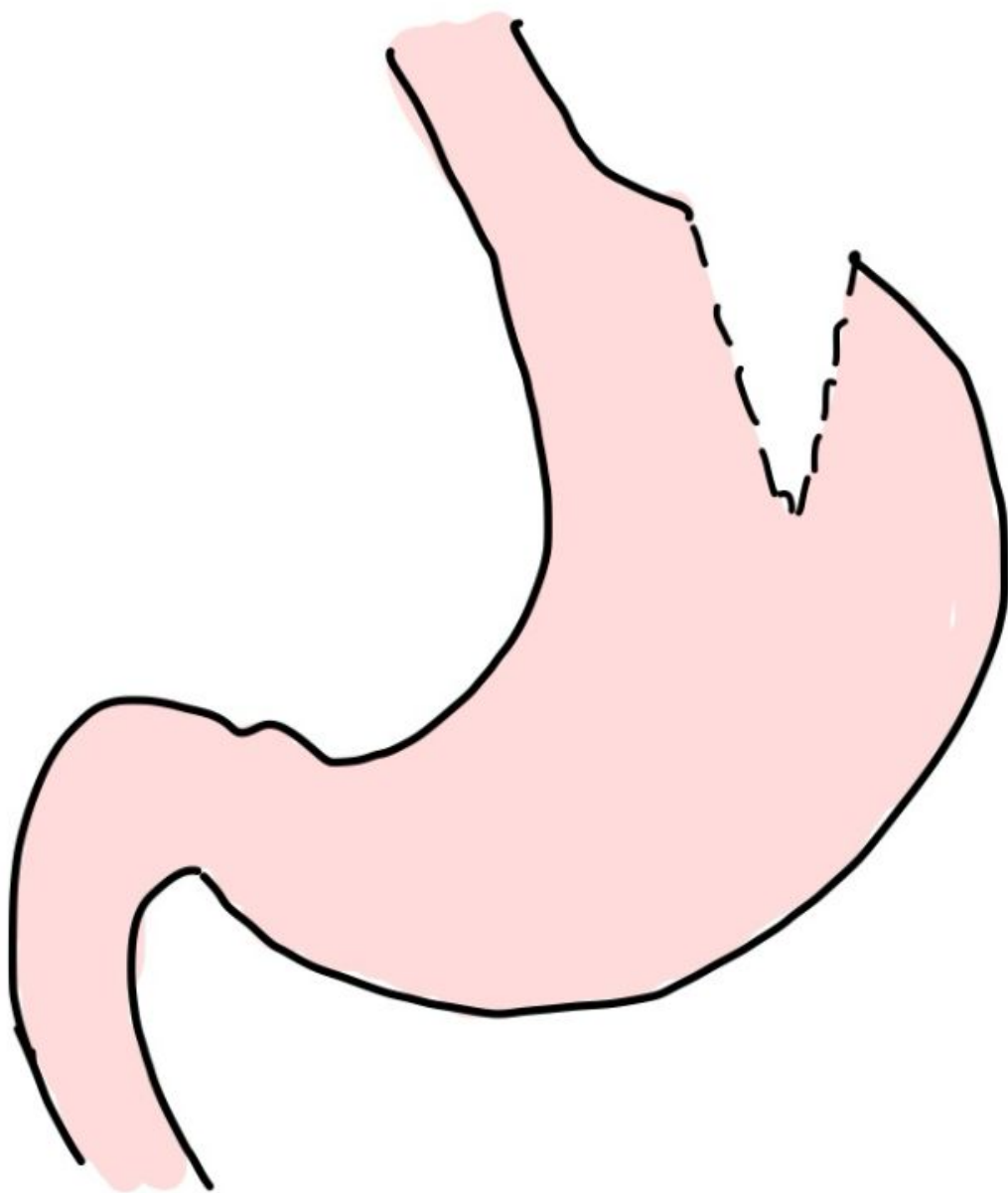


INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

- Collis gastropasty is an esophageal lengthening procedure now combined with fundoplication as an anti-reflux operation for patients with short esophagi
- The necessity of Collis gastropasty has been questioned, leading to a decline in its popularity



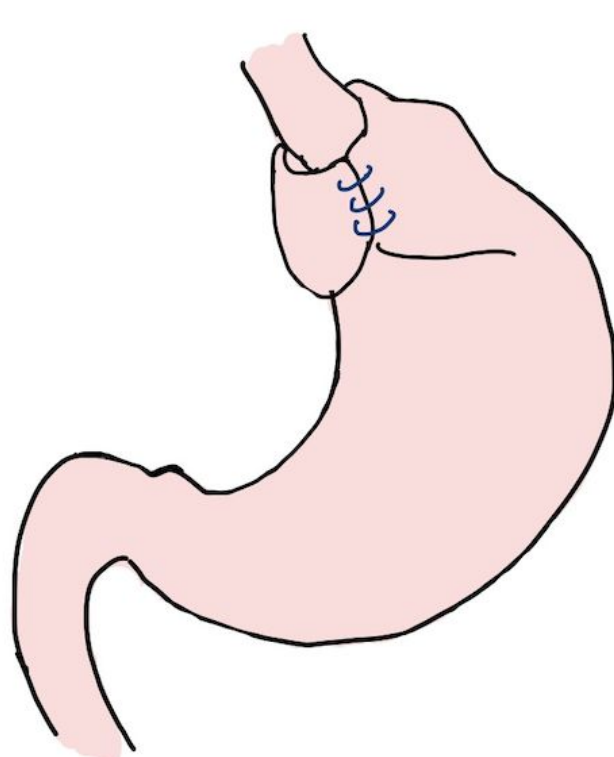
We aimed to compare the recurrence rate of fundoplication for hiatal hernias with and without Collis gastropasty.

METHODS

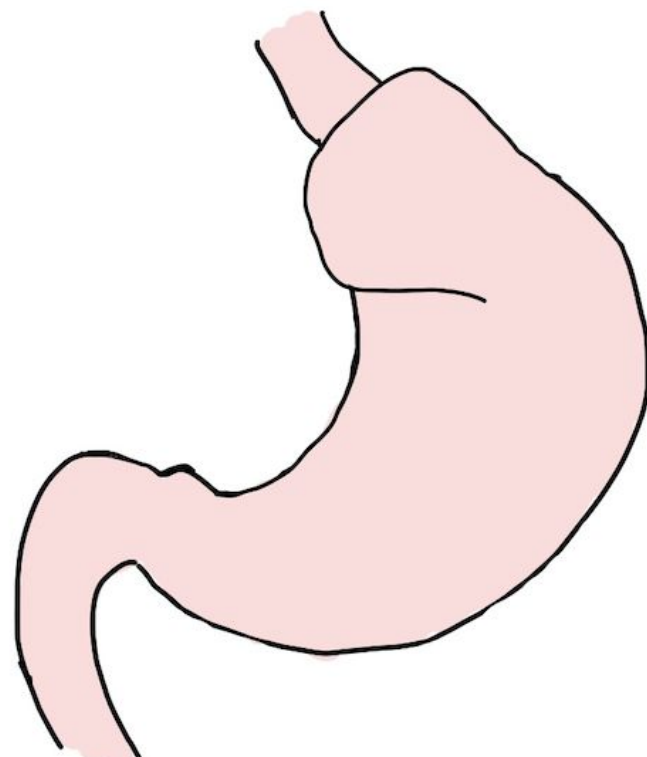
1,317 studies screened	17 studies included
Including	• Adult patients • Compared subgroups of fundoplication vs Collis gastropasty • Binomial data
Definitions	• Fundoplication • Fundoplication with Collis gastropasty
Outcomes	• Efficacy measures • Safety measures
Analysis	• Random effects model with restricted maximum likelihood

DEMOGRAPHICS

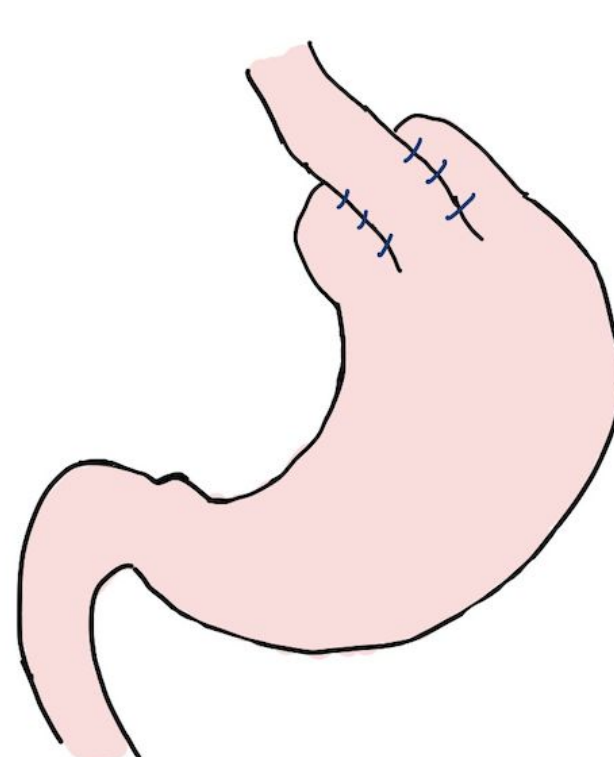
Number of patients	4,048
Age (mean +/- SD)	58.9 +/- 14.0
% female	65.4%
% Collis	35.8%



Nissen (88.0%)



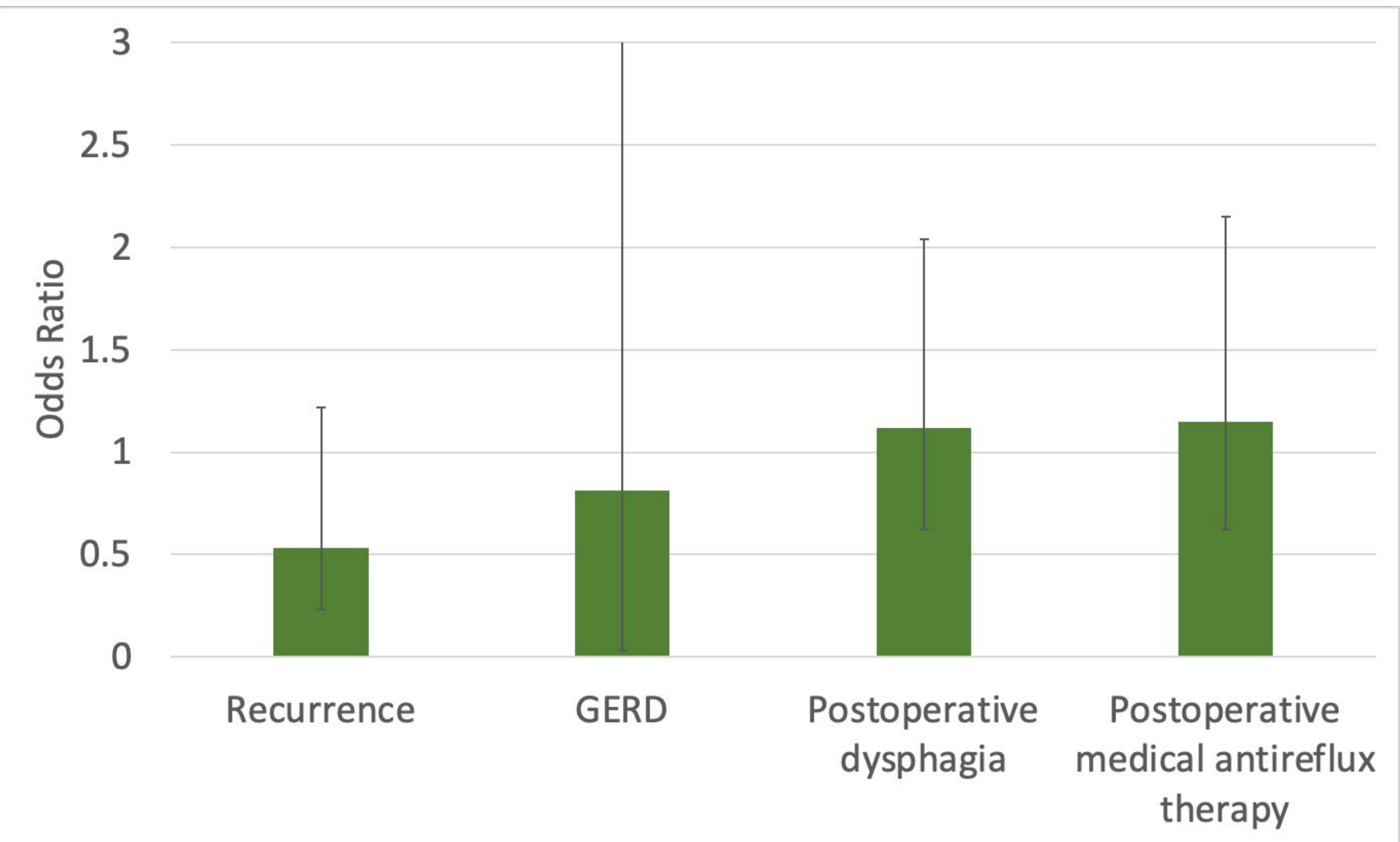
Dor (0.1%)



Toupet (7.1%)

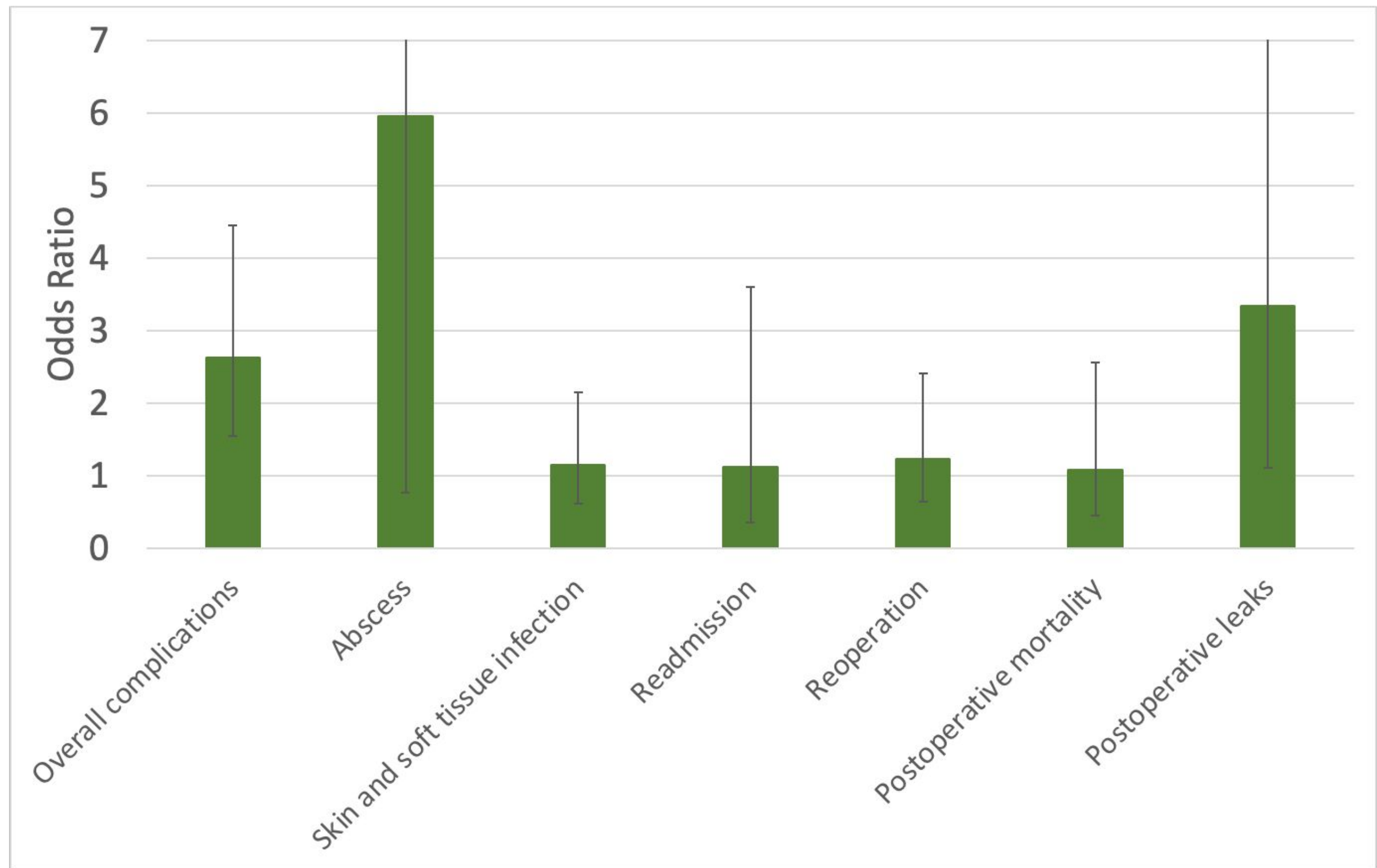
RESULTS

EFFICACY MEASURES



There was no difference in recurrence rates, postoperative dysphagia, GERD, or postoperative use of antireflux medications.

SAFETY MEASURES



There was a significantly higher rate of overall complications, surgical site infection, and postoperative leaks in the Collis gastropasty group

CONCLUSION

- **No difference in efficacy** measures between fundoplication with and without Collis
- Concerns for a **worse safety profile with Collis gastropasty** with higher rates of complications, surgical site infections, and postoperative leaks
- Collis gastropasty is typically reserved for more complex cases - comparable recurrence rates may suggest that it **mitigates the increased recurrence risk** associated with the shortened esophagus

