



Initial experience in robot-associated radical nephrectomy with inferior vena cava tumor thrombectomy

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Background: Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is often locally invasive and may extend from the renal vein into the inferior vena cava (IVC) as a venous tumor thrombus (VTT). Radical nephrectomy with IVC tumor thrombectomy (IVC-TT) via an open approach has been shown to carry high morbidity and mortality. Recently, robot-associated radical nephrectomy (RARN) has been developed with the aim of improving the performance and outcomes of surgery for RCC with IVC-VTT.

Methods: We here present four patients who had right RCC with IVC-VTT and underwent RARN with IVC-TT in Nagasaki University Hospital. All four patients had level II IVC-TT and underwent RARN with IVC-TT using a da Vinci Xi surgical system. The procedure comprised performing the Kocher maneuver, exposing the right renal artery in the aortocaval region dorsal to the left renal vein, exposing, mobilizing, and clipping the IVC, clamping and incising the IVC, and removing the kidney with the VTT *en bloc*.

Results: The mean tumor size was 83.1 (range, 50.1–115.2) mm and the mean length of the VTT within the IVC 41.6 (range, 25.3–44.3) mm. The mean console time was 290 (range, 287–367) minutes and the mean blood loss was 200 (range, 175–260) mL and no patient required blood transfusion.

Conclusions: Our initial experience of the procedure of RARN with IVC-TT for level II IVC-VTT is that it is safe and has acceptable perioperative outcomes and complications.

Keywords: Renal cell carcinoma (RCC); venous tumor thrombus (VTT); robot-associated radical nephrectomy (RARN); inferior vena cava tumor thrombectomy (IVC-TT)

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Introduction

Background

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is one of the most common genitourinary malignancies, 21,347 new diagnoses having been made in 2019 in Japan, and its incidence is increasing (1). RCC still has a high mortality, accounting

for 1.8% of cancer-related deaths worldwide (2). On presentation, 25% of patients have locally advanced disease, including 4–10% with extension from the renal vein into the inferior vena cava (IVC) as venous tumor thrombus (VTT) (3,4). The presence of IVC-VTT is associated with risks such as formation of venous thrombi and development of pulmonary embolism. Peri-surgical mortality increases

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with the length of the VTT, which often causes sudden death (5,6). In contrast, 5-year survival rates are reportedly 40–65% for patients with non-metastatic RCC in whom complete resection is achieved (5,7). These data indicate that nephrectomy with IVC tumor thrombectomy (IVC-TT) provides significant benefits; therefore, the standard of care for RCC with IVC-VTT has been nephrectomy with IVC-TT.

Rationale and knowledge gap

Nephrectomy with IVC-TT has commonly been performed via an open approach (8). Although this procedure may be curative, it has been shown to carry high morbidity and mortality, the overall complication rate being over 30% and perioperative mortality 5–10% (9–11). Because surgery is so difficult, there has been an increasing preference for advanced systemic treatments, such as immune-checkpoint inhibitors and molecular targeting therapy (12), which can lead to missing the opportunity for curative treatment.

Minimally invasive surgery has recently been adopted for treating genitourinary cancer. In particular, robot-associated surgery has enabled standardization of procedures that have previously been considered too difficult. In Japan, robot-associated radical nephrectomy (RARN) was approved for RCC in 2022. RARN is expected to improve the performance and outcome of RCC with IVC-VTT; however, thus far there have been too few reports.

Highlight box

Key findings

- To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of robot-assisted radical nephrectomy (RARN) with inferior vena cava tumor thrombectomy (IVC-TT) for level II venous tumor thrombus in Japan.

What is known and what is new?

- Radical nephrectomy with IVC-TT performed via an open approach has been shown to carry high morbidity and mortality.
- This report describes our initial experience of RARN with IVC-TT with the focus on the surgical procedure.

What is the implication, and what should change now?

- This report will contribute to more widespread implementation of RARN with IVC-TT.
- It will be necessary to examine the usefulness of this technique by accumulating data from more cases.

Objective

Having performed RARN with IVC-TT on some patients with RCC, our objective was to report our initial experience of this procedure focusing on the surgical details and outcome, including complications, and review relevant published reports. We present this article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <https://tcr.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/tcr-23-862/rc>).

Methods

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Human Ethics Review Committee of Nagasaki University Hospital (Nagasaki, Japan; No. 18101527) and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived. The study cohort comprised four patients who had had right RCC with IVC-VTT and had undergone RARN with IVC-TT from October 2022 to April 2023 in Nagasaki University Hospital. All four patients had been assessed by enhanced computed tomography (CT) examination of the urinary system before surgery and had level II IVC-TT according to the Mayo Clinic Tumor Thrombus Level (13). They all had no evidence of adrenal, liver, colon, or small intestinal invasion. One of the four patients had received nivolumab plus ipilimumab as neo-adjuvant systemic therapy, resulting in reduction of the level of his disease from level III to II.

Routine bowel cleaning and skin preparation were performed 1 day preoperatively. Prophylactic second-generation cephalosporins or third-generation quinolone antibiotics were administered 30 min preoperatively.

RARN with IVC-TT was performed by a single surgeon (K.O.) using a da Vinci Xi surgical system (Intuitive Surgical, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). The patient was secured in a 60° left lateral decubitus position and a trocar placed into the abdomen 2 to 3 cm lateral to and cephalad from the umbilicus as the camera port. Under insufflation pressure of 10 mmHg, three 8-mm trocars were placed into the following positions for robotic arms: 8 cm cephalad to the camera port as the first robotic arm port, 8 cm lateral to the camera port as the second robotic arm port, and at the level of, 8 to 10 cm away from the camera port and second robotic arm ports, and lateral to the lower right rectus abdominis, as the third robotic arm port. Two 12-mm

ports for assistants were placed 8 cm medial from the midpoints between the first and camera ports, and camera and third robotic ports, and a 5-mm assistant port was placed to enable lifting of the liver with a retractor. The port placement is shown in *Figure 1* similar to past report (14). A monopolar curved scissor or large needle

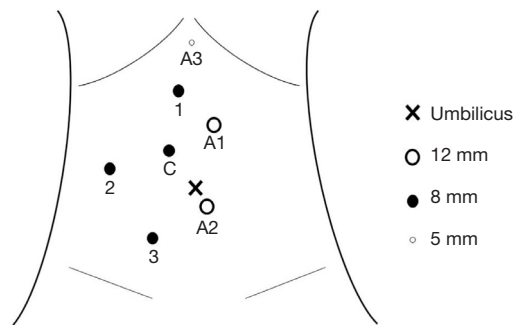


Figure 1 Port placement for RARN with IVC-TT. C, camera; 1, 2, 3, robot arm 1, 2, 3; A1, A2, A3, assistant port 1, 2, 3.

driver, fenestrated bipolar forceps, and Prograsp grasping forceps were connected to the first, second, and third robotic arms, respectively.

First, the IVC was identified using the Kocher maneuver and other key blood vessels, including the lumbar veins, gonadal vein, and right and left renal veins, exposed. Some lumbar veins and the gonadal vein were clipped to facilitate IVC mobilization. The dorsal side of left renal vein was peeled off and the right renal artery was exposed in the inter-aortocaval region and clipped. Next, to enable elevation of the liver, the right triangular ligament was incised, the bare area dissected, and some short hepatic veins ligated. After the IVC had been fully dissected out (*Figure 2A*) and the position of the tip of the IVC-VTT confirmed by laparoscopic ultrasound, most of the right kidney, except for some lateral tissue, was dissected. A double-loop, rubber, vascular band with approximately 1.5 cm long rubber tubes was used for a tourniquet with Hem-o-lok clips (Telflex Surgical, Wayne, PA, USA) to

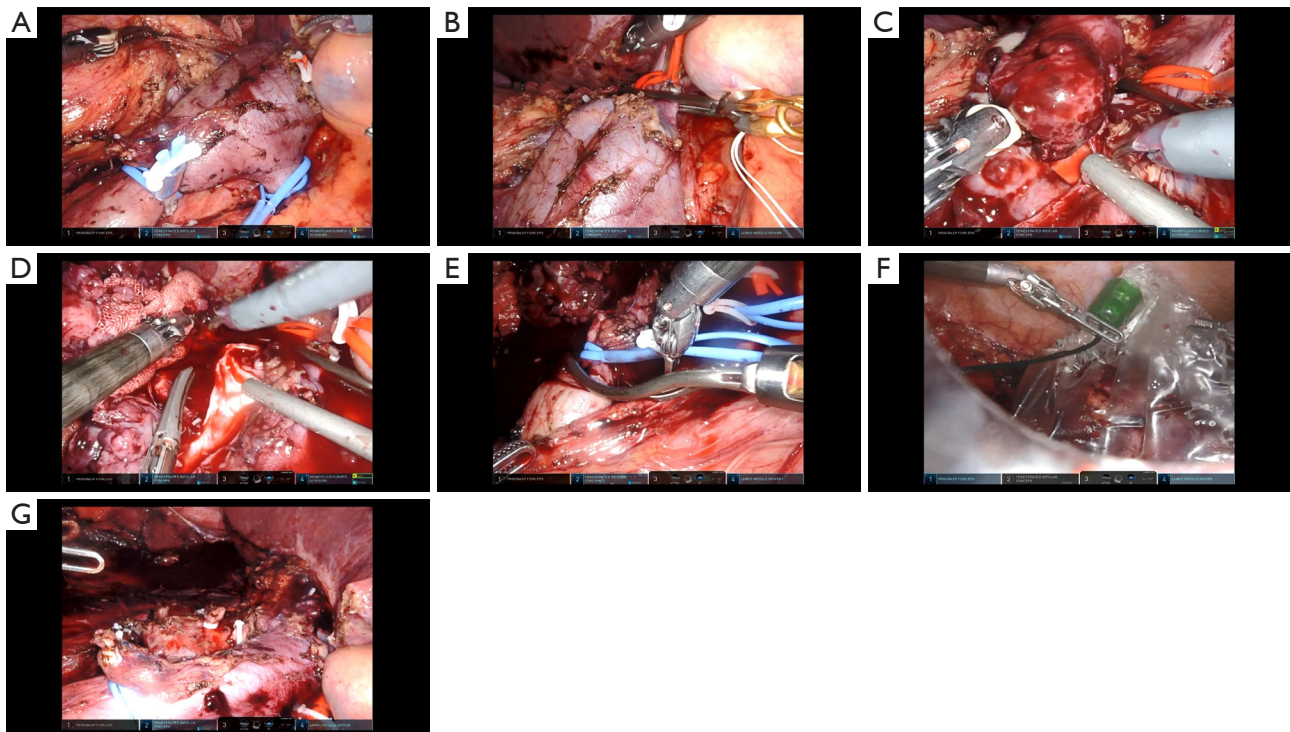


Figure 2 The key figures of surgical procedure. (A) The IVC has been fully dissected and a double-loop, rubber, vascular band used to block the distal and proximal IVC and left renal vein. (B) The IVC has been sequentially blocked using a tourniquet with Hem-o-lok clips plus bulldog clamps. (C) The anterior IVC wall has been cut open and the VTT exposed. (D) After complete removal of the VTT from the IVC. (E) The IVC is been unclamped sequentially. (F) The RCC with VTT is fully mobilized, removed *en bloc*, and packed in a tissue bag. (G) After *en bloc* removal of the RCC with VTT. IVC, inferior vena cava; VTT, venous tumor thrombus; RCC, renal cell carcinoma.

Table 1 Patient characteristics and surgical outcomes

Variables	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4
Age (years)	60	70	59	75
Gender	M	M	M	M
BMI (kg/m ²)	21.21	21.49	25.22	20.23
Neo-adjuvant	–	–	Nivolumab + ipilimumab	–
Size (mm)	115.2	83.1	50.1	96.8
IVC-VTT (mm)	41.6	44.3	25.3	84.8
Console (min)	367	290	287	398
IVC clamp (min)	37	34	34	52
Blood loss (mL)	175	200	260	570
Histology	Clear cell	Clear cell	Sarcomatoid	Papillary
pT stage	3b	3b	3a	3b
Complication	–	IVC thrombus	–	–
Length of hospital stay (days)	7	19	7	8

M, male; BMI, body mass index; IVC, inferior vena cava; VTT, venous tumor thrombus.

block left renal vein and the distal and proximal IVC, and we also used bulldog clamps (*Figure 2B*). Systemic heparinization prior to IVC clamping was not performed. The anterior IVC wall was cut open and the VTT completely removed (*Figure 2C,2D*), after which the opened IVC wall was closed with 5-0 polypropylene sutures and the IVC lumen flushed with heparinized saline before being closed. The proximal end of the IVC, left renal vein, and distal end of the IVC were then unclamped sequentially (*Figure 2E*). Finally, the kidney with VTT was mobilized fully and removed *en bloc* through an extended camera port (*Figure 2F,2G*).

Results

Relevant characteristics of the four patients in this series are shown in *Table 1*. The mean tumor size was 83.1 (range, 50.1–115.2) mm and mean VTT length within the IVC 41.6 (range, 25.3–44.3) mm. The mean console time was 290 (range, 287–367) minutes, the mean IVC clamp time 34 (range, 34–37) minutes, and the mean blood loss 200 (range, 175–260) mL. No patient received blood transfusion. One patient developed IVC thrombosis formed on the distal from the renal vein confluence, which improved with oral anticoagulant therapy, because the patient was asymptomatic; however, there were no perioperative

complications that were Clavien-Dindo (15) Grade 3 or higher.

One patient with level III IVC-VTT who enlarged regional lymph nodes and progressed the symptoms had received nivolumab plus ipilimumab therapy. After the systemic therapy, his IVC-VTT level had decreased from level III to level II, and his regional lymph nodes had decreased in size (*Figure 3A,3B*). In this case, despite the IVC-VTT being adherent, complete resection of the IVC-VTT was achieved without perioperative complications. All four patients have been free of recurrence during follow-up of 3 to 8 months.

Discussion

RARN with IVC-TT is one of the most challenging surgical procedures in oncologic urology because of the risk of thromboembolism, massive bleeding and other organ damage that can lead to surgical death. However, this procedure can achieve complete cure in patients without metastases. Robotic surgery enables both safety and cancer control with a good field of view and good operability. Robotic surgery is also expected for some benefit, such as less pain, smaller incision, easier recovery, and shorter hospital stay.

The first report of RARN with IVC-TT was a series

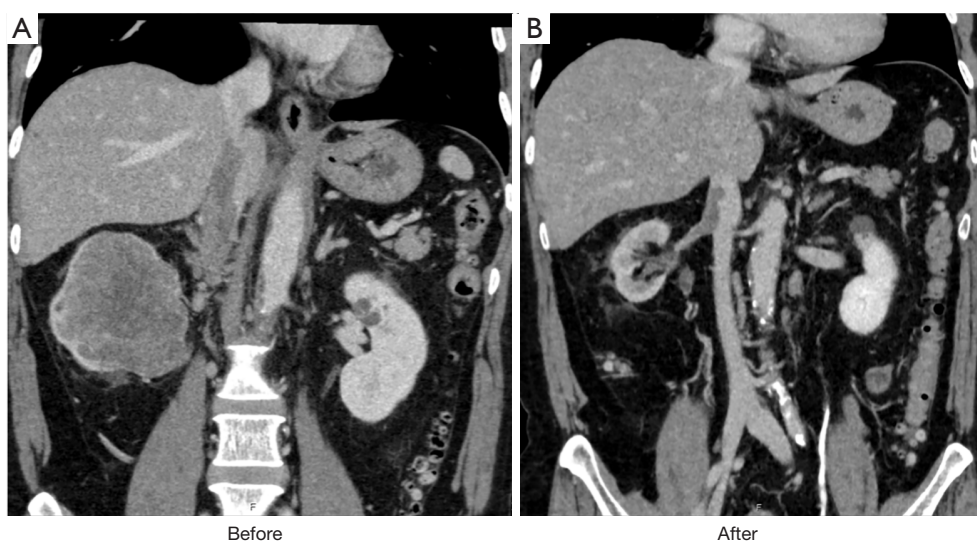


Figure 3 The CT findings reveal right RCC with IVC-VTT. (A) Before systemic therapy; (B) after treatment. CT, computed tomography; RCC, renal cell carcinoma; IVC, inferior vena cava; VTT, venous tumor thrombus.

of five cases in 2011 (16). More than 10 years have since passed and RARN has been approved in Japan. To the best of our knowledge, there is only one published report of RARN with IVC-TT in Japan (17) and this was in a patient with level I IVC-VTT. We believe the present series is the first report of RARN with IVC-TT for Level II IVC-VTT in Japan. IVC-TT for level II differs from that for level I in that it requires mobilization of the liver and ligation/cutting of several short hepatic veins and therefore carries higher surgical risks. In open IVC-TT, intraoperative blood loss reportedly increases in parallel with increases in VTT level: 1,000 versus 1,300 mL for level I versus II (10). Patients undergoing RARN with IVC-TT have significantly less median estimated blood loss compared with those undergoing open surgery, 1,800 versus 450 mL ($P < 0.01$) (18). This difference is attributable to the precise hemostasis facilitated by the enhanced vision and robotic instruments of RARN, both of which enable fine manipulation, limiting blood loss. Additionally, a pneumoperitoneum reduces venous bleeding during dissection. Furthermore, the complication rate is lower for RARN than for open surgery, 17% versus 43% ($P < 0.01$) (17). Conversely, operative times are longer in patients undergoing RARN with IVC-TT than in those undergoing open surgery (18). In our study, median blood loss was 200 mL, median console time 290 minutes, and there no patients required blood transfusion. RARN is considered safe for patients with IVC-VTT up to level II.

However, a small number of cases have reportedly required conversion to open surgery. In a recently published report of a relatively large number of cases from the National Cancer Database dataset, 2 (5.9%) of 34 patients undergoing RARN with IVC-TT required conversion to open surgery because of adhesions around the IVC or technical challenges in clamping its proximal end as a result of perceived tumor extension (19). Conversion to open surgery is recommended when there are safety concerns associated with the IVC. Furthermore, IVC-TT for level $3 \leq$ VTT, which require Pringle maneuver or cardiopulmonary bypass, are high risk. One of the effective treatment for such high risk cases is to achieve level down of IVC-VTT. The objective response rate for the doublet therapy with immuno-oncology drugs for RCC range from 42% to 73% (12). Because of significant advances in systemic therapy for RCC, shrinkage of VTT with neoadjuvant systemic therapy may be effective in level $3 \leq$ IVC-TT.

Long-term outcomes of the present series have not yet been determined; however, the short-term oncologic outcomes are good. Gu *et al.* reported estimated recurrence-free and overall survivals of 45.5% and 62.1%, respectively, at 3 years of follow-up (20). Rose *et al.* found no significant difference in recurrence-free and overall survival between robot-assisted and open surgery ($P = 0.68$, 0.16, respectively) (18).

Our study has some limitations. First, patient numbers

were small and perioperative data inconsistent. Second, our follow-up time was short because RARN has only recently been approved in Japan. Third, we only reported procedures on patients with level II IVC-VTT. We have not yet attempted RARN with IVC-TT for more extensive IVC-VTT because we have serious concerns about level III or greater IVC-VTT. This procedure would require the Pringle maneuver and complete mobilization of the liver with ligation/cutting of the right hepatic veins to enable visualization of all of the subdiaphragmatic IVC. Although this was a retrospective and non-randomized series in a single institution with a single surgeon, our data on surgical outcomes in the introductory period of RARN with IVC-TT will contribute to the more widespread implementation of this procedure. The usefulness of this technique needs to be further investigated by accumulating data from more cases.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have here reported our initial experience of RARN with level II IVC-TT. This procedure is safe and has acceptable perioperative outcomes and complications.

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Footnote

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