

# SHARE project

Sustainable Healthcare Resource Allocation in Scarcity via Robotic Surgery Evaluation



ANESTHESIOLOGY

safe - comfortable - high quality - sustainable

Elke Bos – Anesthesiologist Amsterdam UMC



Amsterdam Research Centre for  
Health Economics

Centrum voor Duurzame  
Zorg Amsterdam UMC



Amsterdam UMC  
Universitair Medische Centra



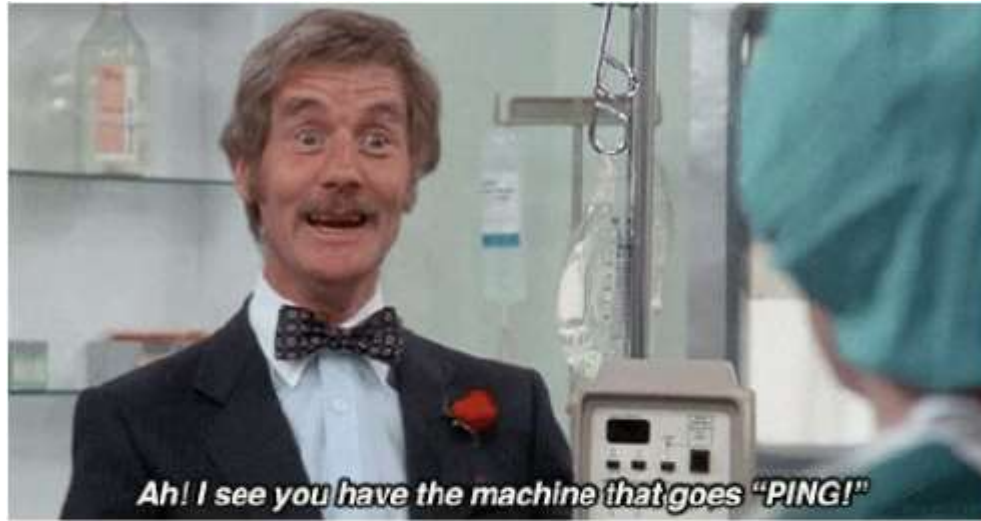
seo • economisch onderzoek  
*de wetenschap dat het goed is*

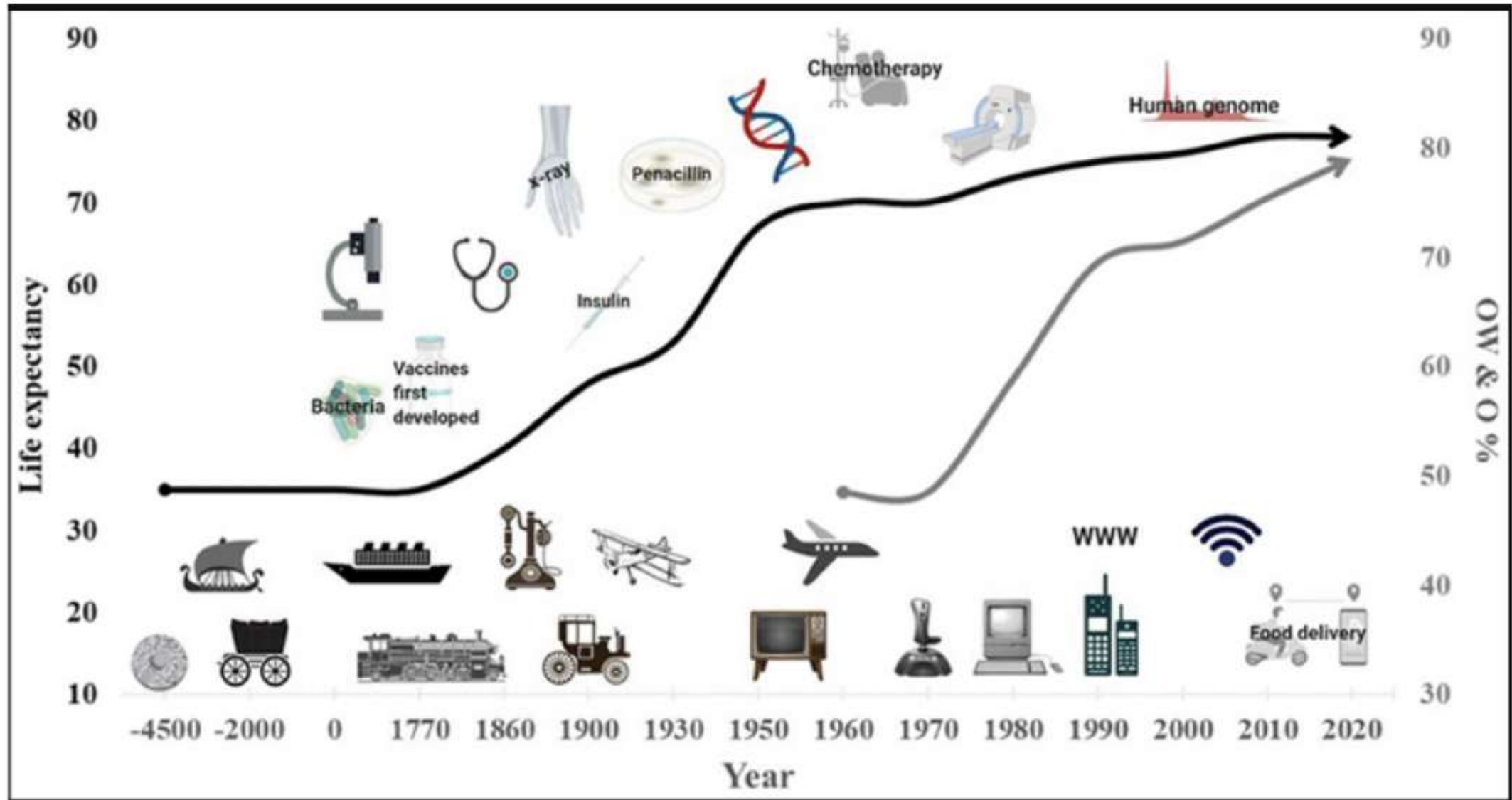








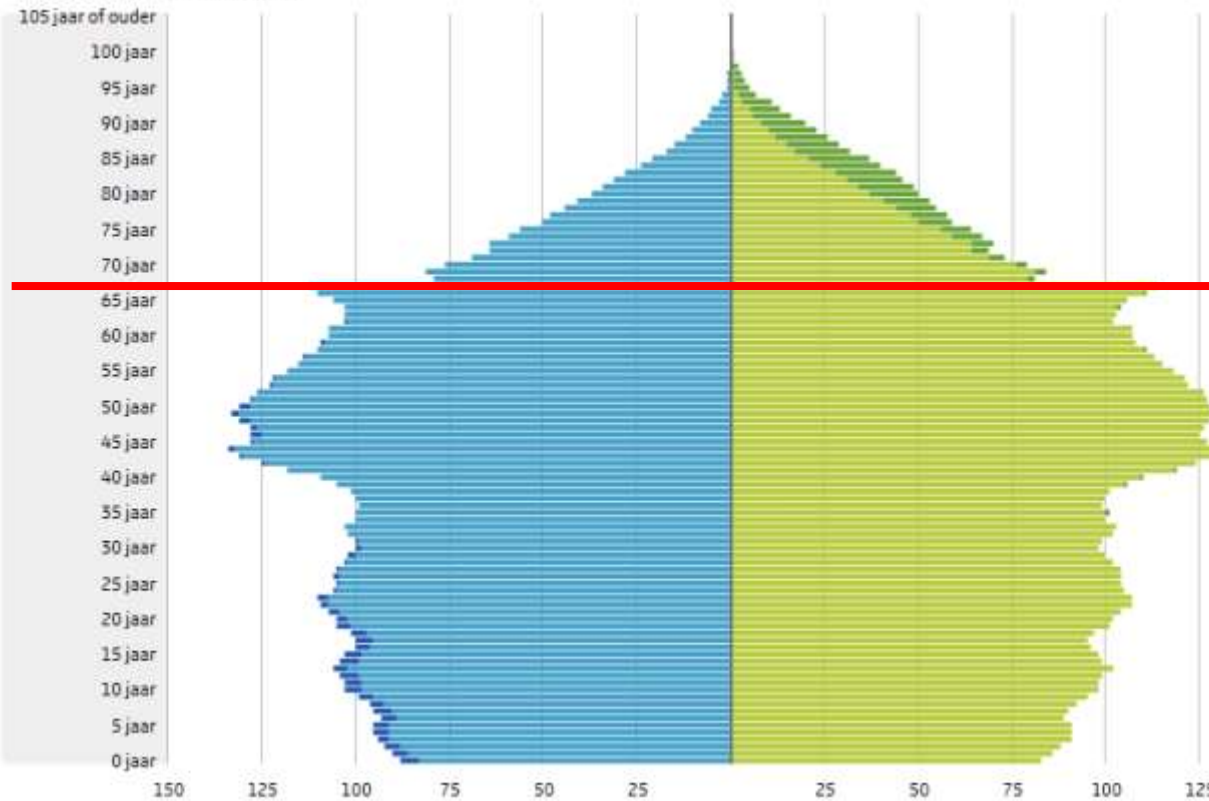






## Leeftijdsopbouw Nederland 2014

Totaal: 16 829 000 inwoners



## Leeftijdsopbouw Nederland 2034 (prognose)

Totaal: 18 773 000 inwoners





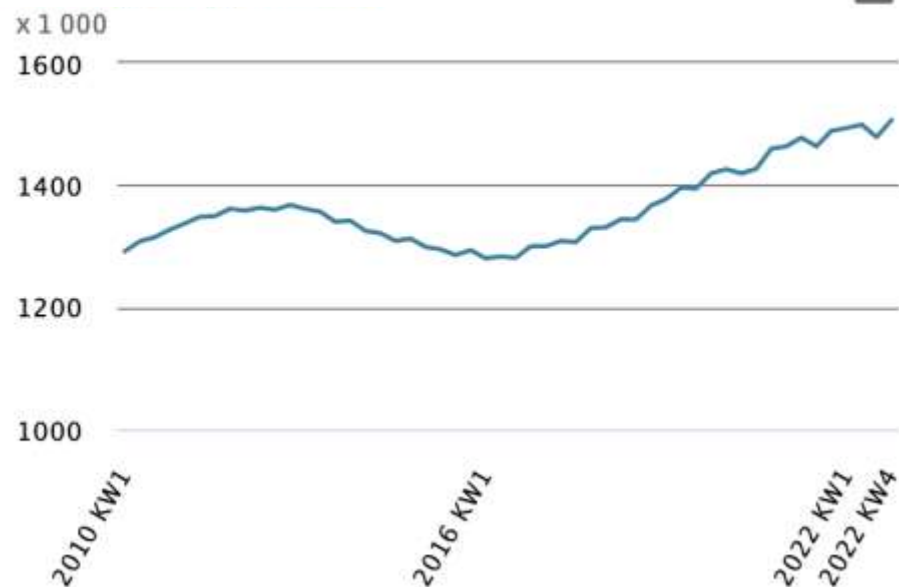
*“I'm not going to be a victim of my own success.”*







## Employment



Banen:

1 507

duizend

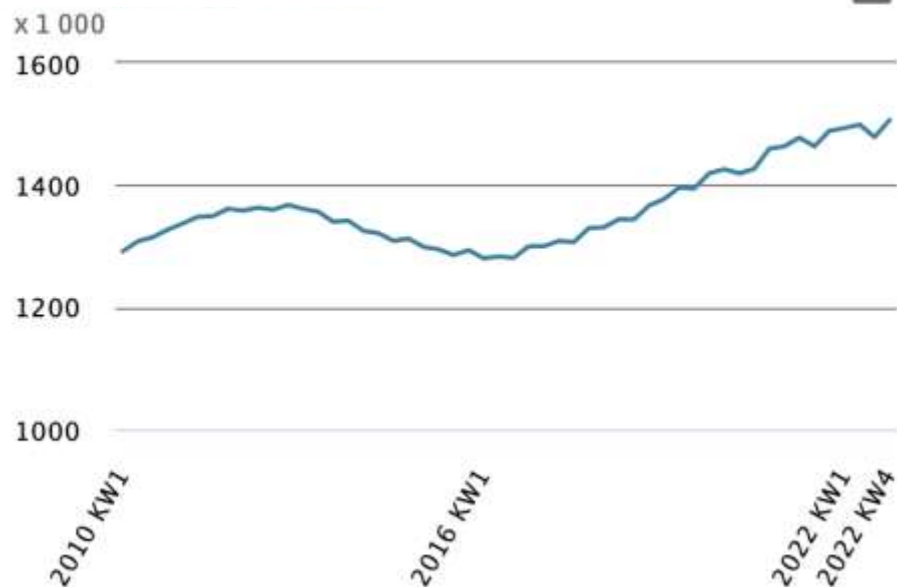
+1,19 %

t.o.v. vorig jaar





## Employment



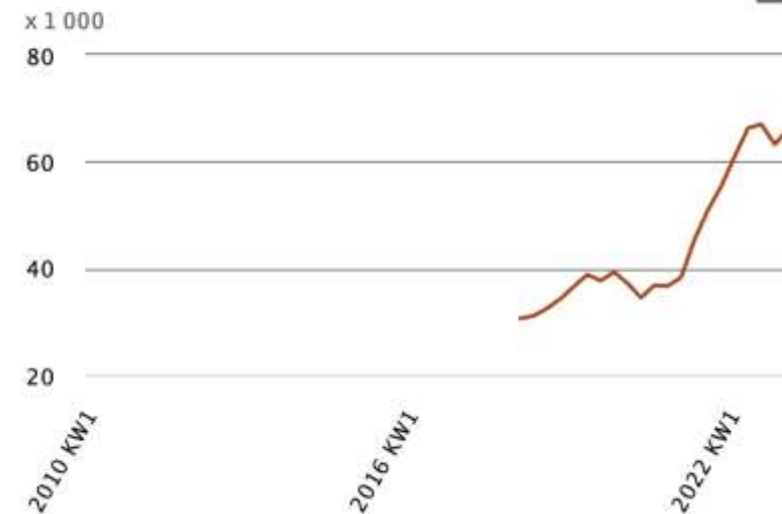
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## Open positions



Openstaande  
vacatures:

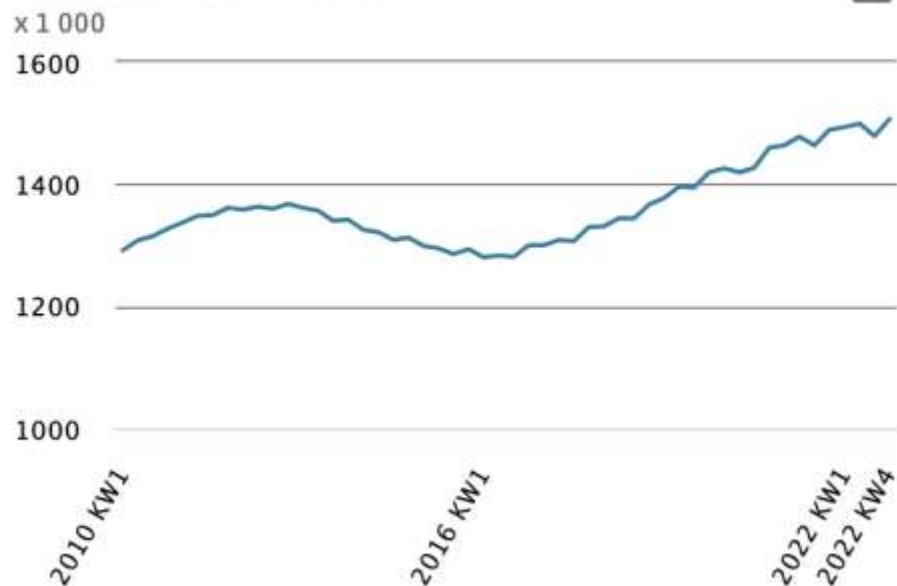
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t.o.v. vorig jaar





## Employment



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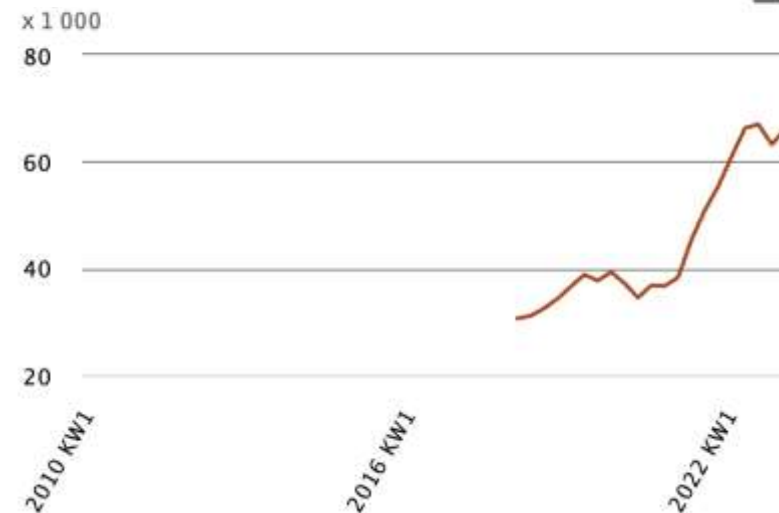
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+1,19 %

t.o.v. vorig jaar



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Openstaande  
vacatures:

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duizend  
+8.5 %

t.o.v. vorig jaar



## Absenteeism due to illness



Ziekteverzuimperce  
jaarcijfers:

7,9%

+1,1 %-  
punt

t.o.v. vorig jaar









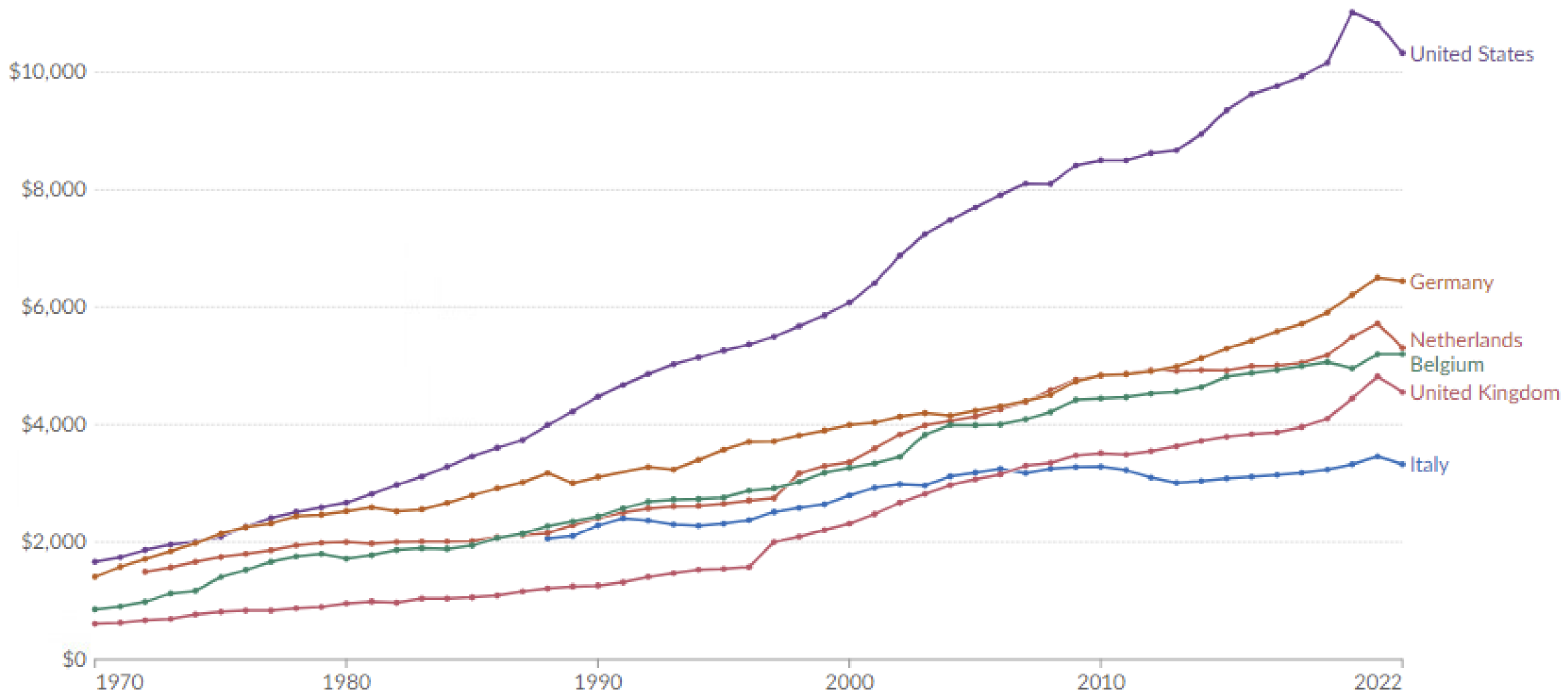
# Health expenditure per capita, 1970 to 2022

Health expenditure includes all financing schemes and covers all aspects of healthcare. This data is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.

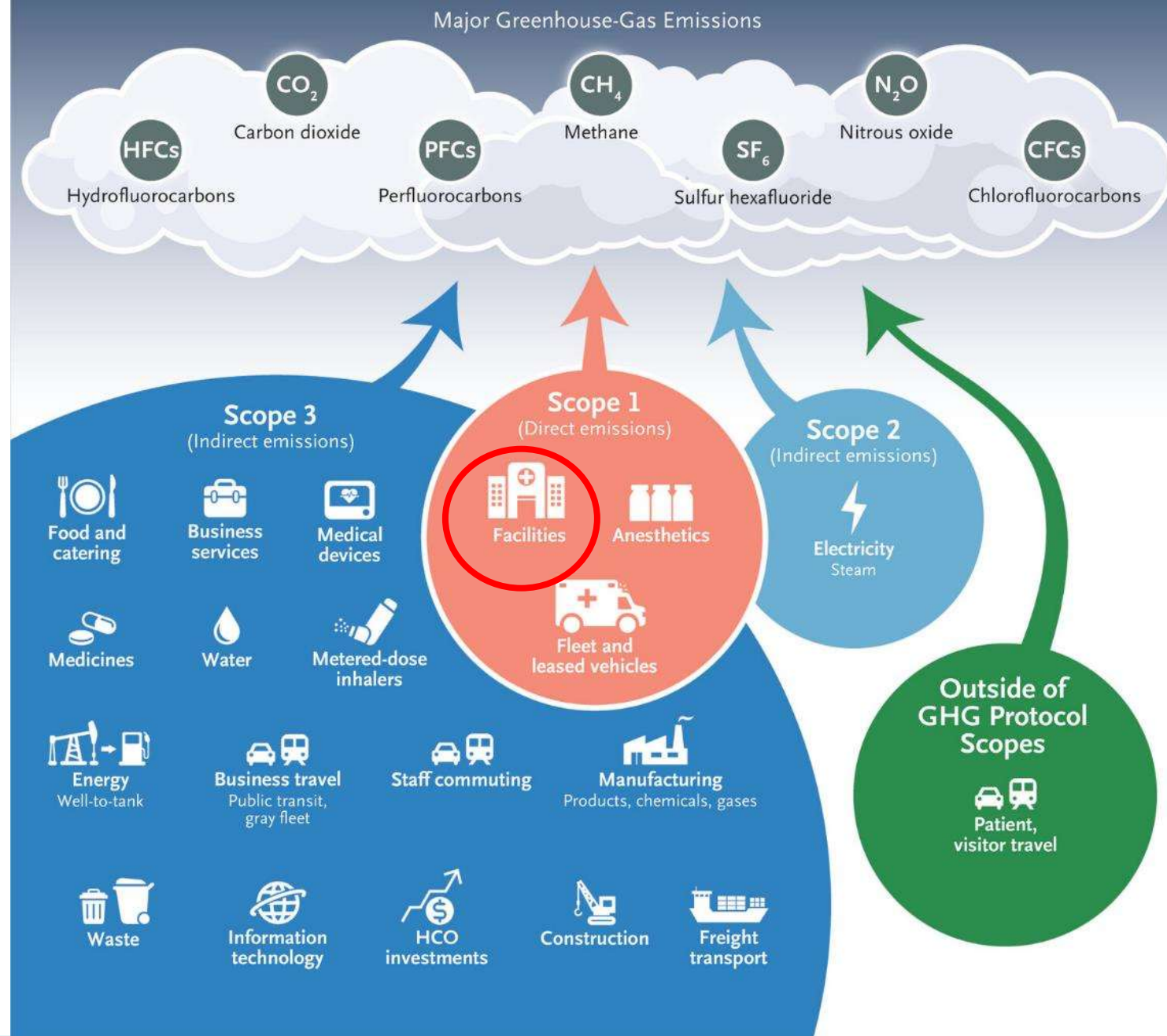
Table

Chart

Settings

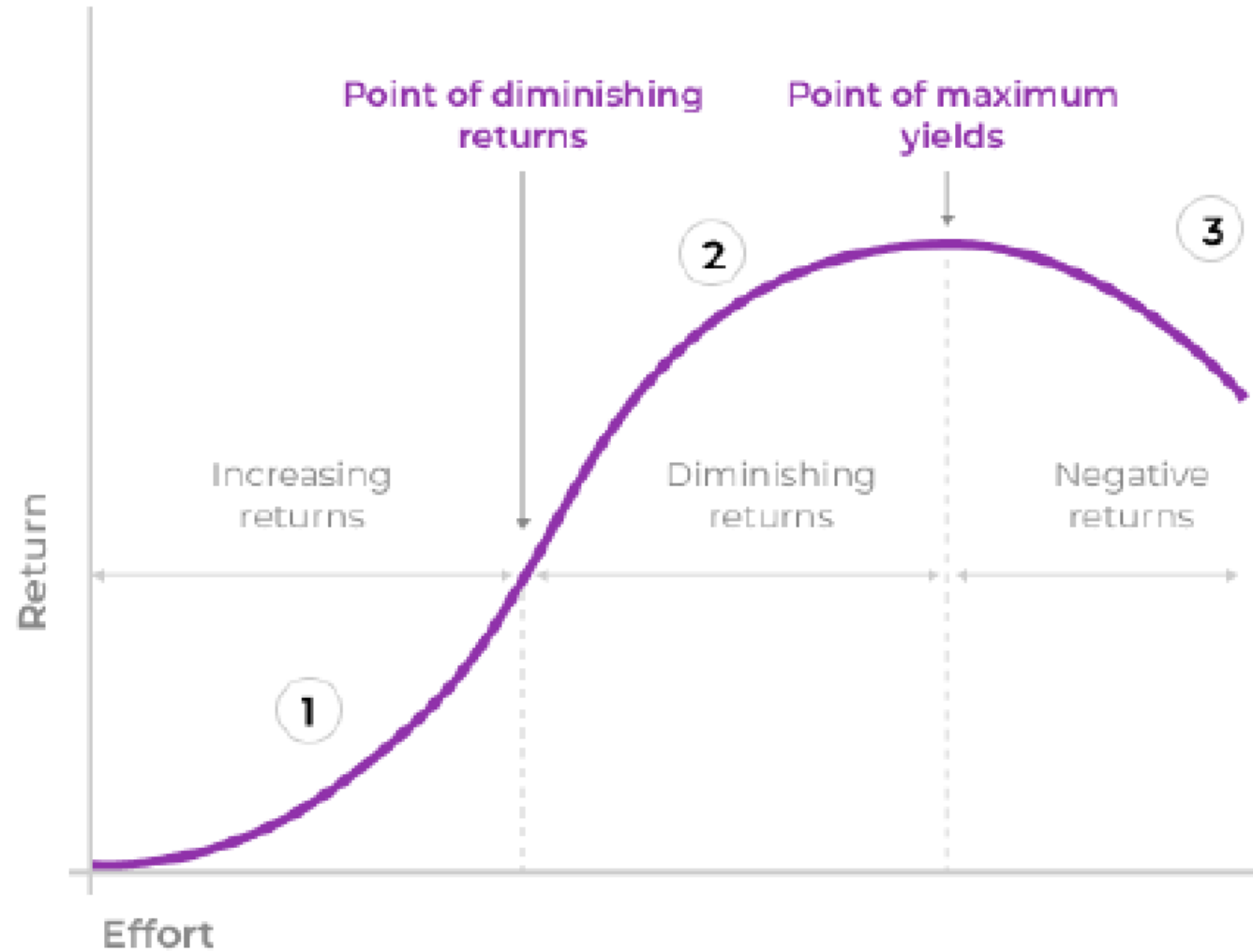


















# A biased selection

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Affiliations + expand




PMID: 38672678 PMCID: [PMC11048946](#) DOI: [10.3390/cancers16081596](#)

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Review > Minim Invasive Ther Allied Technol. 2024 May 31:1-9.

doi: 10.1080/13645706.2024.2359705. Online ahead of print.

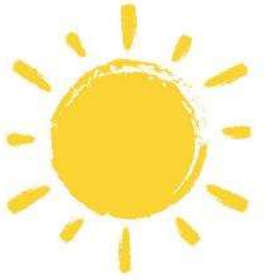
## Robotic versus laparoscopic surgery for colorectal cancer in older patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Xinyu Wang <sup>1</sup>, Rui Ma <sup>1</sup>, Tiewei Hou <sup>1</sup>, Hao Xu <sup>1</sup>, Cheng Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Chun Ye <sup>1</sup>

**Conclusion:** This first meta-analysis comparing outcomes of robotic and laparoscopic surgery in older colorectal cancer patients shows that both approaches result in no difference in operating time, complication rates, conversion to open surgery, reoperation rates, and LOS. Scarce data shows that







➤ Ann Surg Open. 2023 Apr 28;4(2):e284. doi: 10.1097/AS9.0000000000000284.

## Surgical stress: the muscle and cognitive demands of robotic and laparoscopic surgery

Abdul Shugaba<sup>1 2</sup>, Daren A Subar<sup>3 2</sup>, Kate Slade<sup>4</sup>, Mark Willett<sup>3</sup>, Mohammed Abdel-Aty<sup>3</sup>,  
Iain Campbell<sup>3</sup>, Nick Heywood<sup>3</sup>, Louis Vitone<sup>3</sup>, Adnan Sheikh<sup>3</sup>, Mike Gill<sup>3</sup>, Bachar Zelhof<sup>5</sup>,  
Helen E Nuttall<sup>4</sup>, Theodoros M Bampouras<sup>6</sup>, Christopher J Gaffney<sup>1</sup>

**Conclusion:** These data suggest greater muscle demands in laparoscopic surgery, but greater cognitive demands in robotic surgery.







➤ *Surg Endosc.* 2022 Nov;36(11):8397-8402. doi: 10.1007/s00464-022-09105-0. Epub 2022 Feb 19.

## A comparison of laparoscopic and robotic ergonomic risk

Sara Monfared<sup>1</sup>, Dimitrios I Athanasiadis<sup>1</sup>, Luke Umana<sup>1</sup>, Edward Hernandez<sup>1</sup>, Hamed Asadi<sup>2</sup>,  
Cameron L Colgate<sup>1</sup>, Denny Yu<sup>2</sup>, Dimitrios Stefanidis<sup>3</sup>

➤ *Ann Surg Open.* 2023 Apr 28;4(2):e284. doi: 10.1097/AS9.0000000000000284.

**Surgical stress: the muscle and cognitive demands of laparoscopic and robotic surgery**

Abdul Shugaba<sup>1,2</sup>, Daren A Subar<sup>3,2</sup>, Kate Slade<sup>4</sup>, Mark Willett<sup>3</sup>, Mohammed Abd  
Iain Campbell<sup>3</sup>, Nick Heywood<sup>3</sup>, Louis Vitone<sup>3</sup>, Adnan Sheikh<sup>3</sup>, Mike Gill<sup>3</sup>, Bachar Zelfhof<sup>3</sup>,  
Helen E Nuttall<sup>4</sup>, Theodoros M Bampouras<sup>6</sup>, Christopher J Gaffney<sup>1</sup>

**Conclusion:** Robotic assisted surgeries led to lower postoperative discomfort and muscle strain in

**Conclusion:** These data suggest greater muscle demands in laparoscopic surgery, but greater cognitive demands in robotic surgery.





# SHARE





# SHARE

- Evaluate innovations with minimal patient benefits in relation to their overall resource and environmental costs
- Evaluate the health benefits lost due to resource allocation to accommodate new technologies (health opportunity costs)





# SHARE

- Evaluate innovations with minimal patient benefits in relation to their overall resource and environmental costs
  - Evaluate the health benefits lost due to resource allocation to accommodate new technologies (health opportunity costs)
- Care that is NOT provided to other patients with expected higher quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gain







# SHARE - AIMS

Health Technology Assessment and Life Cycle Assessment

→ to analyze the ecological and environmental impacts of robotic surgery compared to traditional laparoscopy





# SHARE - AIMS

Health Technology Assessment and Life Cycle Assessment

- to analyze the ecological and environmental impacts of robotic surgery compared to traditional laparoscopy
- guiding resource allocation and indication assessment for robotic surgery, to prioritize public health over minimal patient benefits





# SHARE - AIMS

## Health Technology Assessment and Life Cycle Assessment

- to analyze the ecological and environmental impacts of robotic surgery compared to traditional laparoscopy
- guiding resource allocation and indication assessment for robotic surgery, to prioritize public health over minimal patient benefits
- develop a novel metric to assess overall resource efficiency (e.g. time, money, personnel, space, equipment, maintenance) enabling quantification of care withheld from other patients when opting for new medical interventions





# SHARE

The next generation of surgical robotics is poised to transform healthcare systems around the world.

- A robot that can "feel" whether tissue is healthy or diseased
- Implement AI

Whether this will result in substantial patient and societal benefit depends critically on whether innovation is guided by appropriate evaluation.







**Elke Bos**  
[e.m.bos@amsterdamumc.nl](mailto:e.m.bos@amsterdamumc.nl)

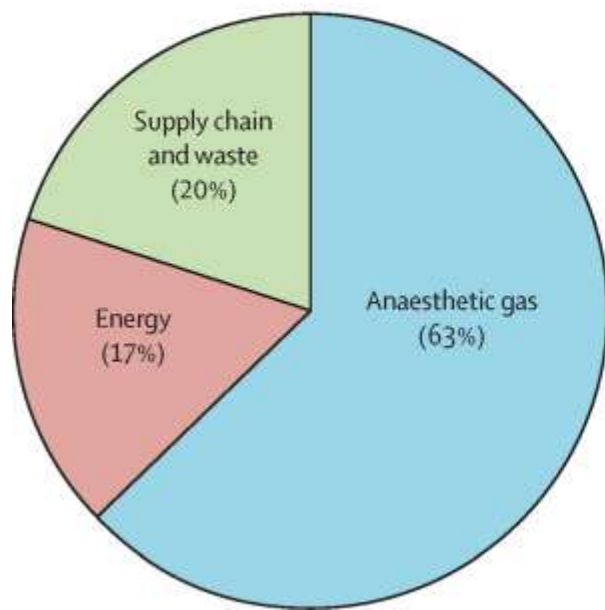




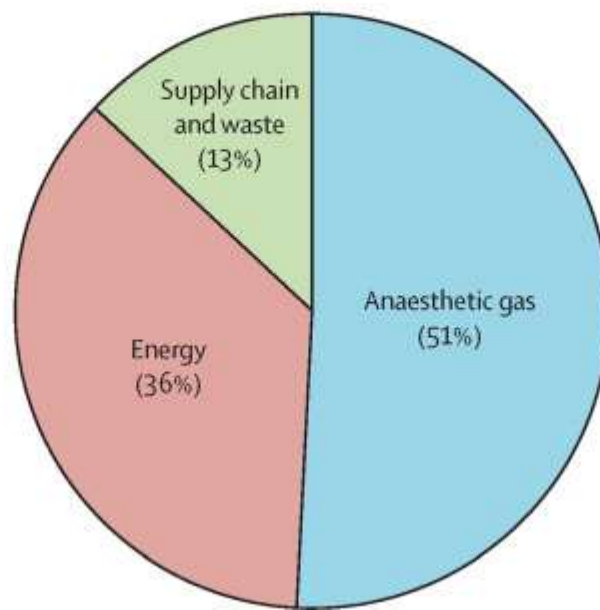


# OK uitstoot: aandeel anesthesiegassen

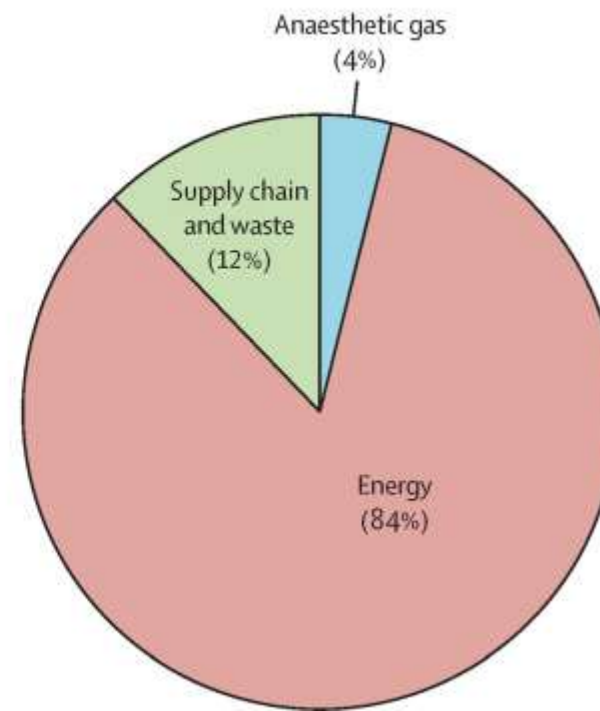
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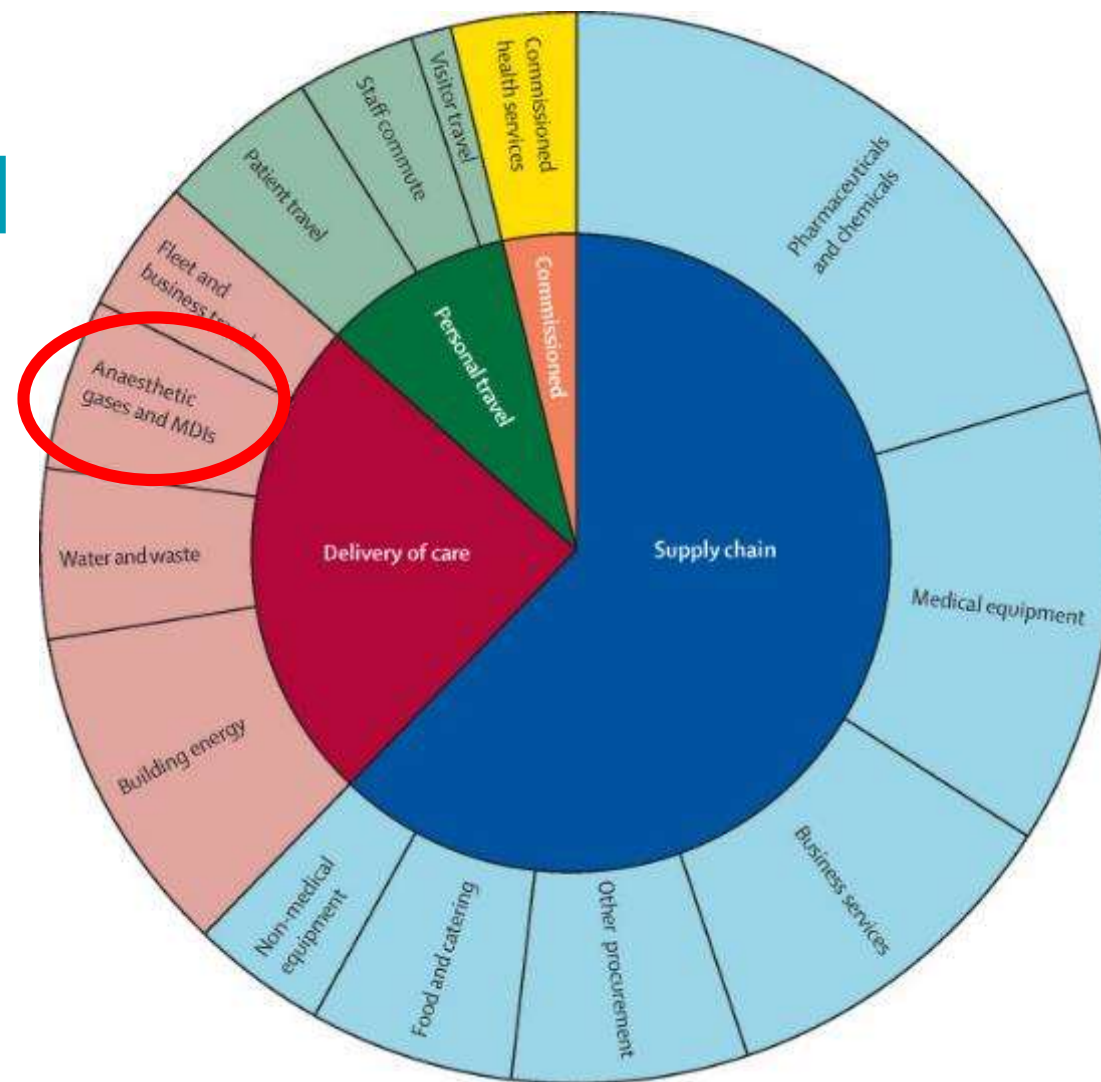
C





# Aandeel damp in CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

3% van totale uitstoot van de zorg  
door inhalatieanesthetica







Feng Q, et al. Robotic versus laparoscopic surgery for middle and low rectal cancer (REAL): short-term outcomes of a multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2022 Nov;7(11):991-1004.

- multicentre, randomised, controlled, superiority trial, 2016 - 2020, middle and low rectal cancer.
- Primary end-point: The 3-year locoregional recurrence rate
- Secondary end-points: circumferential resection margin positivity and 30-day postoperative complications (Clavien-Dindo classification grade II or higher)
- Power calculation: The 3-year locoregional recurrence rate was estimated to be 7% in the laparoscopic group. The hazard ratio of the robotic group was estimated to be 0.5 based on previous reports. With the power (1- $\beta$ ) at 0.9 and significance level ( $\alpha$ ) at 0.05, 522 cases for each group were required to achieve statistical significance.

Secondary short-term outcomes suggest that for middle and low rectal cancer, robotic surgery resulted in better oncological quality of resection than conventional laparoscopic surgery, with less surgical trauma, and better postoperative recovery

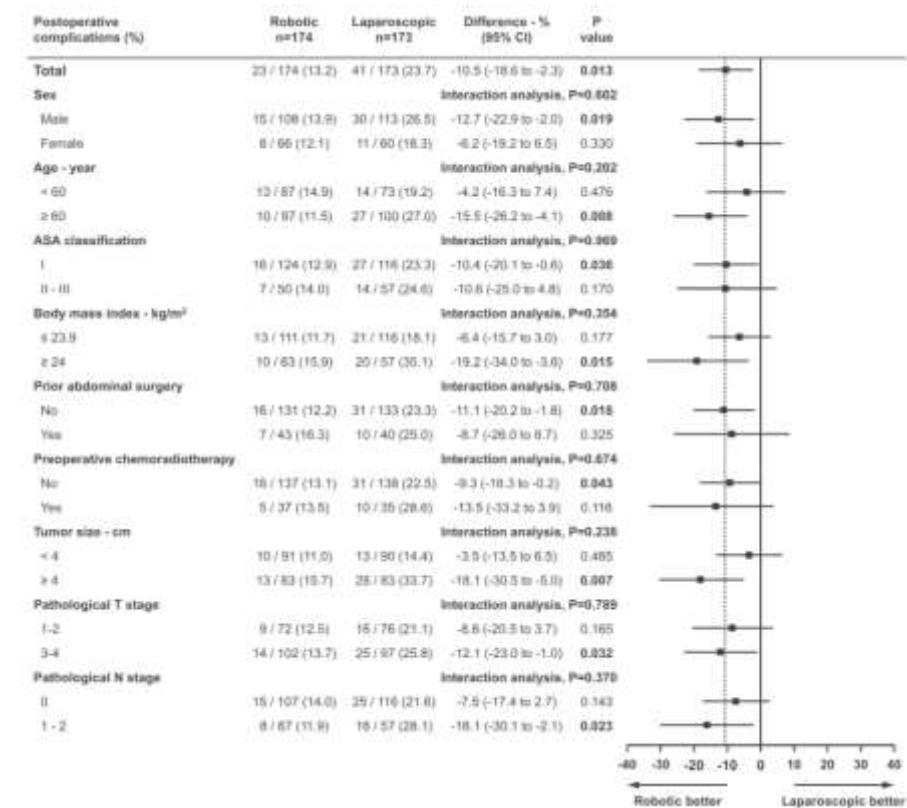
	Robotic group (n=512)	Laparoscopic group (n=512)	Difference (95% CI)	p value
Median weight (30 days after operation)	67.0 (2.4)	67.0 (2.4)	0.0 (-0.5 to 0.5)	<0.001*
Patients with complications of Clavien-Dindo grade II or higher grade within 30 days after operation	55 (10.7%)	53 (10.3%)	-0.5 (-0.4 to -0.2)	0.002
Anastomotic leakage†	22 (4.3%)	20 (3.9%)	-0.2 (-0.5 to 0.1)	0.052*
Abdominal or anastomotic bleeding	8 (1.6%)	12 (2.3%)	-0.2 (-0.3 to 0.0)	0.001
Wound-related	18 (3.5%)	11 (2.2%)	-0.2 (-0.0 to 0.1)	0.004
Deep	5 (0.9%)	11 (2.2%)	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.2)	0.131
Urinary retention or infection	10 (2.0%)	12 (2.3%)	-0.2 (-0.4 to 0.1)	0.121
Deep vein thrombosis	3 (0.6%)	4 (0.8%)	-0.3 (-0.5 to 0.0)	<0.001*
Deep vein thrombosis	8 (1.6%)	9 (1.7%)	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.1)	0.434
Central nervous system infection	3 (0.6%)	6 (1.2%)	-0.3 (-0.5 to 0.1)	0.072
Pulmonary infection	4 (0.8%)	7 (1.4%)	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.2)	0.362
Arterial and hypotension	12 (2.4%)	9 (1.7%)	-0.2 (-0.4 to 0.1)	0.131
Others	7 (1.4%)	9 (1.7%)	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.1)	0.611
Clavien-Dindo grade of postoperative complications				0.002
I	25 (4.9%)	10 (1.9%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to -0.0)	—
II	12 (2.4%)	10 (1.9%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
III	10 (2.0%)	7 (1.4%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
IV	5 (1.0%)	12 (2.3%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
V	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
Clavien-Dindo grade of anastomotic leakage†				0.002
I	22 (4.3%)	20 (3.9%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
II	12 (2.4%)	12 (2.3%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
III	10 (2.0%)	7 (1.4%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
IV	5 (1.0%)	12 (2.3%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
V	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	—
Median weight (30 days after operation)	67.0 (2.4)	67.0 (2.4)	-0.1 (-0.4 to 0.1)	0.001
Resection within 30 days after operation	14 (2.7%)	14 (2.7%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001
Clavien-Dindo grade of anastomotic leakage within one year after primary (resection)	10 (2.0%)	10 (2.0%)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	<0.001*
Time to first flatus, h	18 (1.5 to 21.5)	18 (1.5 to 21.5)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001
Weight gain, kg	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	—	—
Time to first fluid diet, h	40 (1.0 to 45.0)	40 (1.0 to 45.0)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001
Weight gain, kg	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	—	—
Time to first solid diet, day	7 (5.0 to 9.0)	7 (5.0 to 9.0)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001
Weight gain, kg	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	—	—
Time to first defecation, h	22 (1.0 to 25.0)	22 (1.0 to 25.0)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	<0.001
Weight gain, kg	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	—	—
Time to first autonomous voiding, h	18 (1.0 to 21.0)	18 (1.0 to 21.0)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001
Weight gain, kg	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.5)	—	—
Postoperative hospital stay, day	7 (6.0 to 8.0)	7 (6.0 to 8.0)	-0.1 (-0.2 to 0.0)	0.001





Feng Q, et al. Robotic versus laparoscopic abdominoperineal resections for low rectal cancer: A single-center randomized controlled trial. J Surg Oncol. 2022 Dec;126(8):1481-1493.

- RCT, single center, double blinded, 2013 - 2016, robotic and laparoscopic abdominoperineal resections (APRs)
- 174 robotic vs 173 laparoscopic
- Primary end-point: 30-day postoperative complication rate (Clavien–Dindo grade II or higher) of the intent-to-treat population
- Secondary end-points: secondary outcomes ERAS protocol compliance, surgical quality, pathological outcomes, postoperative short-term recovery, urinary and sexual function, and long-term oncological outcomes.
- Power calculation: The estimated sample size was 342 patients (171 in each group). This size provided 80% power at the 5% (two-sided) level of significance to detect a reduction in the postoperative complication rate from 25% in the laparoscopic group (according to previously reports 20) to 12% (according to the unpublished data of our center) in the robotic group using Fisher's exact test, allowing for 10% attrition.





Luo C, et al. Efficacy and safety outcomes of robotic radical hysterectomy in Chinese older women with cervical cancer compared with laparoscopic radical hysterectomy. BMC Womens Health. 2018 May 1;18(1):61.

- RCT, double blinded, 2014 - 2015
- 30 robotic radical hysterectomy (RRH) vs 30 laparoscopic radical hysterectomy (LRH)
- Primary end-point: Numbers of recurrence and death.
- Secondary end-points: postoperative complications and length of postoperative hospital stay
- Power calculation??

**Table 2** Postoperative complications and survival outcomes

Characteristics	RRH group	LRH group	P value
Total number of Postoperative complications, n (%)	4(6.7)	11(18.3)	0.037
Febrile morbidity, n (%)	2(6.7)	5(16.7)	0.421
Port site cellulitis/hernia/dehiscence, n (%)	1(3.3)	3(10.0)	0.605
Urinary tract infection, n (%)	1(3.3)	2(6.7)	1.000
Ureteral injury, n (%)	0(0)	1(3.3)	1.000
Indwelling bladder catheter time <sup>a</sup> , d	6(5-11)	7(6-11)	0.043
Indwelling drain catheter time <sup>a</sup> , d	29(23-36)	32(28-38)	0.038
Length of postoperative hospital stay <sup>a</sup> , d	13(10-15)	15(11-17)	0.042
Recurrence, n (%)	2(6.7)	3(10.0)	1.000
Death, n (%)	1(3.3)	2(6.7)	1.000

Notes: <sup>a</sup>median (interquartile range). Abbreviations: RRH robotic radical hysterectomy, LRH laparoscopic radical hysterectomy





## Lu J, et al. Assessment of Robotic Versus Laparoscopic Distal Gastrectomy for Gastric Cancer: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Ann Surg. 2021 May 1;273(5):858-867.

- Open-label, non-inferiority RCT, non-blinded, 2017 - 2020
- 141 robotic distal gastrectomy (RDG) vs 142 laparoscopic distal gastrectomy (LDG)
- Primary end-point: 3-year disease free survival
- Secondary end-points: ?
- Power calculation Power calculation: projected 3-year disease-free survival rate for the LDG group was 82.3%. Based on an alpha of 0.025, a power of 90%, and a margin delta of 16% → 120 pt per group (expected dropout rate of 20%, total of 300 pts)

**TABLE 2. Postoperative Recovery, Morbidity and Mortality Following RDG or LDG**

	RDG (n = 141)	LDG (n = 142)	P value
	Mean ± SD / N (%)	Mean ± SD / N (%)	
Postoperative recovery			
Time to ambulation (d)	2.0 ± 0.7	2.5 ± 1.8	0.005
Time to first flatus (d)	3.2 ± 0.6	3.5 ± 0.9	<0.001
Time to first liquid intake (d)	3.5 ± 0.6	3.9 ± 1.3	0.001
Drainage tube removed time (d)	6.5 ± 1.8	7.0 ± 2.5	0.103
Postoperative hospital stay (d)	7.9 ± 3.4	8.2 ± 2.5	0.062
Postoperative transfusion	8 (5.7%)	16 (11.3%)	0.091
Reoperation	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Overall morbidity	13 (9.2%)	25 (17.6%)	0.039
Surgical morbidity	5 (3.5%)	9 (6.3%)	0.279
Abdominal bleeding	1 (0.7%)	3 (2.1%)	0.622
Anastomotic leakage	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Blees	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Gastroplegia	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Wound infection	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Peritoneal infection	3 (2.1%)	2 (1.4%)	0.684
Medical morbidity	9 (6.4%)	20 (14.1%)	0.033
Pneumonia	8 (5.7%)	16 (11.3%)	0.091
Cardiovascular system	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Liver system	2 (1.4%)	1 (0.7%)	0.622
Urinary system	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.4%)	1.000
Deep vein thrombosis	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Unplanned readmission	2 (1.4%)	2 (1.4%)	1.000
Peritoneal infection	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Pneumonia	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	1.000
Gastroplegia	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0.498
Clavien-Dindo classification			0.263
I	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
II	11 (7.8%)	22 (15.5%)	
IIIa	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	
IIIb	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	
IV	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	
V	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
In-hospital mortality	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	—

SD indicates standard deviation.





Kawka M, et al. Laparoscopic versus robotic abdominal and pelvic surgery: a systematic review of randomised controlled trials. Surg Endosc. 2023 Sep;37(9):6672-6681.

- None of the studies found longterm significant differences (mortality/morbidity)
- Short term total complication rate
  - (n=31/35, 88.6%) studies: no significant difference
  - (n=4/35, 11.4%) studies: found a lower total complication rate in the robotic group

Conclusion here were no significant differences between robotic surgery and laparoscopic surgery with regards to mortality and morbidity outcomes in the majority of studies. Robotic surgery was frequently associated with longer operative times and higher overall cost. Selected studies found potential benefits in post-operative recovery time, and patient-reported outcomes; however, these were not consistent across procedures and trials, with most studies being underpowered to detect differences in secondary outcomes. Future research should focus on assessing quality of life, and long-term outcomes to further elucidate where the robotic platform could lead to patient benefits, as the technology evolves.

