



# Perspectives from Italy during the COVID-19 pandemic: nationwide survey-based focus on minimally invasive HPB surgery

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## Abstract

The safety of minimally invasive procedures during COVID pandemic remains hotly debated, especially in a country, like Italy, where minimally invasive techniques have progressively and pervasively entered clinical practice, in both the hepatobiliary and pancreatic community. A nationwide snapshot of the management of HPB minimally invasive surgery activity during COVID-19 pandemic is provided: a survey was developed and conducted within AICEP (Italian Association of HepatoBilioPancreatic Surgeons) with the final aim of conveying the experience, knowledge, and opinions into a unitary report enabling more efficient crisis management. Results from the survey (81 respondents) show that, in Italian hospitals, minimally invasive surgery maintains its role despite the COVID-19 pandemic, with the registered reduction of cases being proportional to the overall reduction of the HPB surgical activity. Respondents agree that the switch from minimally invasive to open technique can be considered as a valid option for cases with a high technical complexity. Several issues merit specific attention: screening for virus positivity should be universally performed; only expert surgical teams should operate on positive patients and specific technical measures to lower the biological risk of contamination during surgery must be followed. Future studies specifically designed to establish the true risks in minimally invasive surgery are suggested. Furthermore, a standard and univocal process of prioritization of patients from Regional Healthcare Systems is advisable.

**Keywords** Liver · Pancreas · Minimally invasive · Pandemic · COVID-19

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## Introduction

The official number of COVID-19-related deaths in Italy is 28.884 (20 February–3 May 2020): this impressive figure represents the intense and unprecedented pressure that the National Healthcare System has been put under. Within the short period of 73 days, increased hospitalization demands for patients requiring respiratory support, rapid saturation of intensive care unit (ICU) beds, and the shift of medical (anesthesiologists above all) and nursing staff from elective to emergency clinical activity generated the need for resource optimization [1, 2]. Subsequently, surgeons face challenges related to allocation and possible delays of curative surgery for oncological patients, especially for those bearing tumors with a narrow window for delivery of treatment [3–5], such as HPB tumors (i.e., pancreatic adenocarcinoma, perihilar cholangiocarcinoma, and colorectal metastases rescued after chemotherapy). On the other hand, the possibility of an increased risk of infection for surgical teams has been raised, in particular with the use of

minimally invasive surgery (MIS), owing to possible exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus spread by pneumoperitoneal carbon dioxide and smoke produced by energy devices [6]. Hence, the safety of minimally invasive procedures remains hotly debated, especially in a country, like Italy, where minimally invasive techniques have progressively and pervasively entered clinical practice, in both the hepatobiliary and pancreatic community.

Such a scenario urgently necessitates the gathering of a nationwide snapshot of the management of HPB minimally invasive surgery activity during COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, a survey was developed and conducted within AICEP (Italian Association of HepatoBilioPancreatic Surgeons) with the final aim of conveying the experience, knowledge, and opinions into a unitary report enabling more efficient crisis management, by rapidly adopting strategies that are deemed useful, and also by filling any relevant gaps that existed previously.

## Materials and methods

The survey was a self-administered electronic questionnaire developed by the survey administration application Google Forms (Google LLC, Mountain View, California, USA). It was designed by the promoting group (including the president of the AICEP, two pancreatic and two hepatic surgeons) and submitted by personal email addresses to members of the AICEP (Italian Association of HepatoBilioPancreatic Surgeons). Only one answer per team was allowed and all returned questionnaires were screened to eliminate any double replay, even if no apparent duplicate data were found. No minimal cutoff in surgical volume (both for liver and pancreas surgery) was established for inclusion in the survey. A surgeon at each center was identified for correspondence regarding incomplete or missing answers. No incentives were used to increase the response rate.

The online survey included 59 questions, organized in 6 sessions (general details; waiting list management and indications; preoperative assessment; intraoperative management; postoperative ward assistance of inpatients; human resources). Questions were close ended or multiple choice (with several questions allowing the possibility to choose multiple answers), while open questions were not present. A summary of the items of the survey, as well as answers obtained by centers, is provided in Tables 1 and 2 (the detailed questionnaire is available in the Additional Online Material).

The survey was conducted in the first week of April 2020, being closed on April 10th, 2020 after two reminders to non-respondents.

**Table 1** HPB activity during the COVID-19 pandemic

Hub centers for COVID-19	67/81 (82.7%)
Activity	
Hepatobiliary	68/81 (84%)
Pancreatic	55/81 (67.9%)
Reduction of activity	
No reduction	8/81 (9.9%)
< 50%	14/81 (17.3%)
≥ 50%	59/81 (25.9%)
Reduction of MIS liver activity	
No reduction	11/68 (16.2%)
25%	12/68 (17.6%)
≥ 50%	45/68 (66.2%)
Reduction of MIS pancreatic activity	
No reduction	3/55 (5.5%)
25%	10/55 (18.2%)
≥ 50%	42/55 (76.4%)
Reduction of robotic activity	
No reduction	4/28 (14.3%)
25%	4/28 (14.3%)
≥ 50%	20/28 (71.4%)
Hospital status	
Usual activity	6/81 (7.4%)
No elective benign surgery	56/81 (69.1%)
No any elective surgery	15 (18.5%)
Complete lockdown	4 (4.9%)

## Outcome analysis

Variables were processed and analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Microsoft Windows version 22 (IBM Corp., Orchard Road Armonk, New York, US). Data were reported as number with percentage or as median with range (IQR). The recommendation was considered strong if > 80% of respondents agreed to it.

## Results

### General details

Eighty-one questionnaires were retrieved; the response rate was 93.5%. In the 81 participating centers, 4,276 hepatic resections and 3,402 pancreatic resections were performed in 2019, with a median of 63 (range 4–350) liver resections in 68 centers with hepatobiliary activity and 47 (range 5–450) pancreatic resections in 55 centers with pancreatic activity.

**Table 2** Minimally invasive HPB surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic

<b>Liver</b>	
MIS liver activity as a priority for referral to hub	52/76 (68.4%)
MIS pancreas activity as a priority for referral to hub	46/76 (60.5%)
Low complexity liver resection: switch MIS/open at hub center	
Strongly agree or agree	30/76 (39.5%)
Disagree or strongly disagree	46/76 (60.5%)
Intermediate complexity liver resection: switch MIS/open at hub center	
Strongly agree or agree	40/75 (53.3%)
Disagree or strongly disagree	35/75 (46.7%)
High complexity liver resection: switch MIS/open at hub center	
Strongly agree or agree	61/76 (80.3%)
Disagree or strongly disagree	15/76 (19.7%)
<b>Pancreas</b>	
Left pancreatectomy: switch MIS/open at hub center	
Strongly agree	37/76 (48.7%)
Disagree	39/76 (51.3%)
Whipple procedure: switch MIS/open at hub center	
Strongly agree	64/75 (85.3%)
Disagree	11/75 (14.7%)
<b>General</b>	
Prioritization of patients based on:	
Time from entry in the waiting list	28/81 (34.6%)
Local resectability pattern	39/81 (48.1%)
Biological aggressiveness	60/81 (74.1%)
Alternative or bridging (including neoadjuvant chemo) treatments available or not	50/81 (61.7%)
ASA score or Charlson Comorbidity Index	23/81 (28.4)
General performance status	20/81 (24.7%)
Indication to MIS in SARS-CoV2 patients	
Unmodified as per the timing and type of surgery required	7/80 (8.8%)
Unmodified as per the timing and type of surgery required just if asymptomatic	7/80 (8.8%)
Delayed in timing until SARS-CoV-2 negativization was proved	66/80 (82.5%)
Technical variations in MIS	
No	19/74 (25.7%)
Yes: specific smoke aspirations	36/74 (48.6%)
Yes: specific CO2 insufflations	11/74 (14.9%)
Yes: specific attention to skin incisions appropriate to port dimensions	23/74 (31.1%)
Yes: preference for trocars with balloon fixation	25/74 (33.8%)
Yes: energy devices not used	2/74 (2.7%)
Yes: pneumoperitoneal pressures kept at minimum	28/74 (37.8%)
Yes: pneumoperitoneum aspiration before removal of trocars	41/74 (55.4%)
Yes: minimization of time of Trendelenburg position	6/74 (8.1%)
Fast-track protocol during COVID-19	
Yes, same indications	58/78 (74.4%)
Yes, reduced number of indications	15/78 (19.2%)
No, stopped	5/78 (6.4%)

The proportion of MIS procedures was 27.7% among hepatobiliary centers and 13% among pancreatic centers (data referred to year 2019). COVID-19 hub centres were 82.7% of the total.

### Waiting list management and indications

As reported in Table 1, 72.8% of centres are experiencing a reduction of routine elective HPB operations  $\geq 50\%$ , being the institutional decision the most frequent reason

for reduction (76.3%). 71.4% of centers performing robotic surgery reported a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction of activity. Among centres routinely performing MIS, 66.2% report a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction of minimally invasive liver resections. Similarly, 76.4% of pancreatic units report a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction of minimally invasive operations. For both hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgeries, this figure is motivated by institutional indication in most centres (70.9%).

Centres for which the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the waiting list management is considerable or severe are 40.7% and 29.6%, respectively: in general, the waiting list managed mainly the setting priorities on specific criteria and/or referral to external hubs (70% and 16.3%, respectively). In 33.3% of centres, the process of prioritization is done on a case-by-case judgment, in 27.2%, it is guided by institutional guidelines and in 23.5% by regional protocols. For oncologic patients, the most relevant factors to lead prioritization process are biological aggressiveness and the possibility of effective alternative or bridging treatments (74.1% and 61.7% of respondents). 39.5% of respondents agree with the switch from MIS to open based on the external hub evaluation in case of low complexity liver resection, and 48.7% for distal pancreatectomies. For intermediate and highly complex liver resections, the switch of approach is agreed from 53.4% to 80.2% of sending centres, respectively. Similarly, the proportion of strong agreement for the switch from MIS to open is 85.3% in Whipple procedures, as reported in Table 2. In the choice of the external hub for hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, MIS experience is considered as priority criterion by 68.4% and 60.5% of centres respectively. For SARS-CoV-2-positive patients elected to HPB operations, the opinion is for delaying in timing the indication to a MIS resection until viral negativization is proved (82.5% of centres). Among the reasons, perceived risks for the OR staff and length of surgical procedure resulted the most relevant (53.3% and 23.3% of respondents).

### Preoperative assessment

87.7% of surgeons suggest to test for virus positivity of all patients scheduled for elective surgery. Naso-faringeal swab is the investigation more frequently suggested (94.5%), followed by thorax CT scan (34.2%). For MIS resections, preoperative tests are judged almost unanimously as a mandatory prerequisite to proceed, with agreement by 88.7% of respondents.

### Intraoperative management

As far as concerns, the protective measures during MIS surgery, 27.5% of centres apply COVID-19-specific measures for all the patients, whereas additional to the standard (but not COVID-19 specific) measures are taken in 47.5% of centers. Within respondent centers, 32% indicate the presence of a dedicated operating room for SARS-CoV-2-positive patients at their institution. 83.5% of respondents declare a preference for having an expert team (surgical/anesthesiological/nursing) during a MIS-HPB in patients with SARS-CoV-2 positivity. Various technological or technical variations with respect to the standard equipment are in general adopted by 74.3% of MIS centres, as detailed in Table 2 (pneumoperitoneum aspiration before removal of trocars: 55.4%; specific smoke aspirations: 48.6%; specific CO<sub>2</sub> insufflations: 14.9%; pneumoperitoneal pressure kept at minimum: 37.8%; preference for trocars with balloon fixation: 33.8%; specific attention to skin incisions appropriate to port dimension: 14.9%; minimization of time of Trendelenburg position: 8.1%; energy devices not used: 2.7%). Regarding the acquisition of information on MIS during COVID-19 pandemic, Pubmed (or other libraries) is the main accredited source (82.5% of respondents), followed by societies newsletters/communications (58.8%), and information reported from colleagues in Italy (41.3%).

### Postoperative assistance of inpatients

In the ward setting, to keep at minimum the number of involved persons given (72.5%), to keep at the minimal physical distance (78.8%), and to keep in-hospital working hours at essential for each member (78.8%) are the most frequently adopted team protective measures.

The 74.4% of centres with an active fast-track protocol before the COVID-19 era have maintained its application for the same indications as before the pandemic, while the 19.2% apply the fast-track for a reduced number of indications. On average, the safety of a fast-track protocol during this epidemic is rated 9 (range 5–10). Before discharge, the majority of centres proceed with specific SARS-CoV-2 investigations only in case of positivity or clinical suspicion of infection (86.4%).

### Human resources

19.8% of respondents suspect the infection of a member of the surgical staff during HPB surgery (8.8% during MIS). 21.3% of centres have at least one member of the surgical

staff getting SARS-CoV-2 infection with a reasonable correlation to his/her contact with infected colleagues/patients during ward activities. Globally, 30% of centres are experiencing surgical staff shortage due to the SARS-CoV-2 infection of members.

## Discussion

### ***Empty streets and empty (surgical) theatres during the pandemic. Get ready to work on priority***

The spread of COVID-19 in 2020 is leading to a significant slowing down of surgical activity, often dictated by hospital healthcare management (72.8% of centers report  $\geq 50\%$  reduction of procedures, in 76.3% of cases secondary to a hospital management decision) with substantial negative impact on waiting lists (70.3% of centers have a considerable or severe impact on the waiting time because of the COVID-19 emergency). To achieve an adequate supply of care to patients with malignancies, 86.3% of centers have to reassess the prioritization criteria for any given case. Variables taken into account include time on waiting list, pattern of local resectability, biological aggressiveness of the disease, possibility for alternative or bridge treatments, age and ASA score, as well as general performance status (see Table 2 for details) for every case with the aim of stratifying the level of priority (prioritization process). In the highly affected area (Lombardy), the Regional Healthcare System government enforced the prioritization process, enabling centralization and monitoring the allocation of non-deferrable oncological cases based on the abovementioned specific criteria. In this area, all centers unable to offer timely surgery to oncological patients due to COVID-19-required reallocation of resources, received indications to refer high priority oncological patients to specific hub centers. Thirteen centers out of 81 participants (16%) report referral of patients to hub centers: six referring surgeons took part in the surgical procedure at the hub centers by creating joint teams, while seven did not.

Despite attempts to develop strategies to avoid delays or even interruption of oncological care, the fragmentation of the National Healthcare System in regional and independent health systems seems to generate a large nationwide heterogeneity in prioritization management, which should be reported also in HPB surgery. Indeed, 16% of our respondents report absence of guidelines and 33.3% report the need for decision-making on a case-by-case basis. Regional or institutional guidelines are

reportedly used only by 23.5% and 27.2% of respondents, respectively.

### ***Has the virus affected the commitment to minimally invasiveness?***

A nationwide effort for the implementation of minimally invasive programs for both hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery was held in Italy in recent years, aiming to offer benefits over the open approach in selected cases while maintaining adequate standards of safety and oncological results [7, 8]. As a consequence, the median proportion of minimally invasive technique was 27.7% in liver and 13% in pancreas resections in 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have hindered minimally invasive activity nationwide: 66.2% of centers report a reduction of minimally invasive liver resections  $\geq 50\%$ ; the same reduction is reported by 76.4% of pancreatic units. At the same time, access to robotic surgery was locked down in 16/24 units, where the approach is available. Interestingly, it is likely that the reduction in MIS activity actually parallels and is homogeneous with the overall reduction in oncological surgical activity. Indeed, despite reports in the available literature of increased risks for both patients and surgical staff when MIS is adopted in SARS-CoV-2-positive patients, the commitment of Italian HPB society towards MIS remains strong. Only 23.5% of respondents declare a change in the indications for minimally invasive approaches. These respondents adopt indications that are more restrictive and mainly applied to SARS-CoV-2-positive patients. In this group, the average proportion of patients switched from MIS to open hepatobiliary surgery is 30%, and 50% for pancreatic resections.

It may be postulated that the commitment to minimal invasiveness could be maintained by the application of specific behaviors. Indeed, most answers to specific questions (would you suggest to test routinely all patients scheduled for elective surgery? How would you manage the indication to elective MIS HPB surgery in a patient with SARS-CoV-2 positivity?) agree to strongly recommended routine testing of all candidates to HPB surgery for SARS-CoV-2 (87.7% agreement) and to delay MIS procedures upon SARS-CoV-2 negativization, if allowed by the clinical condition (82.5% agreement).

In the choice of the external hub for hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery, MIS experience is considered as priority criterion by 68.4% and 60.5% of centers, respectively. When the profile of technical complexity is low and, therefore, the MIS feasibility is high (low conversion rate), 60.5% of liver surgeons and 51.4% of pancreatic surgeons (for left pancreatectomy) disagree on a shift from MIS to open technique if proposed by the hub center. The rate of disagreement lowers



inversely to an increasing profile of surgical challenge. In particular, for high complexity cases, 80.3% (liver) and 85.3% (Whipple) of surgeons agree with the possible switch from minimally invasive to open approach, giving thus priority to timely surgery without delay due to the willingness to address the case by MIS.

### ***Enhancing the safety of patients and surgeons...even without evidence***

Many concerns are raised regarding the possible increased risk of infection during MIS surgery in positive patients. Safety for both patients and surgical staff must be pursued as the primary endpoint of surgical treatment: consequently, all the available risk-limiting measures should be applied to contain viral dissemination [9, 10]. Within respondent centers, 19.8% reported that staff member infections probably occurred during surgery, with 8.8% of infections being reported after MIS surgery.

Respondents to the present survey agree to recommend (83.5%) the presence of a dedicated expert team in the operating theatre during MIS surgery for SARS-CoV-2-positive patients (or with unknown status). The procedure should ideally be performed in a room dedicated to COVID-19 patients. Respondents (87.1%) recommend the use of technical variations in MIS surgery and in particular: pneumoperitoneum aspiration before removal of trocars; use of specific smoke aspirators; pneumoperitoneal pressures kept to a minimum; preference for trocars with balloon fixation; specific attention to skin incisions appropriate to port dimensions.

### ***Scientific background to face minimally invasive surgery during the pandemic: is it needed?***

Need for detailed information is a leitmotiv during an extraordinary event. It is, therefore, essential for healthcare providers to have full access to reliable sources to guide the decision-making process and to avoid unsafe practices. Indeed, all respondent express a discomfort in being culturally unprepared to face surgical activity during a situation of emergency when available resources have been downsized. Regarding the acquisition of information on MIS during COVID-19 pandemic, PubMed (or other libraries) was the main accredited source (82.5% of respondent), followed by societies newsletters/communications (58,8%) and by the opinion of Italian colleagues (41,3%). It is likely that the COVID-19 pandemic will come to its end soon. Anyway, the availability in the medical literature of recommendations and indications on healthcare system management within limited availability of resources will be a priceless tool in case of future crisis.

## **Conclusions**

In Italian hospitals, minimally invasive surgery maintains its role despite the COVID-19 pandemic, with the registered reduction of cases being proportional to the overall reduction of the HPB surgical activity. The switch from minimally invasive to open technique can be considered as a valid option for cases with a high technical complexity. Several issues merit specific attention: screening for virus positivity should be universally performed; only expert surgical teams should operate on positive patients and specific technical measures to lower the biological risk of contamination during surgery must be followed. Future studies specifically designed to establish the true risks in minimally invasive surgery are suggested. Furthermore, a standard and univocal process of prioritization of patients from Regional Healthcare Systems is advisable.

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## Compliance with ethical standards

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Research involving human participants and/or animals** This article does not contain any studies involving animals performed by any of the authors. All procedures performed in human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments.

**Informed consent** Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants involved in the study.

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