One Year Institutional Review of the Titan SGS Stapler Compared to Traditional Multi-Fire Stapler for Robotic-Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy

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Background

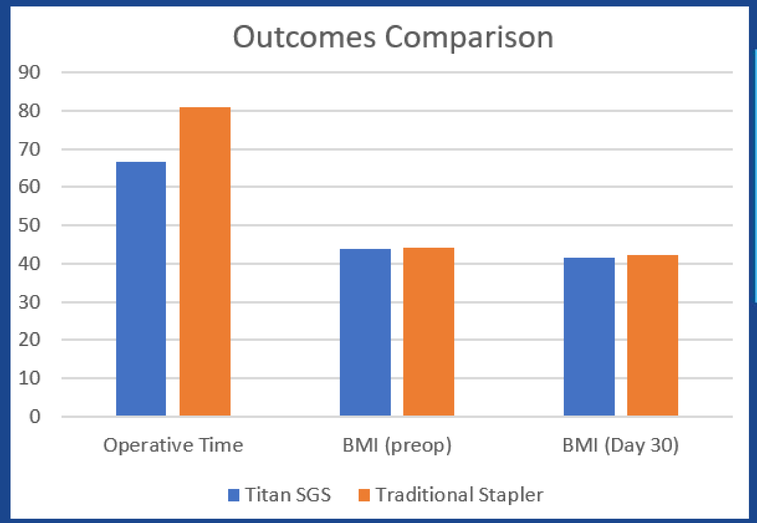
- Obesity affects approximately 42% of adults in the US
- Cost on the healthcare system of > $170 billion annually
- ASMBS estimates 228,000 people undergo bariatric surgery annually, <1% of the potential surgical candidates

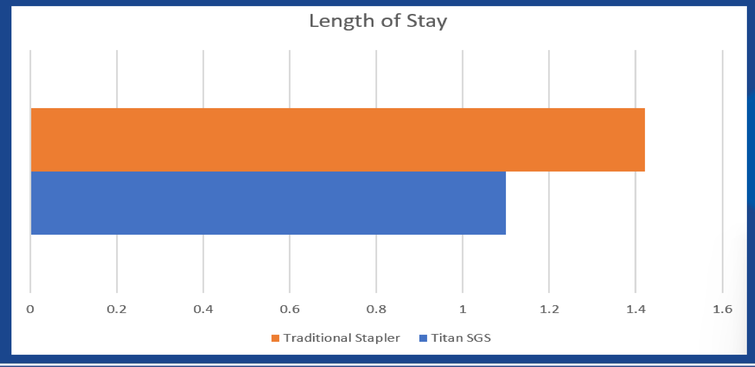
Methods

- Retrospective review of a single institution outcomes for patients who underwent sleeve gastrectomy between January 2023-May 2024.
- Patients subdivided by staplers used - Titan SGS™ Stapler or traditional stapler.
- Exclusion criteria included any other concurrent surgical procedure, including lap band removal.

Objectives

- Compare traditional gastric stapling methods to a single fire stapler
- Determine and further stratify the outcomes, efficacy, and overall complication rates between the different gastric stapling techniques





Results

- A total of 90 RA-LSG were performed using the Titan SGS stapler.
- Compared to 119 patients who underwent RA-LSG using a multi-firing stapling device
- Average pre-operative BMI for the Titan cohort was 43.89 (IQR 42.5–51.9) comparable to 44.13 (IQR 43.3–52.3) for sequential staple firing.
- Overall operative times with the Titan group mean operative time of 66 minutes versus 82 minutes in the control/traditional stapler group.
- Titan patients also had a decreased hospital length of stay, and had less post-operative nausea/vomiting.
- Weight loss measured at 30 days was comparable when evaluating BMI (41.44 Titan vs 42.33 Traditional).

Conclusion

- Effective alternative to traditional stapling technique
- Decreased operative times, post-operative nausea/vomiting, and comparable weight loss/BMI within 30 days from surgery.

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References

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