General surgery
## Contents

### Contents of the folder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85140-190</td>
<td>Leaflet VIO product family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85160-100</td>
<td>Leaflet VIO 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85150-111</td>
<td>Leaflet Monopolar applicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85800-127</td>
<td>User brochure electrosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85110-122</td>
<td>Flyer information channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85820-082</td>
<td>USB-Card Surgery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### File on the USB-Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85140-190</td>
<td>Leaflet VIO product family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85160-100</td>
<td>Leaflet VIO 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-183</td>
<td>Leaflet BiCision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-185</td>
<td>Leaflet Sealing of vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-144</td>
<td>Leaflet BiSect and LAP BiSect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85150-111</td>
<td>Leaflet Monopolar applicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85150-100</td>
<td>Leaflet ERBEJET 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-142</td>
<td>Leaflet Bipolar forceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85134-100</td>
<td>Leaflet APC 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85135-100</td>
<td>Leaflet APC 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-186</td>
<td>Leaflet APcApplicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85322-100</td>
<td>Leaflet IES 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-160</td>
<td>Chapter accessories catalogue monopolar electrodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85100-161</td>
<td>Chapter accessories catalogue monopolar electrosurgical pencils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Application information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85800-127</td>
<td>User brochure electrosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85110-116</td>
<td>Checklist monopolar electrosurgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85110-122</td>
<td>Flyer information channels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Further information, URLs

- **Erbe Website**: [www.erbe-med.com](http://www.erbe-med.com)
- **Videos on general surgery**: [www.medical-video.com](http://www.medical-video.com)
PARTIAL HEPATECTOMY WITH BICLAMP®


Retrospective study of laparoscopic partial hepatectomy involving 21 patients. The procedure could be carried out effectively and without complications using LAP BiClamp in the cirrhotic liver, irrespective of the extent of liver stiffness.


During the course of laparoscopic partial hepatectomy, blood vessels (< 5 mm) could be effectively sealed with the reusable LAP BiClamp. (small case series of 14 patients).


Effective laparoscopic hepatectomy without complications performed using LAP BiClamp as part of a small case series of 9 patients.


BiClamp in SOFT COAG mode enabled effective monitoring of intraoperative bleeding during the course of open hepatectomy in liver tumor patients.

Chen JM, Geng W, Liu FB, Zhao HC, Xie SX, Hou H, Zhao YJ, Wang GB, Geng XP. BiClamp® forceps liver transection versus clamp crushing technique for liver resection: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials. 2015 Apr 30;16:201.

Publication of a study protocol. In this two-armed, randomized study with 48 patients each, open liver transection using the BiClamp is to be compared with the clamp crushing technique.


In this case study it was demonstrated that the liver parenchyma could be prepared effectively with the LAP-BiClamp in thorascopic hepatectomy.

PARTIAL HEPATECTOMY WITH WATERJET TECHNOLOGY


In this study, a data base including a total of 950 liver resections was evaluated. The Erbe waterjet technology was employed for 350 of these interventions. A clinical study with 591 liver resections, where the blunt preparation (n = 279) with CUSA (n = 175) and waterjet dissection (n = 137) were compared, showed the practicability and safety of the waterjet application: compared with the blunt preparation, the resection time was shorter, blood loss incl. blood requirements was lower and the necessary Pringle maneuver time was shorter. There were no differences between the two methods in terms long-term survival prognosis.


A total of 272 liver resections were evaluated as part of this prospective cohort study. For major hepatectomies the stapler and Erbe waterjet technology were used for a first group, and for the minor hepatectomies mono-/bipolar cautery, the stapler or Erbe-waterjet technology. There were no significant differences for the major and minor hepatectomies between the methods in terms of operating time and complications. The R0 resection rate was the same for minor hepatectomies, whereas the waterjet technology was superior to the stapler technology in major hepatectomies at an R0 rate of 100 % vs. 88 %.war. Electro-cauterization is the least expensive method. Use of the waterjet was less expensive compared to the stapler.

TONSILLECTOMY WITH BICLAMP®


Prospective, randomized study comparing tonsillectomy when performed using BiClamp (105 patients) and when using conventional electrocautery (110 patients). The procedure was carried out both in children and in adults. Where BiClamp was used, the operative time and intraoperative blood loss were significantly reduced.

THYROIDECTOMY WITH BICLAMP®


Retrospective study of the use of BiClamp 150 in comparison with the conventional ligature technique in thyroidectomies, for which a total
of 1156 surgeries were evaluated. When using BiClamp, the operative time was significantly shorter and there were fewer incidences of subsequent bleeding.


Conducting a prospective study with 40 patients each comparing the re-usable BiClamp 150 C with the disposable Harmonic Focus instrument, Ethicon, in conventional thyroidectomy. Both instruments enabled thyroidectomies to be performed safely and effectively without significant differences in terms of the surgical outcome. The ensuing instrument costs, however, differed considerably: the BiClamp 150 C resulted in instrument costs of 1,000 € in the study, compared with 18,000 € when using the Harmonic Focus.


Prospective, non-randomized study for thyroidectomies with the re-usable BiClamp compared with conventional suture ligature. 93 patients each, were treated in both study arms. Thyroidectomy could be performed quicker with the BiClamp, less drainage was required, and no nerve paresis occurred. Surgery could be performed as safe as with suture ligature.


Prospective, non-randomized study for total thyroidectomies with the re-usable BiClamp 150 compared with LigaSure Precise. 46 and 40 respectively were treated. Surgery was as safe and effective with BiClamp as with the LigaSure instrument. There were no deaths, no repeat surgery due to postoperative bleeding and no nerve paresis. The advantages of the BiClamp were the shorter average operating time on the one hand, and in addition the patients required less oral calcium due to falling below the physiological serum calcium levels.


TME (total mesorectal excision) with waterjet dissection (WJD) for treating rectal cancer in 105 patients. In a postoperative observation period from 2 – 96 months, TME with ERBEJET allowed simple exposure of the mesorectal fascia and the surrounding pelvic nerves, thus allowing excellent preservation of the autonomous nerves at acceptable postoperative morbidity and low mortality. The oncological result was comparable to the results from other centers.


Study with 125 adenocarcinoma patients with the ERBEJET2 in total mesorectal excision (TME). In the follow-up period of 2 – 117 months, the recurrence rate = 9.6 %, the 5-year survival rate = 75.4 %. The rate of bladder dysfunction = 6 %, sexual dysfunction in males = 25 %, however, comparable with other centers. A specific advantage of the ERBEJET is the easier dissection between the mesorectal fascia and the surrounding nerve tissue.

Helmy S, Tutton M: The use of TEM-ESD for massive rectal adenoma in a 23-hour day-case setting. Abstract und Kongressposter Colorectal Disease, Vo117 (Suppl 2) Sept. 2015, p. 94

Safe en-bloc resection of benign rectal polyps using the ERBEJET waterjet technique in a case series of 13 patients. Lesions of 20-75 mm could be removed. The muscle layer of the rectum remains intact in the case of submucosal resection and inflammatory responses in the perirectal fatty tissue as can occur in TEM total wall excisions are largely avoided.


In this case series comprised of 93 patients, using the ERBEJET2 technique enabled rectal lesions with an average size of 4.8 cm (max. size 22.9 cm) to be safely removed en-bloc without damaging the colon wall and mesorectum. As the rectal wall had been fully preserved, inflammatory responses were avoided and the required total wall excisions could be carried out without difficulty.


En-bloc resection of large, surface rectal adenomas and T1 rectal carcinomas using hydrojet-supported submucosal dissection. According to the authors, using this method enabled TEM to be carried out safely, quickly and without complications in a case series of 22 patients.


This method enables improved histological differentiation and offers potential benefits in terms of preventing recurrence.

In this study, waterjet-supported submucosal dissection of large rectal adenomas was carried out in 20 patients. According to the authors, ESD TEM is a highly-promising method for the resection of large rectal adenomas in addition to standard endoscopic procedures. As a result of elevation using physiological saline solution, cutting behavior is improved during electrosurgical cutting and lesions could be resected safely without damaging the muscularis propria.

PRE-CLINICAL, EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES


NOTES-cholecystectomy with the ERBEJET 2/ HybridKnife (HK). Pilot study in a porcine model (n=3).

According to the authors, and based on the experiences from this pilot study, actual trans-umbilical NOTES-cholecystectomy with the ERBEJET/HK is feasible and safe, however, verification is required through long-term studies in an animal model.


NOTES-liver resection with the ERBEJET2/HybridKnife. Pilot study in a porcine model.

According to the authors transanal and transvaginal surgery is possible and safe (operating time: 2 hours, intraoperative blood loss: 100 - 250 ml). Further studies on optimizing dissection time would be desirable.


NOTES-rectal resection with the ERBEJET2/HybridKnife. Preparation with the ERBEJET2 resulted into no injuries to the blood vessels, nerves nor lymph vessels. This is therefore a feasible and safe application for transrectal, flexible, endoscopic retroperitoneoscopy as pre-requirement for establishing transrectal NOTES-RLA.


As part of hemostatics, VIO soft-coagulation was used for hemostasis in 102 patients instead of the Pringle maneuver. Compared with this comparable operation, the operating time with VIO soft-coagulation was significantly shorter (135 min vs. 297 min.) and the blood loss significantly lower (200 ml vs. 704 ml).

In a comparative study as part of pancreatectomies, pancreatic fistulas were observed in one patient (=9.1 %) of the VIO soft-coagulation group (11 patients) and in 5 patients (= 20.8 %) in the comparator group (24 patients).

**PULMONARY LOBECTOMY**

Tohru Sakuragi et al. The utility of a reusable bipolar sealing instrument, BiClamp®, for pulmonary resection. European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery 2008; 34:505-509

Pre-clinical study with 6 dogs and report on a small case series with 17 patients respectively, on pulmonary lobectomy or wedge resection respectively with the re-usable BiClamp as part of laparoscopic VATS and open thoracotomy respectively. The lung parenchyma was coagulated safely and effectively with the BiClamp. There were no complications in the human study, persisting air leakage occurred in none of the patients. In the opinion of the authors, the use of staplers could be reduced, thus saving costs.


Small series of cases with 18 lung cancer patients on the use of the re-usable BiClamp (incl. VIO 300D) in laparoscopic VATS - pulmonary lobectomy. The lung parenchyma was coagulated effectively and appropriately with the BiClamp during air leakage management. According to the authors, this method is mainly of use in VATS.


Retrospective study with 95 patients comparing pulmonary lobectomies with staplers and the re-usable BiClamp (incl. VIO 300D). In 66 patients the lung parenchyma was coagulated with the BiClamp as part of open thoracotomy and laparoscopic VATS respectively. In addition, the BiClamp enabled safe and effective air leakage management in VATS in addition to the established routine (application of PGA coating and fibrin glue). The advantage of the BiClamp is the application of VATS (video assisted thoracic surgery) and the cost savings through limiting the use of staplers.


Case report on 2 tumor patients. The Erbe SOFT COAG mode was used with a ball electrode for hemostasis as part of treatment of a lung tumor and a tumor in the mediastinum respectively. Active bleeding from the pulmonary artery and the intercostal vessels was stopped effectively.


In a small animal study, the effective vessel sealing of pulmonary arteries was demonstrated with VIO 300 D SOFT COAG and a ball electrode.

**VESSEL SEALING**


The laparoscopic bipolar vessel sealing instrument BiCision was compared with the laparoscopic bipolar vessel sealing instrument EnSeal using the visceral and peripheral arteries and veins in an animal (porcine) model.

In terms of the parameters that were investigated (burst pressure in veins, cutting quality, tissue adhesion to the instrument, vessel sealing interval, vessel diameter and lateral thermal damage), both instruments delivered comparable results. Moreover, the BiCision instrument delivered significantly greater burst pressures when sealing arteries.

Conclusion: BiCision is just as efficient and reliable as EnSeal under preclinical conditions.


As part of a systematic investigation, the authors describe the impact of contamination of the BiCision instrument on sealing quality. Mixtures of blood, collagen and fat were applied to the instrument surfaces in order to simulate contamination with biological tissue.

Conclusion: While the pressure applied was of critical significance in bipolar vessel sealing, it could be demonstrated that the experimental contamination did not have a negative impact on the quality of vessel sealing.


The efficiency and safety of the new BiCision dissection, hemostasis and cutting instrument (Erbe) was compared with the EnSeal (Ethicon Endo-Surgery) instrument.

The authors compared the following parameters: closure rate, sealing quality, sealing interval, lateral thermal damage, cutting quality, tissue adhesion to the instrument, vessel burst pressure and complications in an in vivo animal (porcine) model. It was evident that BiCision was at least as good as EnSeal for all parameters tested. In fact, BiCision was superior to EnSeal in terms of burst pressure with regard to arteries and veins, as well as in terms of cutting quality.

Conclusion: The authors could demonstrate that the efficiency and quality of vessel sealing (vessels up to 7 mm) using the BiCision instrument.


Using the re-usable BiClamp, arteries and veins up to 7 mm diameter were sealed as effectively in an animal study as with the LigaSure vessel sealing instrument.

As part of an animal study, different vessel sealing instruments (BiClamp and LigaSure) are compared on a porcine model in terms of the impact of various jaw surface structures on sealing quality. For this purpose, smooth unstructured surfaces (BiClamp for open surgery; LigaSure lap.) are compared to surfaces with a grooved structure (BiClamp lap.; LigaSure for open surgery). Clamps with an unstructured surface result in less failure during sealing, however, lateral thermal damage and adhesion is greater in this case.

GENERAL ELECTRO SURGERY

A. Neugebauer, M. Zenker, M. D. Enderle Grundlagen der Hochfrequenz-Chirurgie Endo heute 2012; 25(1): 8-13

The authors of the review article provide a short overview of the fundamentals of electrosurgery. The principles of electrosurgical cutting and coagulation, argon plasma coagulation, hemostasis and devitalization are explained.


The authors of the review article provide a short overview of the use of electrosurgery in endoscopy. Applications such as polypectomy, mucosal resection, papillotomy, staunching of blood, argon plasma coagulation, devitalization and tumor ablation are explained.

Revision December 2016