
| Postoperative LOS, median (IQR), d | 3 (2 to 6) | 3 (2 to 6) | 4 (2 to 7) | 4 (2 to 7) | 5 (2.5 to 10.5) |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)*† | Ref | -0.03 (-0.11 to 0.04) | 0.03 (=0.07 to 0.12) | 0.09 (-0.04 to 0.22) | 0.13 (0.01 to 0.25) |
| Total LOS, median (IQR), d | 3 (2 to 6) | 4 (3 to 7) | 6 (4 to 9) | 7 (5 to 10) | 10 (7 to 16) |
| Beta coefficient (95% CI)*† | Ref | 0.21 (0.15 to 0.27) | 0.41 (0.33 to 0.50) | 0.59 (0.48 to 0.70) | 0.82 (0.71 to 0.92) |

Brooks et al, J Trauma Ac Care Surg 2013



J Gastrointest Surg (2015) 19:2003–2010 DOI 10.1007/s11605-015-2909-x



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Acute Cholecystitis—Optimal Timing for Early Cholecystectomy: a French Nationwide Study

Maxime Polo¹ · Antoine Duclos^{2,3,4} · Stéphanie Polazzi² · Cécile Payet² · Jean Christophe Lifante^{1,2,3} · Eddy Cotte^{1,2,3} · Xavier Barth⁵ · Olivier Glehen^{1,2,3} · Guillaume Passot^{1,2,3}

- French National Database
- 42,452 patients 507 hospitals
- 3 year study



Early LC 1-3 days from admission associated with:

- Lower morbidity
- Lower mortality
- Lower readmission
- Lower post op sepsis

Mortality:

Day 0 = 1.4%

Day 1-3 = 0.8-1%

Day 4 = 1.2%

Day 5 = 1.9%

p<0.001



Early LC 1-3 days from admission associated with:

- Lower morbidity
- Lower mortality
- Lower readmission
- Lower post op sepsis

| | Cholecystectomy timing (days) | | | | | p value | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ≥5 | |
| Death (%) | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | < 0.001 |
| Intensive care (%) | 5.6 | 3 | 3.3 | 3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | < 0.001 |
| Reoperation (%) | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1 | < 0.001 |
| Postoperative sepsis (%) | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4 | 5.7 | 6.5 | < 0.001 |
| | | | | | | | |



No need to wait: An analysis of the timing of cholecystectomy during admission for acute cholecystitis using the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program database

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<u>Database study - No information on:</u>

- ? When did symptoms started
- ? How Wasuther diagrifosisth of Acc, don't delay surgery unless there is a REAL
- ? Reasom for tole from admission to Sx
- ? Patients in which non-op was chosen



J Gastrointest Surg (2015) 19:348-357 DOI 10.1007/sl1605-015-2747-x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Early Cholecystectomy Is Superior to Delayed Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis: a Meta-analysis

Amy M. Cao · Guy D. Eslick · Michael R. Cox

- Metanalysis of prospective RCT
- 14 studies included
- 1608 patients
 - 795 for early group (sx during first admission)
 - 813 for delayed group (sx during second admission conservative rx)



| | Early | Delayed | P value |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Morbidity (number of patients) | 15% (96/625) | 30% (192/643) | |
| Relative risk for having a complication | 0.66 (95%CI 0.42-1.03) | | p=0.07 |
| Morbidity (number of events) | 158/630 pts | 263/646 pts | p=0.03 |
| BDI | 0.15 % | 0.44% | p=0.34 |
| Conversion to open | 13.4% | 15.4% | p=0.28 |
| Wound infection | 4.2% | 6.2% | p=0.02 |
| Cost | US\$ 10,096 | US\$ 13,558 | p=0.63 |



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Early Cholecystectomy Is Superior to Delayed Cholecystectomy for Acute Cholecystitis: a Meta-analysis

Amy M. Cao · Guy D. Eslick · Michael R. Cox

Early LC associated with:

- Reduced total incidence of complications
- Reduced wound infection rate
- No increased risk of BDI or conversion rate
- Decreased cost and hospital stay



Timing for Sx in Ac Cholecystitis Cholecystostomy tube

Convenient for the surgeon but:

- The patient is the one that has to wear it for weeks
- Local tube issues are not to be ignored
- Timing of surgery not well defined
- Not everyone gets to surgery
- The subsequent surgery is NOT easy
 - Other issues may develop while you wait



Timing for Sx in Ac Cholecystitis: Cholecystostomy tube





Cholecystostomy for Ac Cholecystitis

JSLS. 2015 Jan-Mar; 19(1): e2014.00200. PMCID: PMC4376213

doi: 10.4293/JSLS.2014.00200

Tube Cholecystostomy Before Cholecystectomy for the Treatment of Acute Cholecystitis

Kei Suzuki, MD, Margaret Bower, MD, Sebastiano Cassaro, MD, Rajesh I. Patel, MD, Martin S. Karpeh, MD, and I. Michael Leitman, MD



| Author | No. Pts PCT ^a | No. of Pts Interval Chole(%) | Planned LC | Conversion (% ^b) | Planned Open C | Mortality (% ^b) | Morbidity (% ^b) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Berber et al, ⁷ 2000 | 15 | 13 (87) | 11 | 1 (9) | 2 | 0 (0) | 2 (15) |
| Spira et al, 16 2002 | 55 | 31 (56) | 28 | 4 (14) | 3 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Leveau et al, 13 2008 | 35 | 3 (9) | 3 | NR ^a | NR | NR | NR |
| Paran et al, 17 2006 | 49 | 28 (57) | 25 | 2 (8) | 3 | 0 | 4 (16) |
| Ha et al, ⁹ 2008 | 65 | 24 (37) | 24 | NR | NR | 8 (12.3) | NR |
| Cherng et al, ¹⁹ 2012 | 185 | 105 (57) | 97 | 7 (7) | 8 | 8 (4.3) | 21 (11.4) |
| McKay et al, ²⁰ 2012 | 68 | 8 (12) | 8 | 3 (38) | 0 | 0 | NR |
| Morse et al, ²¹ 2010 | 50 | 11 (22) | 7 | 3 (43) | 4 | 25 (50) | 2 (4) |
| Nikfarjam et al, ²² 2013 | 32 | 9 (28) | 9 | NR | NR | 3 (9) | 6 (19) |
| Chang et al, 10 2014 | 60 | 2 (3) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cull et al, 18 2014 | NR | 64 | 64 | 10 (16) | 0 | 2 (3) | 18 (28) |
| Present study | 82 | 25 (30) | 25 | 8 (32) | 0 | 0 | 4 (16) |



Cholecystostomy for Ac Cholecystitis

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Conclusions:

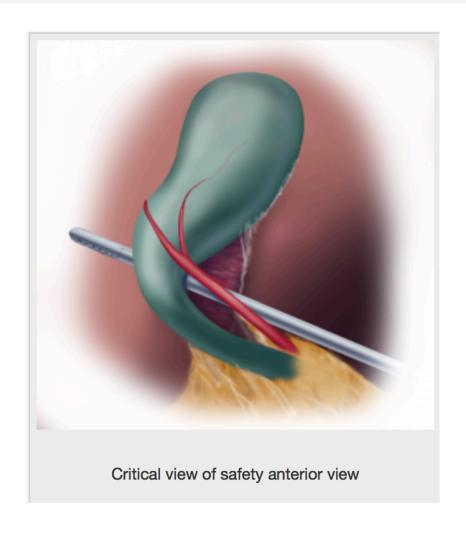
- In high-risk patients receiving cholecystostomy tubes only about one third will undergo surgical cholecystectomy.
- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy performed in this circumstance has a higher rate of conversion to open surgery and higher hepatobiliary morbidity rate.

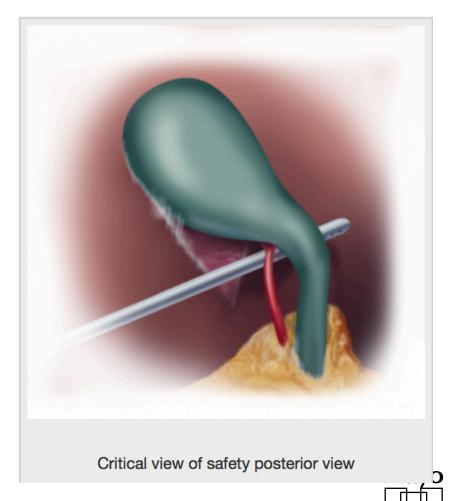


PMCID: PMC4376213

The SAGES Safe Cholecystectomy Program

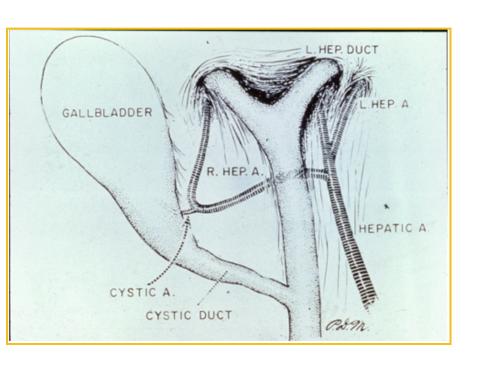
Strategies for Minimizing Bile Duct Injuries: Adopting a Universal Culture of Safety in Cholecystectomy

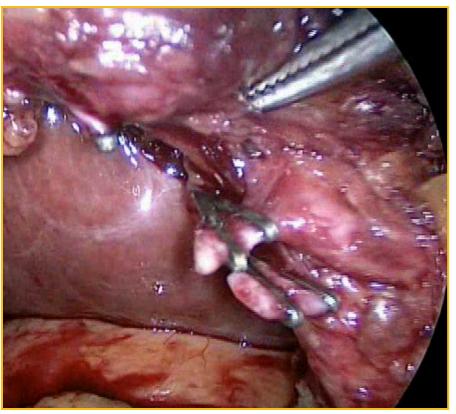




www.sages.org

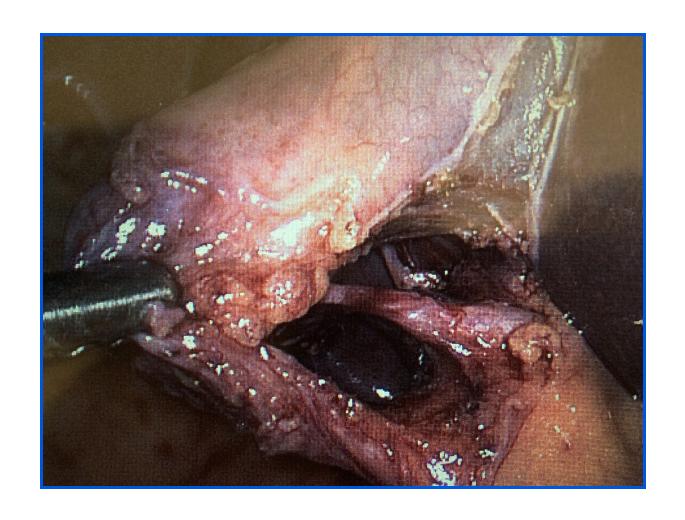
BDI Preventing vascular injury





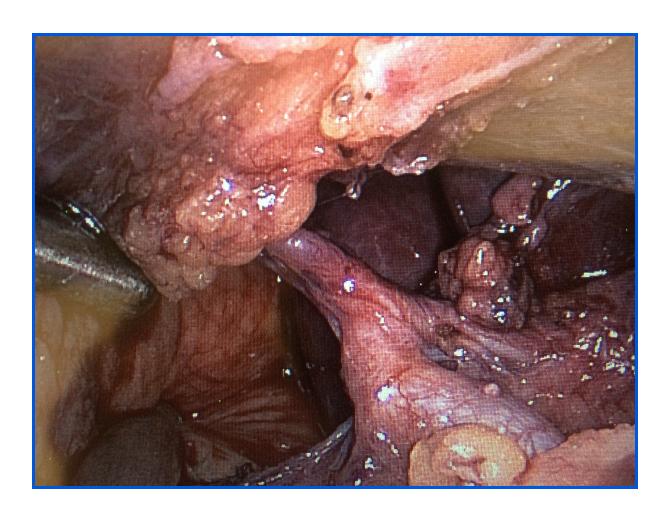


BDI Preventing vascular injury





BDI Preventing vascular injury





To tube or not to tube

Take away lessons

- Do not do it out of convenience
- ➤ Understand the consecuences to the patient's quality of life
- ➤ Do not assume a subsequent surgery will be easier
- > If you are planning to do it, find a real reason
 - ➤ Know though, it could be a good exit strategy in AC during surgery to avoid BDI













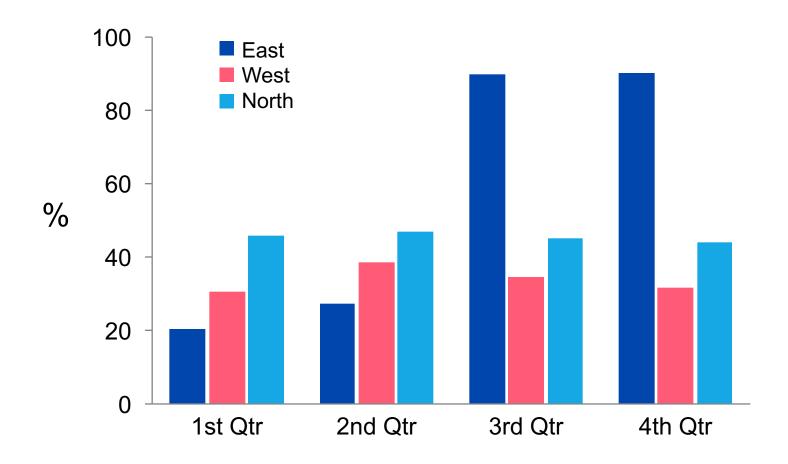






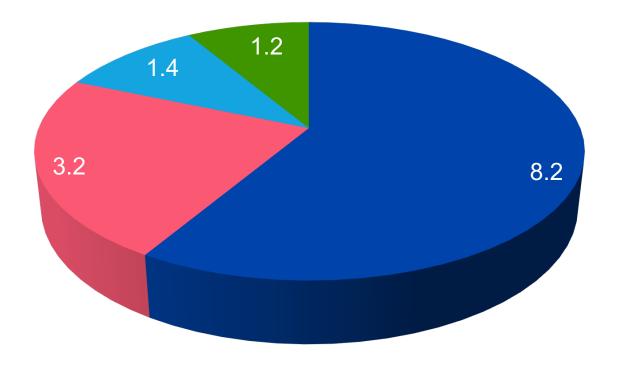


Title for Chart Subtitle for Chart



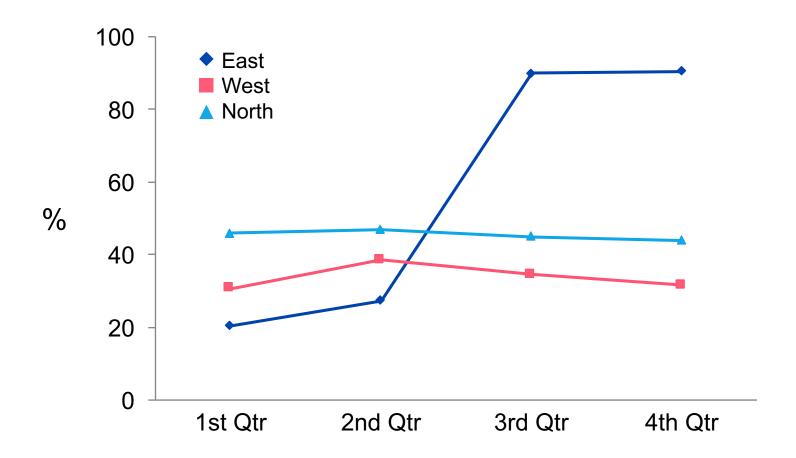


Title for Chart Subtitle for Chart





Title for Chart Subtitle for Chart





Microsoft Table Subtitle for Table

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | Column 4 | Column 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Row 1 | Red | 12.3 | 47% | P<0.001 |
| Row 2 | Yellow | 459.2 | 26% | P=0.05 |
| Row 3 | Green | 56.7 | 98% | NS |
| Row 4 | Blue | 1.0 | 2% | P>0.01 |
| Row 5 | Pink | 56.9 | 14% | P<0.0001 |
| Row 6 | Violet | 25.4 | 35% | P=0.01 |
| Row 7 | Orange | 1,256.2 | 5% | P<0.001 |

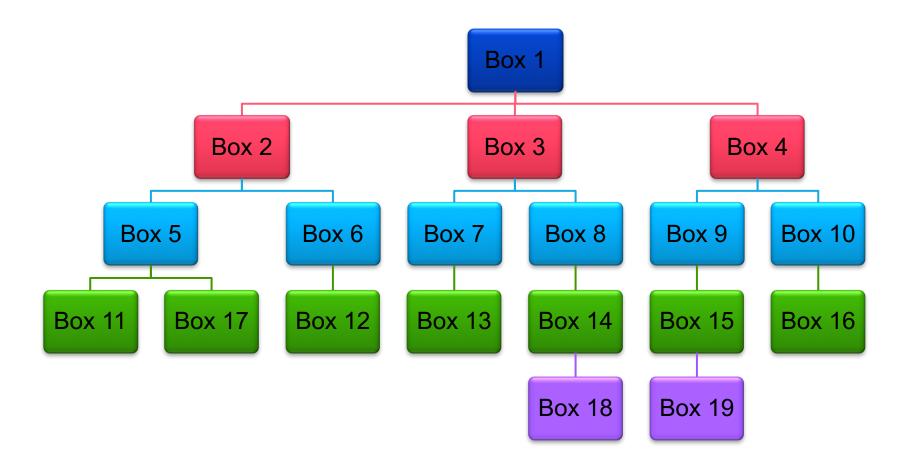


Tabbed Table Subtitle for Table

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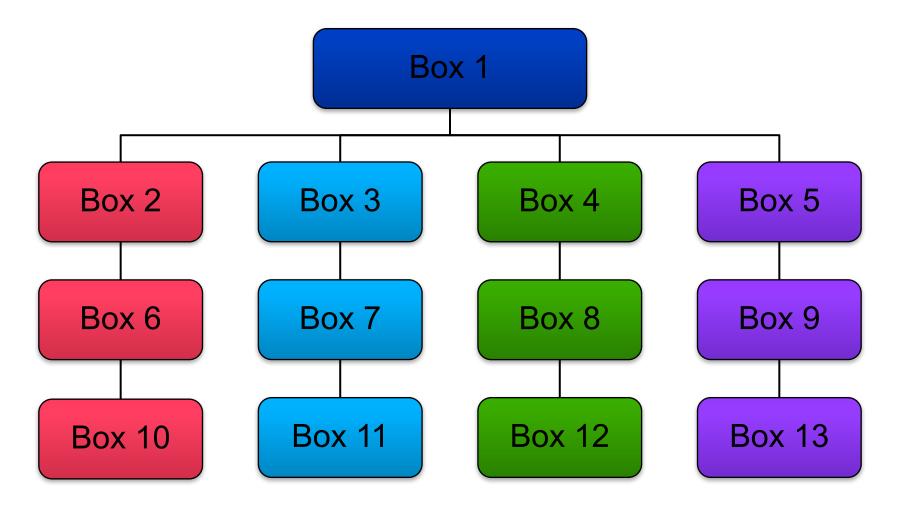
Organization Chart SmartArt





Organization Chart

Text boxes and Connectors





Mayo Clinic Locations







Questions & Discussion