



Laparoscopic Reversal of Hartmann's Procedure (Elaprhph)

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Abstract

Introduction: Restoration of continuity of colon after a Hartmann's procedure is associated with substantial morbidity and mortality. Traditionally the procedure is carried out as an open procedure. Implementation of laparoscopic technique has been employed in our series of cases. We describe our experience in a series of patients who underwent a Laparoscopic Reversal of Hartmann's Procedure (e LapRHP).

Aim: To analyse our experience at eLapRHP.

Method and Results: Ten patients underwent laparoscopic reversal of Hartmann's procedure (LapRHP) at University hospital of Aintree by one consultant. All cases had initial surgery for peritonitis due to diverticular perforation. Laparoscopic approach was successful in all cases. The median time to closure of colostomy was 5.5(2-14) months. The mean inpatient stay was 6(4-15) days. Median operation time was 3.25(2.5-5) hours. Minor complications such as ileus and wound infection were seen in 2(22.2%). There were no anastomotic leaks and no mortality. Follow up period was 6(2-12) months. No long term complications seen.

Conclusion: eLapRHP is a safe alternative to the traditional open reversal procedure and should be a recommended approach.

Introduction

Hartmann's procedure is a standard operation carried out in treatment of complicated left side colon disease as an emergency in patients with sepsis and perforation. After recovery from initial surgery, colostomy reversal and restoration of the bowel continuity is indicated in selected number of patients. The procedure can be a difficult major procedure carrying serious risk of a significant morbidity [1]. The reanastomotic rates are reported at 4 to 16% and mortality around 10% [2]. Previously reported small series comparing Laparoscopic to open procedure suggests shortened lengths of inpatient stay, lower morbidity and no mortality [3]. Our series reports our experience of eLapRHP.

OPEN ACCESS Case Presentation

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Ten patients underwent at eLapRHP University hospital Aintree, all patients were operated on by a single surgeon. The primary Hartmann's procedure had been performed on all patients by a midline Laparotomy incision. The initial operation was performed to manage acute diverticular perforations in all cases. The first step was to make a circumferential incision around and mobilise the stoma with blunt and sharp dissection. Once this was achieved a CEEA stapler gun head was introduced in the prepared proximal end of the stoma and fixed in place with a purse string. The anvil of the stapling device was inserted into the proximal colon and returned to the peritoneum and sheath was closed with PDS. After local adhesions were released a 11mm camera port was introduced above or below the main opening at stoma site, the sheath was closed around the port and pneumoperitoneum achieved. In most cases two 11mm and two 5mm ports were placed under direct vision. Laparoscopic adhesionolysis was performed with cautery and sharp dissection. Mobilisation of the left colon and splenic flexure was carried out to facilitate a tension free anastomosis with the rectal stump. A Transanal, end-to-end Anastomosis was made with a circular stapling device (CEEA stapler) illustrated in (Figures 1-3). The patients were discharged home in 48 to 72 hours with a follow up appointment in 6 weeks.

Perioperative data and demographics are summarised in [Table 1]. Time interval from the original surgery to the reversal of colostomy was 6.5 months. The mean age of patients was 58(32-66) years. The procedure was completed laparoscopically in all cases. Mean hospitalisation stay was 6(4-15) days. The median operation time was 3.25 hours (2.5 – 5.0 hours). Post-operative complication was seen in 3(30%). No mortality was recorded.

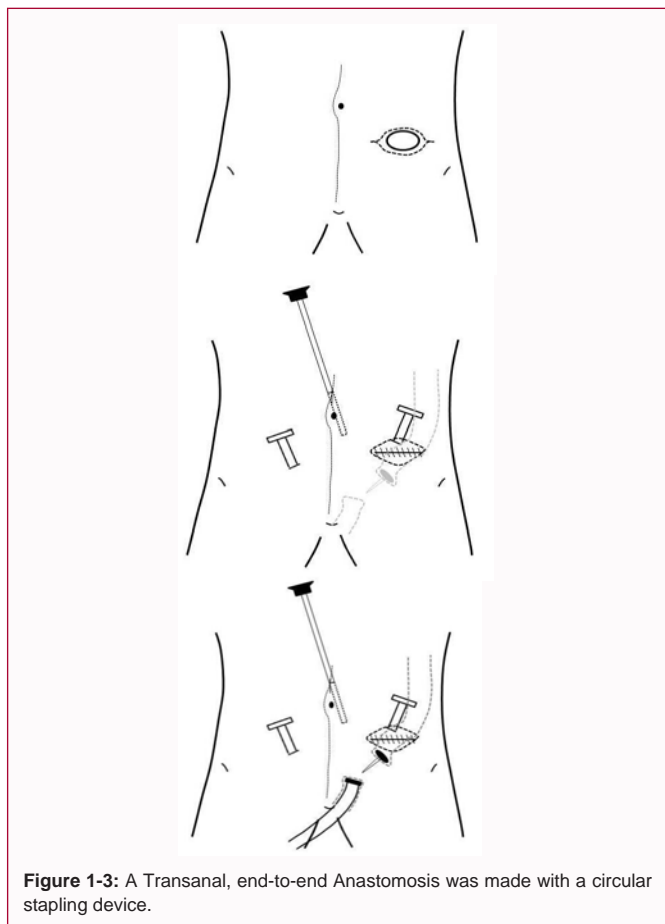


Figure 1-3: A Transanal, end-to-end Anastomosis was made with a circular stapling device.

Table 1: Demographics.

N	10	
Age	58(32-66)	
Sex M/F	8/2	
BMI	27(21-36)	
ASA	2(2-3)	
Hospital Stay	6(4-15)	
Complications	3(30%)	
Major	Small bowel leak	1(10%)
Minor	Ileus	2(22.2%)
	Wound infection	3(30%)

Discussion

Reversal of Hartmann’s procedure is associated with significant morbidity and mortality, especially in cases where index operation was because of a malignant disease where the operation is carried out for an obstruction/perforation. The procedure is technically more demanding because of higher incidence of denser adhesion post radiotherapy treatment. ELapRHP is not currently popular but

recent reports highlight the advantages of minimally invasive surgery compared to the conventional open procedure [6-7]. Bergamaschi et al. reported decreased complications and reoperation rates at 6 months follow up compared to their open group [8]. The overall mortality rate was 0 to 7.1 % and morbidity rate after eLapRHP was reported as 2.8 to 18%. These were significantly better in the laparoscopic group [7,8]. Literature review suggests a conversion rate of 15 to 23.5% [9]. In our series adhesion resulting from sequel of previous inflammatory process due to perforated diverticulitis did not limit the success of laparoscopic completion but we agree it may be challenging. In our series we performed careful and meticulous sharp and blunt dissection.

Conclusion

We conclude that eLapRHP is safe and feasible but can be a challenging and difficult procedure. Our study results show that morbidity and mortality is low when performed by an experienced laparoscopic surgeon.

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