Impact of Operative Time on Outcome in Laparoscopic Antireflux Surgery Outcomes: Is Faster Surgery Better Surgery?

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Introduction

- Operative time marker for quality in bariatric surgery
- Prolonged operative time in bariatric surgery has been associated with increasing odds of mortality and complications
- However, this has not been examined in other commonly performed foregut operations
- The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of prolonged OT on adverse outcome in laparoscopic antireflux surgery

Methods

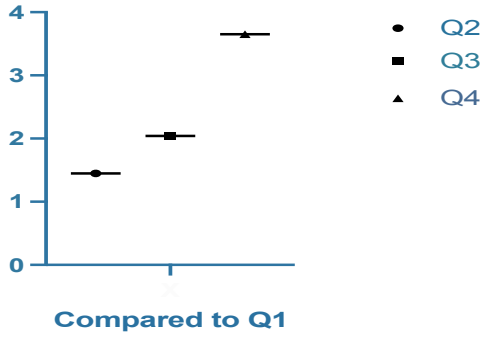
- NSQIP databases (2016-2019)
- Patients who underwent who underwent laparoscopic antireflux surgery including Nissen fundoplication and paraoesophageal hernia repair
- Patient's operative time were stratified into quartiles (Q1 to Q4) based on the median OT. Cohort of patients in Q4 was defined as having prolonged OT
- Emergent cases excluded
- Multivariate analysis was performed

Results

33,635 antireflux operation
The median OT was 119 minutes
Patient demographics were similar between cohorts

Quartiles	Median OT (Minute)
Q1	63
Q2	98
Q3	140
Q4	206

Compared to Q1 cohort, the odds of overall morbidity significantly increased with each quartile



Conclusion

- Prolonged operative time is associated with a significant increase in the odds of mortality and overall morbidity in laparoscopic antireflux surgery
- Operative time may be a useful marker for quality in laparoscopic antireflux surgery

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