

Robotic versus Non-robotic Surgical Methods

Previous studies on the effectiveness of robotic surgery and comparison of the outcomes to non-robotic minimally invasive methods fall into one of the following categories: 1) case-controlled studies that performed retrospective comparison of outcomes from robotic and non-robotic minimally invasive procedures done by specific surgical teams and institutes, 2) meta-analysis studies that systematically reviewed and combined the results from multiple studies. There are only a few small size randomized controlled trial studies that compared robotic and laparoscopic minimally invasive methods (e.g. one study compared robot-assisted laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (RALP) and retropubic radical prostatectomy (RRP) [1]). The case-controlled studies may suffer from selection bias in choosing the surgery methods for individual patients. Usually the less difficult cases are chosen early in the learning curve of a new procedure method, potentially leading to an unfair comparison of procedures. In addition, retrospective studies based on analysis of medical records may underreport actual rates of complications due to missing information in the records. Further, the unfavorable outcomes experienced during learning curve may not get published at all, leading to biased analysis of outcomes by meta-analysis studies [2].

S1 Table provides a summary of the previous studies across different surgical specialties [2]-[18]. For each specialty, we selected a sample of studies on the most common type of procedure performed in that specialty (e.g. hysterectomy in gynecology, prostatectomy in urology, and mitral valve repair in cardiology). We picked the case-controlled and meta-analysis studies that covered a large population of patients ($n > 100$ when possible) as well as randomized control trials, from the high impact journals published between 2007 and 2014. Most of the studies especially in gynecology and urology, for which the robots are extensively used, show better outcomes compared to other minimally invasive methods in terms of amount of blood loss during surgery, length of hospital stay, and mortality rates. However, the case-controlled studies report contradictory results on the mean operative time and complication rates in robotic versus laparoscopic hysterectomy and prostatectomy. This is because those factors are highly dependent on the expertise level of surgeon and the number of cases required to overcome the learning curve in robotic surgery [19]. Further, comparisons of outcomes for more complex procedures in cardiothoracic and head and neck surgery have rarely been done, and the existing studies often show that robotic approach is no more effective than non-robotic minimally invasive methods.

S1 Table. Related work on comparison of robotic vs. non-robotic minimally invasive surgical methods

| Specialty | Study | Study Type | Surgical Procedure | Patients (n) | Mortality Rate (%) | Complication Rate (%) | Conversion/Reoperation Rate (%) | Mean Operative Time(min) | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Gynecology | Boggess et al. 2008 [3] | Cohort | Hysterectomy | | | | | | |
| | | | LAP | 81 | -- | 13.6 | 4.9 | 213.4 | |
| | | | | ROB | 103 | -- | 5.8 | 2.9 | 191.2 |
| | | | | LAP | 424 | -- | 3.8 | 9.9 | 209 |
| | Gaia et al. 2010 [2] | Systematic Review | | ROB | 396 | -- | 2.0 | 4.9 | 219 |
| | | | | LAP | 2,464 | 0.2 | 9.8 | -- | -- |
| Wright et al. 2012 [4] | Database Analysis | | ROB | 1,437 | 0.1 | 8.1 | -- | -- | |
| Wright et al. 2013 [5] | | | LAP | 4,971 | 0 | 5.3 | 0.1 | -- | |
| | | | | ROB | 4,971 | 0 | 5.5 | 0.1 | -- |
| Urology | Rozet et al. 2007 [6] | Multiple Surgeons | Prostatectomy | | | | | | |
| | | | LRP | 133 | 0 | 9.1 | 0 | 160 | |
| | | | | RRP | 133 | 0 | 19.4 | 3.0 | 166 |
| | | | | LRP | 5,411 | 0 | 15.6 | 1.5 | 227 |
| | Berryhill et al. 2008 [7] | Meta Analysis | | RRP | 5,472 | 1 death | 6.6 | 0.5 | 164 |
| | | | | LRP | 60 | -- | 11.6 | -- | 138.1 |
| Porpiglia et al. 2013 [8] | Randomized Control Trial | | RRP | 60 | -- | 16.6 | -- | 147.6 | |
| | | | LRP | 4,952 | 0 | 0.76 | 0.3 | 238 | |
| Robertson et al. 2013 [9] | Systematic Review | | (*Predicted Prob.) RRP | 6,768 | 0.2* | 0.06 | 0.9* | 225 | |
| | | | Rawlings et al. 2007 [10] | Single Surgeon | Colectomy | | | | |
| LAP | 27 | -- | | | 14.8 | 7.4 | 199.4 | | |
| | | | ROB | 30 | -- | 20.0 | 6.6 | 225.2 | |
| | | | Fundoplication | | | | | | |
| Müller-Stich et al. 2007 [11] | Randomized Controlled Trial | | LAP | 20 | -- | 10.0 | 0 | 102 | |
| | | | ROB | 20 | -- | 15.0 | 0 | 88 | |
| Breitenstein et al. 2008 [12] | Prospective Case-matched | | Cholecystectomy | | | | | | |
| | | | LAP | 50 | -- | 2.0 | 0 | 50 | |
| | | | ROB | 50 | -- | 2.0 | 0 | 55 | |
| | | | Gastric banding | | | | | | |
| Edelson et al. 2011 [13] | Retrospective Database Analysis | | LAP | 120 | -- | 16.6 | 2.5 | 30.9 | |
| | | | ROB | 287 | -- | 17.1 | 3.1 | 91.5 | |
| Cardiothoracic | Mihaljevic et al. 2011 [14] | Single Institute | Mitral valve repair | | | | | | |
| | | | PST | 270 | 0 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 277 | |
| | | | ANT | 114 | 0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 327 | |
| | Swanson et al. 2014 [15] | National Database Analysis | | ROB | 261 | 0 | 11-12 | 9.1 | 387 |
| | | | | Lobectomy | | | | | |
| | | | | VATS | 295 | -- | 18.98 | -- | 253.8 |
| | | | | (*Major events) ROB | 295 | -- | 16.95* | -- | 269.4 |
| | | | | Wedge resection | | | | | |
| | | | | VATS | 325 | -- | 15.69 | -- | 171.6 |
| | | | (*Major events) ROB | 325 | -- | 21.58* | -- | 195.6 | |
| | | | Lobectomy | | | | | | |
| Kent et al. 2014 [16] | National Database Analysis (Propensity-matched) | | VATS | 1,233 | 1.1 | 45.3 | -- | -- | |
| | | | ROB | 411 | 0.2 | 43.8 | -- | -- | |
| Head & Neck | Lee et al. 2011 [17] | Retrospective Single Institute | Thyroidectomy | | | | | | |
| | | | END | 96 | -- | 10.4 | 0 | 142.7 | |
| | | | | ROB | 163 | -- | 11.0 | 0 | 110.1 |
| | | | | END | 165 | -- | 11.5 | 0 | 145.2 |
| Yoo et al. 2012 [18] | Retrospective Single Institute | | ROB | 45 | -- | 12.9 | 0 | 118.3 | |

ROB: robotic, LAP: laparoscopy, LAPT: laparotomy LRP: laparoscopic radial prostatectomy, RRP: robot-assisted radial prostatectomy, PST: Partial sternotomy, ANT: mini-anterolateral thoracotomy, VATS: Video-assisted thoracic surgery

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