Does Laparoscopic Resection Rectopexy Has Lower Recurrence Rate than Open and Robot-Assisted Rectopexy? A systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

Background: Laparoscopy has been applied to treatment of rectal and colon diseases allowing an additional and less invasive therapeutic method in the successful treatment of rectal prolapse. The available research tends to favour laparoscopy over the conventional abdominal procedures for treating rectal prolapse. Thus it is worthy to investigate whether laparoscopic resection rectopexy has lower recurrence rates than open rectopexy and robot-assisted rectopexy for the treatment of rectal prolapsed.

Aims: To compare between the recurrence rate of laparoscopic resection rectopexy and other surgical procedures including open rectopexy (OR) and robot-assisted rectopexy (RR) for the treatment of rectal prolapsed among adults population.

Methods: Systematic reviews of the current literature were performed from January 2003 to August 2013 by using the Wiley Online Library, PubMed Central PMC, CINHAL, Cochrane Library, Biomed Central, Medline, and Science Direct.

Results: Three papers have been identified in this current Meta-analysis. The results showed that the laparoscopic rectopexy has a higher recurrence rate 3.60 times than the other procedures (OR or RR).

Conclusions: This study showed that laparoscopic rectopexy is feasible and efficient for the treatment of full thickness rectal prolapse in the adult population; however, the recurrence rate in the laparoscopic approach higher than with open and Robot-Assisted procedures. The recurrence rate was higher in male patients than female patients. Though, no study compares the recurrence rate among subgroups of laparoscopic rectopexy.

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References: