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Robotic Hybrid Versus Laparoscopic Pancreaticoduodenectomy: A Comparative Study Of A Single Center

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Background : Pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD) is one of the most difficult and complex operations. The introduction of robotics has opened up new horizons in pancreatic surgery. This study aims to assess the surgical outcomes of robot hybrid PD compared to laparoscopic PD.

Methods : A retrospective study was designed to compare the surgical outcomes of 20 robot hybrid PD (RPD) and 20 laparoscopic PD (LPD). Perioperative data, including operating time, complication, morbidity, mortality, estimated blood loss, and postoperative length of stay, were analyzed.

Results : The robotic group exhibited significantly shorter operative time (mean 390 vs. 463 min), and shorter hospital stay (mean 15 vs. 23 days) than those in the LPD group. No statistical difference was observed between the two groups in terms of complication rate, estimated blood loss, mortality rate, R0 resection rate, and a number of harvested lymph nodes.

Conclusions : RPD is a more efficient and secure process than LPD among properly selected patients. A prospective large-scale study with long-term results should be conducted to confirm the results of this study.

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