

Retrospective Cohort Study



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Comparison of robotic versus thoracoscopic repair for congenital esophageal atresia: a propensity score matching analysis

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et malformatives de l'œsophage



FIMATHO
Filière Santé Maladies Rares

Contexte

▶ Thoracoscopie (TR) :

- 1999 : première Atrésie de l'œsophage par thoracoscopie *Lobe TE, Rotenberg SS et all Pediatric Endosurg Innovat Tech. 1999*
- procédure de routine de nombreuses équipes
- Procédure efficace et sûre *Gustaf Drevin et al. Ann Surg. 2021*
- Techniquement difficile, travail dans un petit espace, collaboration opérateur/aide

▶ Chirurgie robotique (RR):

- En plein développement en pédiatrie *Klein et al J Laparoscopi Adv Surg Tech 2007*
- Patient de plus en plus petit *Meehan JJ. J Laparoscopic Adv Surg Tech. 2009*
- Quelques case report d'atrésie de l'oesophage *Li S et all Surg Case rep. 2021*

Première étude comparative entre la thorascopie et chirurgie robotique pour le traitement de l'atrésie de l'oesophage

Matériel et Méthode

- ▶ Etude observationnelle rétrospectives multicentrique
 - ▶ 3 centres chinois
 - ▶ Aout 2020 et février 2023.
 - ▶ Equipes expérimentées
- > chaque chirurgien : expérience minimum 100 cure d'Aoe par thoracoscopie et 100 chirurgies pédiatriques robot assistée

Matériel et Méthode

▶ Critère d'inclusion :

- AO type C (classification de Gross)
- écart entre les 2 cul de sac inférieur à 3 vertèbres
- anastomose en 1 temps

▶ Critères d'exclusion :

- Détresse respiratoire
- Long gap
- Anastomose en plusieurs temps
- AO type A, B, D et E

▶ Appariement sur Score de propension 1:1

- Indicateurs inclus dans le PSM : âge gestationnel, PN, et anomalies cardiovasculaires
- Indicateurs exclus du PSM : âge à la chirurgie et poids à la chirurgie

Matériel et Méthode

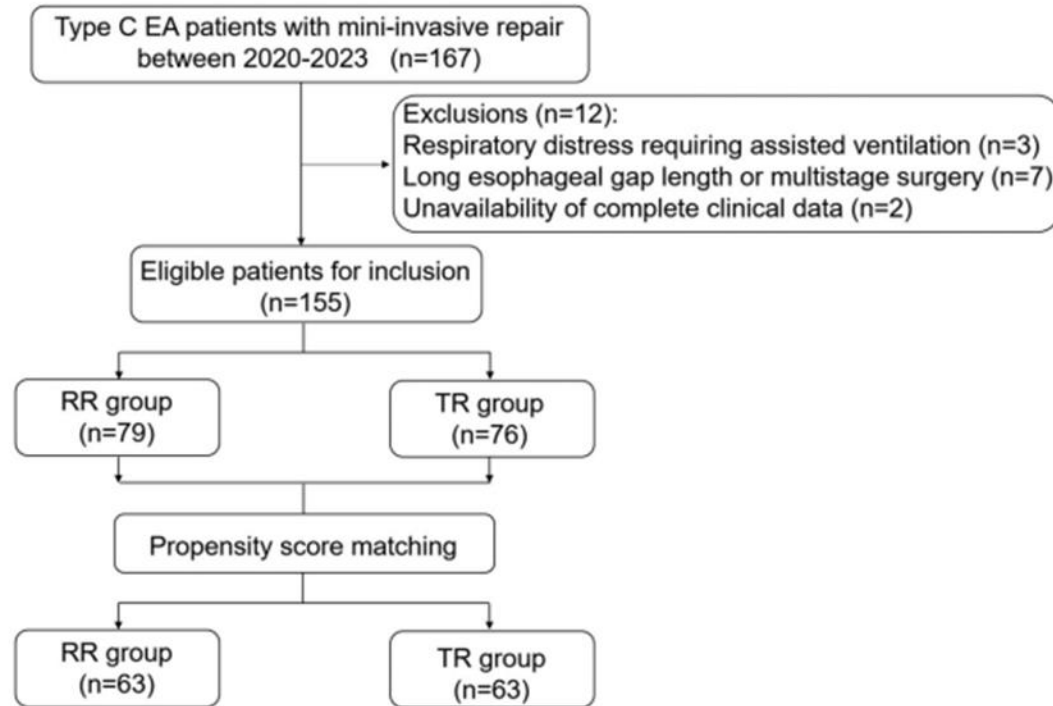


Figure 2. Flowchart of patient selection.

Chirurgie Robot assistée

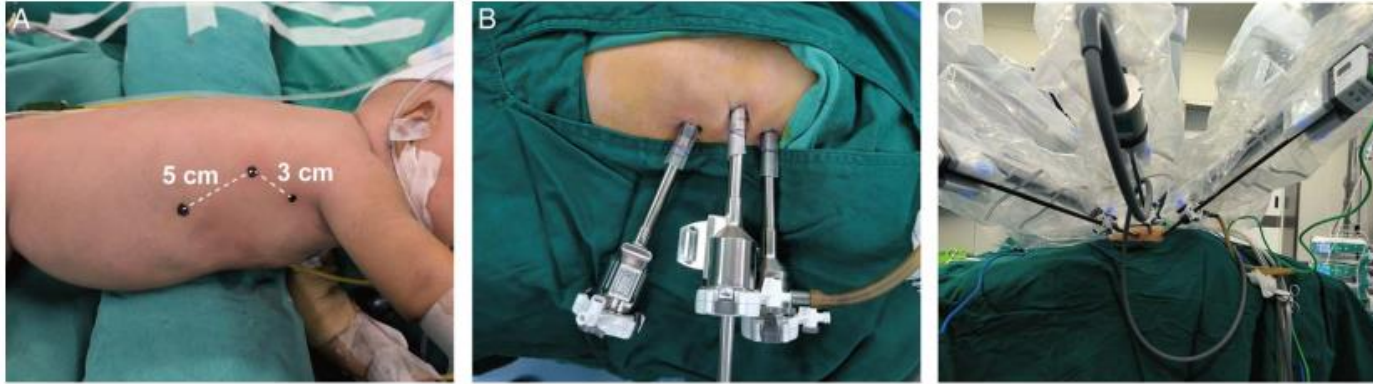


Figure 4. The positions of three trocars were asymmetrically distributed (A–C).

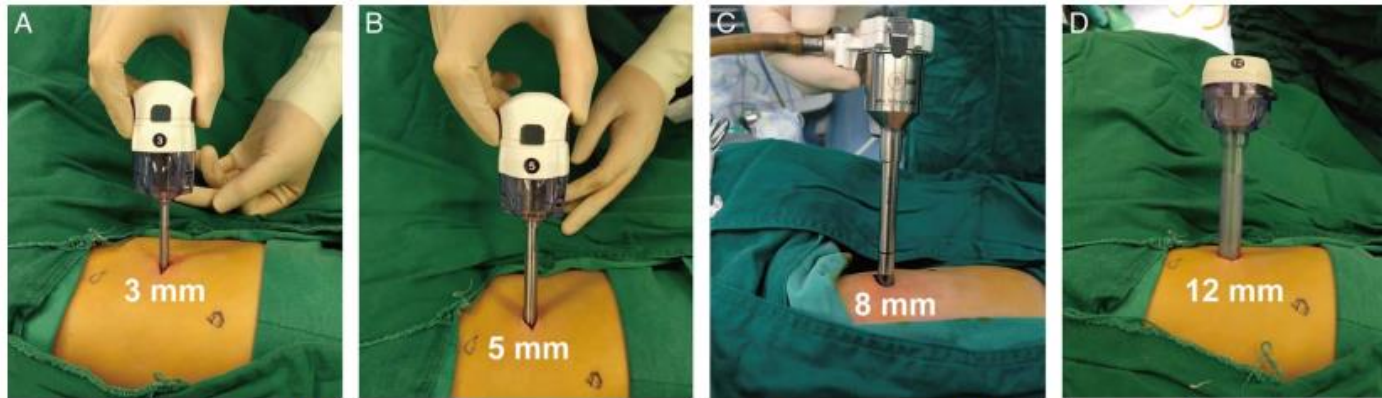
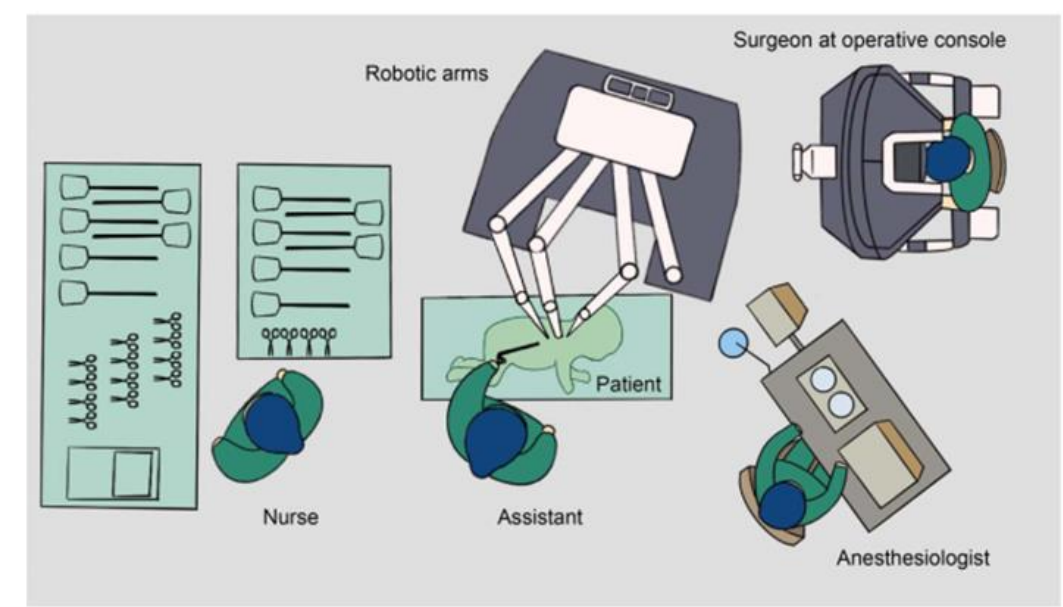


Figure 5. The step-trocar insertion technique: 3 mm (A), 5 mm (B), 8 mm (C), or 12 mm (D) trocars were inserted to gradually expand the operating channel to the target size.



- Trocart optique : 5^{ème} EIC
- Trocarts opérateur 3^{ème} et 8^{ème} EIC avec distribution asymétrique non rectiligne
- Insufflation CO2 : 1l/min et 6 mmHg
- Technique d'insertion par étape des trocarts
- Exploration cavité thoracique/faisabilité de l'anastomose en 1 temps
- Coagulation/section azygos
- Ligature/suture de la fistule
- Anastomose plan postérieur 5,0 résorbables
- Insertion SNG
- Anastomose plan antérieur
- DT

Résultats

Table 2

Demographic data of the patients before and after PSM.

| Variable | Before PSM | | | | After PSM | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | RR (n = 79) | TR (n = 76) | Statistics | P | RR (n = 63) | TR (n = 63) | Statistics | P |
| Sex (male) | 47 (59.49%) | 50 (65.79%) | $\chi^2 = 0.656$ | 0.418 ^c | 39 (61.90%) | 41 (65.08%) | $\chi^2 = 0.137$ | 0.711 ^c |
| Gestational age (weeks) | 36.55 ± 1.44 | 37.19 ± 1.82 | t = 2.437 | 0.016 ^a | 36.78 ± 1.44 | 36.87 ± 1.75 | t = 0.334 | 0.739 ^a |
| Birth weight (kg) | 2.59 ± 0.56 | 2.77 ± 0.46 | t = 2.235 | 0.027 ^a | 2.68 ± 0.52 | 2.67 ± 0.42 | t = -0.159 | 0.874 ^a |
| Age at surgery (days) | 8.00 (5.00–13.00) | 3.00 (1.00–6.00) | Z = -10.672 | <0.001 ^b | 8.00 (5.00–12.00) | 3.00 (1.00–6.00) | Z = -9.570 | <0.001 ^b |
| Weight at surgery (kg) | 3.11 ± 0.54 | 2.95 ± 0.43 | t = -2.095 | 0.038 ^a | 3.07 ± 0.50 | 2.87 ± 0.42 | t = -2.373 | 0.019 ^a |
| Esophageal gap length (cm) | 1.73 ± 0.63 | 1.78 ± 0.37 | t = 0.620 | 0.536 ^a | 1.73 ± 0.61 | 1.79 ± 0.37 | t = 0.599 | 0.550 ^a |
| Associated anomalies | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiovascular (n, %) | 42 (53.16%) | 39 (51.32%) | $\chi^2 = 0.053$ | 0.818 ^c | 35 (55.56%) | 35 (55.56%) | $\chi^2 = 0$ | 1.000 ^c |
| Skeletal (n, %) | 9 (11.39%) | 8 (10.52%) | $\chi^2 = 0.030$ | 0.863 ^c | 6 (9.52%) | 7 (11.11%) | $\chi^2 = 0.086$ | 0.770 ^c |
| Gastrointestinal (n, %) | 10 (12.66%) | 10 (13.16%) | $\chi^2 = 0.009$ | 0.926 ^c | 7 (11.11%) | 7 (11.11%) | $\chi^2 = 0$ | 1.000 ^c |
| Preoperative pneumonia (n, %) | 23 (29.11%) | 17 (22.37%) | $\chi^2 = 0.921$ | 0.337 ^c | 16 (25.40%) | 14 (22.22%) | $\chi^2 = 0.175$ | 0.676 ^c |

^athe Student's *t* test.

^bthe Mann–Whitney *U* test.

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Data: n (%), Mean ± SD or Median (Range); PSM, propensity score matching; RR, robotic repair; TR, thoracoscopic repair.

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| Esophageal gap length (cm) | 1.73 ± 0.63 | 1.78 ± 0.37 | t = 0.620 | 0.536 ^a | 1.73 ± 0.61 | 1.79 ± 0.37 | t = 0.599 | 0.550 ^a |
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| Conversion (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 1 (1.59%) | 1 (1.59%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c |
| Intraoperative complications (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Operative time (min) | 173.85 ± 23.70 | 159.72 ± 14.76 | t = -4.472 | < 0.001 ^a | 173.81 ± 24.36 | 160.54 ± 14.78 | t = -3.696 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Anastomotic time (min) | 29.70 ± 3.15 | 40.71 ± 5.18 | t = 15.914 | < 0.001 ^a | 29.52 ± 3.00 | 40.21 ± 5.00 | t = 14.541 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Estimated operative blood loss (ml) | 4.00 (2.00—12.00) | 5.00 (2.00—18.00) | Z = -1.767 | 0.077 ^b | 4.00 (2.00—10.00) | 5.00 (2.00—15.00) | Z = -1.815 | 0.070 ^b |
| Time to feeding via nasogastric tube (days) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.747 | 0.081 ^b | 3.00 (2.00—4.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.728 | 0.084 ^b |
| Time to oral feeding (days) | 12.00 (11.00—14.00) | 13.00 (11.00—15.00) | Z = -1.615 | 0.106 ^b | 12.00 (11.00—13.00) | 13.00 (11.00—14.00) | Z = -1.322 | 0.186 ^b |
| Time to extubation (days) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -1.068 | 0.286 ^b | 1.00 (1.00—2.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -0.741 | 0.459 ^b |
| Length of hospital stay (days) | 17.71 ± 2.83 | 18.68 ± 3.92 | t = 1.770 | 0.079 ^a | 17.54 ± 2.90 | 18.63 ± 4.10 | t = 1.732 | 0.086 ^a |
| Follow-up time (months) | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.50 (5.00—35.00) | Z = -0.183 | 0.855 ^b | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.00 (6.00—35.00) | Z = -0.195 | 0.845 ^b |
| Severe hypercapnia (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 1 (1.32%) | — | 1.000 ^d | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Severe acidosis (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Surgical site infection (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Vocal cord paresis (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Pneumonia (n, %) | 23 (29.11%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=0.111$ | 0.739 ^c | 17 (26.98%) | 19 (30.16%) | $\chi^2=0.156$ | 0.693 ^c |
| Recurrent esophageal fistulas (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 4 (5.26%) | $\chi^2=0.216$ | 0.642 ^c | 1 (1.59%) | 3 (4.76%) | $\chi^2=0.258$ | 0.611 ^c |
| Anastomotic leakage (n, %) | 6 (7.59%) | 16 (21.05%) | $\chi^2=5.760$ | 0.016 ^c | 3 (4.76%) | 12 (19.05%) | $\chi^2=6.130$ | 0.013 ^c |
| Anastomotic stricture (n, %) | 14 (17.72%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=4.019$ | 0.045 ^c | 10 (15.87%) | 20 (31.74%) | $\chi^2=4.375$ | 0.036 ^c |

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| Operative time (min) | 173.85 ± 23.70 | 159.72 ± 14.76 | t = -4.472 | < 0.001 ^a | 173.81 ± 24.36 | 160.54 ± 14.78 | t = -3.696 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Anastomotic time (min) | 29.70 ± 3.15 | 40.71 ± 5.18 | t = 15.914 | < 0.001 ^a | 29.52 ± 3.00 | 40.21 ± 5.00 | t = 14.541 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Estimated operative blood loss (ml) | 4.00 (2.00—12.00) | 5.00 (2.00—18.00) | Z = -1.767 | 0.077 ^b | 4.00 (2.00—10.00) | 5.00 (2.00—15.00) | Z = -1.815 | 0.070 ^b |
| Time to feeding via nasogastric tube (days) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.747 | 0.081 ^b | 3.00 (2.00—4.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.728 | 0.084 ^b |
| Time to oral feeding (days) | 12.00 (11.00—14.00) | 13.00 (11.00—15.00) | Z = -1.615 | 0.106 ^b | 12.00 (11.00—13.00) | 13.00 (11.00—14.00) | Z = -1.322 | 0.186 ^b |
| Time to extubation (days) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -1.068 | 0.286 ^b | 1.00 (1.00—2.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -0.741 | 0.459 ^b |
| Length of hospital stay (days) | 17.71 ± 2.83 | 18.68 ± 3.92 | t = 1.770 | 0.079 ^a | 17.54 ± 2.90 | 18.63 ± 4.10 | t = 1.732 | 0.086 ^a |
| Follow-up time (months) | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.50 (5.00—35.00) | Z = -0.183 | 0.855 ^b | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.00 (6.00—35.00) | Z = -0.195 | 0.845 ^b |
| Severe hypercapnia (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 1 (1.32%) | — | 1.000 ^d | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Severe acidosis (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Surgical site infection (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Vocal cord paresis (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Pneumonia (n, %) | 23 (29.11%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=0.111$ | 0.739 ^c | 17 (26.98%) | 19 (30.16%) | $\chi^2=0.156$ | 0.693 ^c |
| Recurrent esophageal fistulas (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 4 (5.26%) | $\chi^2=0.216$ | 0.642 ^c | 1 (1.59%) | 3 (4.76%) | $\chi^2=0.258$ | 0.611 ^c |
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| Anastomotic leakage (n, %) | 6 (7.59%) | 16 (21.05%) | $\chi^2=5.760$ | 0.016 ^c | 3 (4.76%) | 12 (19.05%) | $\chi^2=6.130$ | 0.013 ^c |
| Anastomotic stricture (n, %) | 14 (17.72%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=4.019$ | 0.045 ^c | 10 (15.87%) | 20 (31.74%) | $\chi^2=4.375$ | 0.036 ^c |

^athe Student's *t* test.

^bthe Mann-Whitney *U* test.

^cthe χ^2 test.

^dthe Fisher's exact test.

Data: n (%), Mean ± SD or Median (Range); PSM, propensity score matching; RR, robotic repair; TR, thoracoscopic repair.

Résultats

Table 3

Intraoperative and short-term postoperative data of the patients before and after PSM.

| Variable | Before PSM | | | | After PSM | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | RR (n=79) | TR (n=76) | Statistics | P | RR (n=63) | TR (n=63) | Statistics | P |
| Conversion (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 1 (1.59%) | 1 (1.59%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c |
| Intraoperative complications (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Operative time (min) | 173.85 ± 23.70 | 159.72 ± 14.76 | t = -4.472 | < 0.001 ^a | 173.81 ± 24.36 | 160.54 ± 14.78 | t = -3.696 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Anastomotic time (min) | 29.70 ± 3.15 | 40.71 ± 5.18 | t = 15.914 | < 0.001 ^a | 29.52 ± 3.00 | 40.21 ± 5.00 | t = 14.541 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Estimated operative blood loss (ml) | 4.00 (2.00—12.00) | 5.00 (2.00—18.00) | Z = -1.767 | 0.077 ^b | 4.00 (2.00—10.00) | 5.00 (2.00—15.00) | Z = -1.815 | 0.070 ^b |
| Time to feeding via nasogastric tube (days) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.747 | 0.081 ^b | 3.00 (2.00—4.00) | 3.00 (2.00—5.00) | Z = -1.728 | 0.084 ^b |
| Time to oral feeding (days) | 12.00 (11.00—14.00) | 13.00 (11.00—15.00) | Z = -1.615 | 0.106 ^b | 12.00 (11.00—13.00) | 13.00 (11.00—14.00) | Z = -1.322 | 0.186 ^b |
| Time to extubation (days) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -1.068 | 0.286 ^b | 1.00 (1.00—2.00) | 1.00 (1.00—3.00) | Z = -0.741 | 0.459 ^b |
| Length of hospital stay (days) | 17.71 ± 2.83 | 18.68 ± 3.92 | t = 1.770 | 0.079 ^a | 17.54 ± 2.90 | 18.63 ± 4.10 | t = 1.732 | 0.086 ^a |
| Follow-up time (months) | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.50 (5.00—35.00) | Z = -0.183 | 0.855 ^b | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.00 (6.00—35.00) | Z = -0.195 | 0.845 ^b |
| Severe hypercapnia (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 1 (1.32%) | — | 1.000 ^d | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Severe acidosis (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Surgical site infection (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Vocal cord paresis (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Pneumonia (n, %) | 23 (29.11%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=0.111$ | 0.739 ^c | 17 (26.98%) | 19 (30.16%) | $\chi^2=0.156$ | 0.693 ^c |
| Recurrent esophageal fistulas (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 4 (5.26%) | $\chi^2=0.216$ | 0.642 ^c | 1 (1.59%) | 3 (4.76%) | $\chi^2=0.258$ | 0.611 ^c |
| Anastomotic leakage (n, %) | 6 (7.59%) | 16 (21.05%) | $\chi^2=5.760$ | 0.016 ^c | 3 (4.76%) | 12 (19.05%) | $\chi^2=6.130$ | 0.013 ^c |
| Anastomotic stricture (n, %) | 14 (17.72%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=4.019$ | 0.045 ^c | 10 (15.87%) | 20 (31.74%) | $\chi^2=4.375$ | 0.036 ^c |

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Résultats

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| Intraoperative complications (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Operative time (min) | 173.85 ± 23.70 | 159.72 ± 14.76 | t = -4.472 | < 0.001 ^a | 173.81 ± 24.36 | 160.54 ± 14.78 | t = -3.696 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Anastomotic time (min) | 29.70 ± 3.15 | 40.71 ± 5.18 | t = 15.914 | < 0.001 ^a | 29.52 ± 3.00 | 40.21 ± 5.00 | t = 14.541 | < 0.001 ^a |
| Estimated operative blood loss (ml) | 4.00 (2.00—12.00) | 5.00 (2.00—18.00) | Z = -1.767 | 0.077 ^b | 4.00 (2.00—10.00) | 5.00 (2.00—15.00) | Z = -1.815 | 0.070 ^b |
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| Length of hospital stay (days) | 17.71 ± 2.83 | 18.68 ± 3.92 | t = 1.770 | 0.079 ^a | 17.54 ± 2.90 | 18.63 ± 4.10 | t = 1.732 | 0.086 ^a |
| Follow-up time (months) | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.50 (5.00—35.00) | Z = -0.183 | 0.855 ^b | 21.00 (5.00—35.00) | 20.00 (6.00—35.00) | Z = -0.195 | 0.845 ^b |
| Severe hypercapnia (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 1 (1.32%) | — | 1.000 ^d | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Severe acidosis (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Surgical site infection (n, %) | 1 (1.27%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0.001$ | 0.973 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Vocal cord paresis (n, %) | 2 (2.53%) | 2 (2.63%) | $\chi^2=0$ | 1.000 ^c | 0 | 1 (1.59%) | — | 1.000 ^d |
| Pneumonia (n, %) | 23 (29.11%) | 24 (31.58%) | $\chi^2=0.111$ | 0.739 ^c | 17 (26.98%) | 19 (30.16%) | $\chi^2=0.156$ | 0.693 ^c |
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| Anastomotic leakage (n, %) | 6 (7.59%) | 16 (21.05%) | $\chi^2=5.760$ | 0.016 ^c | 3 (4.76%) | 12 (19.05%) | $\chi^2=6.130$ | 0.013 ^c |
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^athe Student's *t* test.

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Data: n (%), Mean ± SD or Median (Range); PSM, propensity score matching; RR, robotic repair; TR, thoracoscopic repair.

Résultats

Table 4

Long-term follow-up of children with EA during 2–3 years after surgery.

| Variable | Before PSM | | | | After PSM | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | RR (n=35) | TR (n=33) | Statistics | P | RR (n=31) | TR (n=30) | Statistics | P |
| Dysphagia (n, %) | 9 (25.71%) | 8 (24.24%) | $\chi^2 = 0.020$ | 0.889 ^a | 7 (22.58%) | 7 (23.33%) | $\chi^2 = 0.005$ | 0.944 ^a |
| Gastroesophageal reflux (n, %) | 12 (34.29%) | 11 (33.33%) | $\chi^2 = 0.007$ | 0.934 ^a | 10 (32.26%) | 9 (30.00%) | $\chi^2 = 0.036$ | 0.849 ^a |
| Recurrent pneumonia (n, %) | 13 (37.14%) | 12 (36.36%) | $\chi^2 = 0.004$ | 0.947 ^a | 10 (32.26%) | 11 (36.67%) | $\chi^2 = 0.131$ | 0.717 ^a |
| Unplanned readmission (n, %) | 12 (34.29%) | 20 (60.61%) | $\chi^2 = 4.723$ | 0.030 ^a | 10 (32.26%) | 18 (60.00%) | $\chi^2 = 4.725$ | 0.030 ^a |
| Mortality (n, %) | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — |

^athe χ^2 test.

Data: n (%); PSM, propensity score matching; RR, robotic repair; TR, thoracoscopic repair.

Discussion

- ▶ Première étude comparative entre TR et RR
- ▶ Pas de complication respiratoires malgré la prise en charge chirurgicale différée
- ▶ Importance de l'installation des trocarts
- ▶ Diminution des fistules anastomotiques et sténoses : dextérité augmentée, précision de la dissection des culs de sac et de l'insertion des aiguilles pour les nœuds

MAIS

- ▶ Difficulté de l'absence de retour de force ?
- ▶ Accessibilité et cout du robot
- ▶ Etude retrospective, pas de randomisation, petite série, durée de suivi courte

Conclusion

- ▶ La chirurgie robot assistée est une nouvelle option possible dans la cure des atrésie de l'œsophage
- ▶ Techniques pour pallier au contraintes d'installation du robot
- ▶ RR devient une procédure courante dans certains centres Chinois
- ▶ Et en France ?