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Optimal technical management of stump closure following distal pancreatectomy: a retrospective review of 215 cases.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pancreatic fistula (PF) is a major source of morbidity following distal pancreatectomy (DP). Our aim was to identify risk factors related to PF following DP and to determine the impact of technique of transection and stump closure.

Methods: We performed a retrospective review of 215 consecutive patients who underwent DP. Perioperative and postoperative data were collected and analyzed with attention to PF as defined by the International Study Group of Pancreatic Fistula (ISGPF).

Results: PF developed in 36 patients (16.7%); fistulas were classified as Grade A (44.4%), B (44.4%), or C (11.1%). The pancreas was transected with stapler (n=139), cautery (n= 70) and scalpel (n= 3). PF developed in 19.8% of remnants which were stapled/oversewn and 27.7% that were stapled alone (p=0.4). Of the 69 pancreatic remnants transected with cautery and oversewn, a fistula developed in 4.3% (p=0.004 compared to stapled/oversewn; p=0.006 compared to stapled/not sewn). The median length of post-operative hospital stay was significantly increased in patients who developed PF (10 vs. 6 days, p=0.002)

Conclusion: The method of transection and management of the pancreatic remnant plays a critical role in the formation of PF following DP. This series suggests that transection using electrocautery followed by oversewing of the pancreatic remnant has the lowest risk of PF.

INTRODUCTION

Distal pancreatectomy (DP) is the procedure of choice for benign or malignant lesions in the pancreatic body or tail. The typical procedure consists of resection of the pancreatic parenchyma at a variable point to the left of the superior mesenteric vein-portal vein axis, and may include concomitant removal of the spleen. For decades, DP had been associated with high morbidity and low but measurable mortality. In recent years, the mortality rate after DP has been reduced to less than five percent in high volume centers¹⁻⁵, however morbidity rates remain high ranging from 10-47%^{3,6-8}. Pancreatic fistula is the most frequently reported complication and the primary cause of post-operative morbidity following DP⁶⁻¹⁰. Development of pancreatic fistula often leads to further complications such as intra-abdominal abscess, sepsis, hemorrhage, delayed gastric emptying, and occasionally malabsorption. These additional complications have important implications for the healthcare system, often with additional procedures, increased length of hospital stay and increased cost⁹⁻¹¹.

While it is clear that pancreatic fistula remains a problem following DP, the risk factors for development of fistula are not well defined. Obesity, patient age, trauma, malignancy, duct obstruction and texture of the pancreatic parenchyma have all been implicated as potential risk factors^{9,12}. However, surgical technique is also considered an important risk factor for the development of pancreatic fistula⁹. A wide variety of surgical techniques for parenchymal transection and closure of the pancreatic remnant have been described in an effort to reduce the occurrence of fistula. These techniques include stapled closures, sutured closures, combined stapled and sutured closures, ultrasonic dissection, sealing with fibrin glue, application of mesh, seromuscular flaps, pancreatocenteric anastomosis and ligation of the main pancreatic duct at the transection line^{3,6-9,11-21}. Currently, there is no consensus as to the optimal surgical technique

for pancreatic transection and stump closure during distal pancreatectomy. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the type of pancreatic transection and closure of the pancreatic remnant on the formation of pancreatic fistula.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Our Institutional Review Board approved this retrospective review of all patients who underwent distal pancreatectomy at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital from January 1996 through July 2008. Patients who underwent distal pancreatectomy were identified using electronic search of a surgical database. The indications for distal pancreatectomy included primary pancreatic processes, non-pancreatic malignancies and trauma. No patients were excluded from the study. **Octreotide was rarely used in the preoperative, prophylactic setting, but was often used in patients with documented pancreatic fistulae.**

Patient data including demographics, comorbidities, additional procedures, method of pancreatic transection, management of the pancreatic remnant, operative time, blood loss, pathology, and post-operative complications were collected using hospital electronic record and chart review. These data were compiled and further analyzed. The primary endpoint was pancreatic fistula. Pancreatic fistula was defined using the International Study Group on Pancreatic Fistula (ISGPF) definition: drainage of any measurable volume after post-operative day 3, with an amylase content of greater than three times the normal serum value²². Pancreatic fistulas were retrospectively graded according to the ISGPF grading system²². Secondary endpoints were all complications.

Statistical Analysis

Continuous variables (such as length of post-operative hospital stay) were compared using a two-sided Student's t-test. Qualitative variables (such as pancreatic fistula rates) were compared using Fisher's exact test. Bivariate crosstabulations, with Chi-square statistics, to assess bivariate associations between selected risk factors and the occurrence of fistulas were performed. A multivariate logistic regression analysis which modeled the occurrence of fistulas

as a function of all risk factors with significant bivariate associations and also selected other variables (i.e., age group, sex, body mass index, and estimated blood loss) to assess and control for confounding was performed. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered significant. SAS Release 9.2 statistical software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC) was used for all analyses.

RESULTS

From January 1996 to July 2008, 215 patients underwent distal pancreatectomy. There were more females (n=125; 58%) than males (n=90; 42%). The mean age of patients was 58.8 years (range, 18-87 years). Indications for distal pancreatectomy are listed in Table 1. More patients were operated on for benign lesions (61%) than for malignancies (39%). The most frequent benign lesions were cystadenomas (12.6%), intra-ductal papillary mucinous neoplasms (IPMN; 9.8%), and neuroendocrine tumors (9.8%). Eight patients (3.7%) underwent distal pancreatectomy for pancreatic trauma. Of the malignant lesions, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (19%) and neuroendocrine tumors (9.8%) were the most frequent indications.

Open distal pancreatectomy with splenectomy was performed in 84% of patients (Table 2). Open distal pancreatectomy with splenic preservation was performed in 9%. Laparoscopic resection was attempted in 16 patients (7.4%) and completed in 13 patients (6%). Additional organs, excluding the spleen, were resected in 108 patients (50%); the majority of these were incidental cholecystectomies (Table 3). The mean operative time was 274 minutes (range 83-665) and the average blood loss was 621 milliliters (range 0-5400). The pancreas was transected using a stapler in 139 patients, electrocautery in 70 patients, and scalpel in 3 patients (unknown in 3 patients) (Figure 1). Of the 139 patients who were transected with stapler, the pancreatic remnant was oversewn in 91 patients, not oversewn in 47 patients, and sealed with tissue glue in one patient. Of the 70 patients who were transected with electrocautery, the pancreatic remnant was oversewn in 69 patients and not oversewn in one patient. For the 3 patients who were transected with scalpel, the remnant was oversewn in one patient, not oversewn in one patient, and pancreatico-jejunostomy was performed in one patient.

Pancreatic fistula was the most common complication, occurring in 36 patients (16.7%). **Pancreatic fistula occurred in 50% of patients undergoing laparoscopic spleen preserving distal pancreatectomy, 44.4% of patients undergoing laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy, 15.6% of patients undergoing open distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy, and 10.0% of patients undergoing open spleen preserving distal pancreatectomy.** The characteristics of patients who developed a pancreatic fistula are described in Table 4. Fistulas were classified as Grade A in 16 patients (44.4%), Grade B in 16 patients (44.4%), and Grade C in 4 patients (11.1%). Pancreatic fistula developed in 27.7% of patients that were stapled and not oversewn, 19.8% of patients where the remnants were stapled and oversewn, and only in 4.3% of remnants that were divided by cautery and oversewn (Figure 1). The fistula rate for remnants that were cauterized and oversewn was significantly lower as compared to the leak rate in both stapled and oversewn ($p=0.004$) and stapled and not oversewn ($p=0.0006$). **There was no difference in the incidence of pancreatic fistula between patients who had additional organs (excluding spleen) resected compared to those where no additional organs were resected (13% vs. 20.6%; $p=0.15$).** Of the 13 laparoscopic cases (all stapled and none oversewn), six (46.2%) developed pancreatic fistula.

The median length of post-operative hospital stay was significantly increased in patients who developed pancreatic fistula, as compared to those who did not develop a fistula (10 days versus 6 days; $p=0.002$) (Table 4). Pancreatic fistula was treated with maintenance of JP drainage alone in 41.7% of patients and maintenance of JP drainage plus octreotide in 30.6% of patients. Percutaneous drain placement by interventional radiology was required in 22.2% of fistulas. Three patients who developed fistula required re-operation; all three had Grade C fistulas.

Fifty-five patients (25.6%) developed at least one post-operative complication (Table 5). There were two peri-operative deaths (0.9%). One was a patient with malignant pheochromocytoma adherent to the pancreas and spleen, who developed post-operative sepsis and multi-system organ failure (death on post-operative day #48). The other mortality was a patient with metastatic melanoma who expired from unexpected cardiac arrest in the post-operative period (death on post-operative day # 21).

We also examined fistula rates based on surgical volume at the entire institution. As one can see from Figure 2, the volume of pancreatic surgery increased by several-fold beginning in 2006. Prior to this point, there were a total of 93 distal pancreatectomies, while starting in 2006, there were a total of 120 distal pancreatic resections. When calculating leak rates pre- and post-2006, there is a significant decrease in leak rates (26% vs. 10%, $p=0.003$).

Bivariate analyses showed that pancreatic transection using a stapler, not oversewing the pancreatic remnant, and low surgeon volume (fewer than 20 total cases performed) were all significantly associated with the development of pancreatic fistula (Table 6). While the bivariate analyses show significant differences in the likelihood of a pancreatic fistula, as noted, none of these differences remained significant in the multivariate logistic regression analysis (Table 7), although the method of pancreatic transaction was borderline significant ($p=0.058$) with a hazard ratio of 3.2.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we analyzed the morbidity and mortality associated with DP, with particular attention to pancreatic fistula and surgical technique. For the 215 patients in this series, we report a mortality rate of 0.9% and a morbidity rate of 25.6%. Pancreatic fistula was the most frequent complication, occurring in 16.7% of patients. We found a significantly lower fistula rate in pancreatic remnants that were transected by cautery and oversewn (4.3%), as compared to remnants that were stapled and oversewn (19.8%; $p=0.004$) or stapled and not oversewn (27.7%; $p=0.0006$). In our relatively small laparoscopic group, 46.2% developed pancreatic fistula. Median length of stay was significantly increased in patients who developed pancreatic fistula compared to those who did not (10 days versus 6 days; $p=0.002$).

Our data support the claim that DP can be performed with low mortality¹⁻⁵, however, morbidity remains high largely due to pancreatic fistula. Our pancreatic fistula rate falls within the range of 3-26% reported in the literature^{3,6-8}. This wide variability of fistula rates is likely due to discrepancy in the diagnostic criteria used to define pancreatic fistula across the various studies. A review by Bassi *et al* identified more than 25 definitions of pancreatic fistula that vary based on the daily amount of drain output, amylase level of the fluid and duration of drainage²³. In this study, pancreatic leaks were defined and classified according to the standard definitions outlined by the ISGPF.²² Pancreatic fistula was defined as a drain output of any measurable volume of fluid on or after post-operative day three with an amylase content greater than three times the serum amylase content. Grade A fistulas, or “transient fistulas”, have little clinical impact. Grade B fistulas require a change in management, usually have persistent drainage after three weeks and may be associated with signs of infections. Grade C fistulas are associated with a major change in clinical pathway and patient stability may be borderline. The ISGPF

definition has resulted in an internationally accepted standard definition of pancreatic fistula that allows for better comparisons between fistula rates from different institutions. Using the ISGPF definition, our pancreatic fistula rate of 16.7% falls in the middle of the range of reported rates in the literature. Given the fact that the ISGPF definition was not published until 2005, many leaks were identified and graded in a retrospective fashion by reviewing inpatient medical records.

Management of pancreatic fistula following DP has not been standardized. The majority of the pancreatic fistulas that occurred in our series were either Grade A or Grade B. All of these were managed conservatively. Intra-operatively placed drains were maintained and additional percutaneous drains were placed when necessary for undrained collections. Octreotide was administered to patients at the discretion of the surgeon. Patients were additionally supported with parenteral nutrition when indicated. Most patients had a delay in hospital discharge as a result of their fistula. With conservative management, all Grade A and B fistulas closed spontaneously. Four Grade C fistulas occurred in our study. Three of these required reoperation for either hemorrhage or abdominal sepsis. Mortality occurred in two patients with Grade C fistulas; both of these patients had malignant tumors with metastatic disease. The increased utilization of healthcare resources and potential severity of disease associated with pancreatic fistula illustrates the need for effective methods to reduce their incidence.

The optimal surgical technique for both pancreatic transection and closure of the pancreatic remnant remains a debate. A multitude of surgical techniques and instruments have been proposed for reducing the occurrence of pancreatic fistula. A partial list of techniques includes hand-sutured closure, stapled closure, sutured plus stapled closure, sealing with fibrin glue, application of mesh, seromuscular flaps, ultrasonic dissection, bipolar scissors, pancreaticoenteric anastomosis and ligation of the main pancreatic duct^{3,6-9,11-21}. The most

frequently used techniques are the suture and stapler closures of the pancreatic remnant. Kleeff *et al* have observed a significantly increased risk of pancreatic fistula with stapled closure⁹. In contrast, other investigators have reported increased pancreatic fistula rates with sutured closure of the pancreatic remnant^{3,14,15,24}. Many have concluded that the method of stump closure has no impact on the incidence of pancreatic fistula^{12,13,21,25,26}.

In our study, the surgical technique most commonly involved transection of the pancreatic parenchyma with a stapler or electrocautery. The pancreatic remnant was then either oversewn or not oversewn at the discretion of the attending surgeon. We found a significantly lower fistula rate in pancreatic remnants that were cauterized and oversewn (4.3%), as compared to remnants that were stapled and oversewn (19.8%; $p=0.004$) or stapled and not oversewn (27.7%; $p=0.0006$). Bivariate analysis confirmed the importance of method of transaction ($p=0.012$), type of remnant closure/sealing ($p=0.012$), and surgeon volume ($p<0.001$) for pancreatic fistula after distal pancreatectomy. Multivariate analysis failed to demonstrate one single independent factor, although the method of pancreatic transection showed a nearly significant increase in risk of fistula ($p=0.058$, hazard ratio=3.2) with the use of non-stapled transection. It is likely that if there were more patients in our study, that this factor would have reached statistical significance.

Interestingly, surgeon volume was a significant factor in the determination of pancreatic fistula. We used a cutoff of <20 procedures during the period of this study. This left us with groups that were relatively equal in size. There were a total of 24 surgeons who performed distal pancreatectomies in this series, with a volume range of one to 67. The median number of cases performed was 2.5, and there were three surgeons who performed more than 20 procedures with a leak rate of 10% in the high volume group, as compared to 28% for the lower volume surgeons.

This factor was not, however, significant on multivariate analysis. Surgeon volume has not been thoroughly examined as a specific risk factor for pancreatic fistula after pancreatic resection, and in fact, ours is the first one that we could find that addressed its potential importance for leaks after distal pancreatectomy. **Another fact that we found to be significant was institutional volume. Starting at the beginning of 2006, there was a dramatic increase in the number of pancreatic resections performed. In 2006, 2007, and half of 2008, there were a total of 120 distal pancreatectomies a year (mean=40 per year), while in the prior years of the study, there were 93 distal resections (mean=9.5). As one would expect, the increased institutional volume lead to a significant decrease in the number of pancreatic fistulae (26% vs. 10%, p=0.003).**

Several authors state that the texture of the pancreatic parenchyma is an important risk factor associated with the development of post-operative pancreatic fistula.^{3,12,13} Fibrotic pancreatic tissue is believed to be less likely to leak as compared to soft pancreatic parenchymal tissue, as long as the continuity of the main pancreatic duct is not compromised. Due to the retrospective nature of our study, we were unable to include pancreatic texture as a variable in our analysis as we found that it was not consistently reported in the operative reports and medical records that were reviewed.

The administration of prophylactic octreotide to reduce the incidence of post-operative pancreatic fistula remains controversial. Several studies have shown that prophylactic octreotide reduces the rate of pancreatic fistula following elective pancreatic resection.²⁷⁻³⁰ In contrast, other authors have shown no benefit to the use of prophylactic octreotide.^{31,32} Prophylactic octreotide was not included as a variable in our study. The

retrospective nature of our study precluded its use as a variable for analysis, as we found that it was not consistently reported in the reviewed medical records.

Laparoscopic surgery has quickly been adopted as the standard for a variety of solid organ resections. In the surgical treatment of pancreatic disease, laparoscopic resections are becoming increasingly popular. To date, most reports of laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy are small series from single institutions.³³⁻³⁸ The occurrence of pancreatic fistula following laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy in these studies has been reported as ranging from 13-50%.³³⁻

³⁸ **A large, multi-center retrospective review comparing laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy with open distal pancreatectomy reported shorter length of hospital stay with laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy and no significant differences in major complication rate or pancreatic fistula rate when compared to open distal pancreatectomy.**³⁹ In our series, laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy was attempted in 16 patients and completed in 13 patients. Pancreatic fistula occurred in 6 (42.6%) of these 13 patients. This fistula rate is at the higher end of the reported ranges in the literature. We expect that as this technique becomes more widely used and newer techniques are developed, the incidence of pancreatic fistula will decrease.

Our institution has recently opened a randomized, prospective clinical trial evaluating the method of pancreatic stump closure following distal pancreatectomy (NCT00889213). In this trial, patients are stratified by pancreatic texture and randomized to one of two methods of closure—standard closure (investigator’s choice of stapler, cautery or sharp transaction with suture closure at surgeon’s discretion) or experimental closure which adds an autologous falciform patch and the placement of fibrin glue (Vitagel) between the parenchyma and the patch. This trial began accruing patients in August 2008 and has an accrual goal of 190 patients.

We hope that this trial will help to resolve the controversy around management of the pancreatic stump after distal pancreatectomy.

In summary, pancreatic fistula remains a significant cause of the morbidity associated with distal pancreatectomy. The method of transection of the pancreatic parenchyma and management of the pancreatic remnant appear to be related to the formation of pancreatic fistula. This series suggests that transection using electrocautery followed by oversewing of the pancreatic remnant minimizes the formation of pancreatic fistula. Additional prospective, randomized studies are needed in order to determine the optimal surgical technique for parenchymal transection and remnant closure during distal pancreatectomy to minimize the occurrence of post-operative pancreatic fistula.

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Table 1. Indications for distal pancreatectomy.

Indications for Distal Pancreatectomy (n=215 patients)		# (%) of patients
Benign		
Cystadenoma (serous and mucinous)	27	(12.6)
IPMN	21	(9.8)
Neuroendocrine	21	(9.8)
Solid Pseudopapillary Neoplasm	13	(6.0)
Pseudocyst	8	(3.7)
Trauma	8	(3.7)
Chronic Pancreatitis	7	(3.3)
Cysts	7	(3.3)
Microcystic Adenoma	6	(2.8)
Abscess	2	(0.9)
Pancreatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia	2	(0.9)
Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor	1	(0.5)
Miscellaneous	9	(4.2)
Total Benign	132	(61%)
Malignant		
Ductal Adenocarcinoma	41	(19.0)
Neuroendocrine	21	(9.8)
Metastatic Tumors	8	(3.7)
Mucinous Cystadenocarcinoma	3	(1.4)
Gastric Cancer	3	(1.4)
Adenosquamous Carcinoma	2	(0.9)
Anaplastic Carcinoma	2	(0.9)
Acinar Cell Carcinoma	1	(0.5)
Lymphoma	1	(0.5)
Liposarcoma	1	(0.5)
Total Malignant	83	(39%)

Table 2. Demographics and clinical characteristics.

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics (Total=215 patients)	
Mean Age in years (range)	58.8 (18-87)
Female	125 (58%)
Male	90 (42%)
Race	
Caucasian	194 (90.2%)
African American	13 (6.0%)
Hispanic	3 (1.4%)
Other	5 (2.3%)
Mean Body Mass Index (range)	26.9 (16.4-60.1)
Procedure	
Open distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy	180 (83.7%)
Open distal pancreatectomy (spleen preserving)	20 (9.3%)
Laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy	9 (4.2%)
Laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy (spleen preserving)	4 (1.9%)
Open subtotal pancreatectomy	2 (0.9%)
Patients with additional organs resected	108 (50.2%)
Mean operative time in minutes (range)	274 (83-665)
Mean blood loss in milliliters (range)	621 (0-5400)
Median length of post-operative hospital stay in days (range)	6 (2-61)

Table 3. Additional operative procedures performed.

Additional Operative Procedures*	
	No. (%) of Patients
Cholecystectomy	66 (30.1)
Gastrectomy	22 (10.2)
Partial colectomy	10 (4.7)
Wedge resection of liver	8 (3.7)
Nephrectomy	8 (3.7)
Adrenalectomy	6 (2.8)
Small bowel resection	3 (1.4)
Hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	2 (0.9)
Oophorectomy	1 (0.5)
Resection of omental mass	1 (0.5)
Orthotopic liver transplant	1 (0.5)
Pancreaticojejunostomy	1 (0.5)
Resection of retroperitoneal mass	1 (0.5)

*Some patients had more than one additional procedure

Table 4. Characteristics of patients with pancreatic fistula.

**Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Pancreatic Fistula
(n=36)**

Mean age years (range)	53.8 (21-77)
Gender	
Female	20 (55.6%)
Male	16 (44.4%)
Mean Body Mass Index (range)	26.5 (17.9-43)
Procedure	
Open distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy	28 (77.8%)
Open distal pancreatectomy (spleen preserving)	2 (5.6%)
Laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy	4 (11.1%)
Laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy (spleen preserving)	2 (5.6%)
Additional organs resected	14 (39%)
Median length of post-operative hospital stay days (range)	10 (4-61)
Grade of Fistula	
Grade A	16 (44.4%)
Grade B	16 (44.4%)
Grade C	4 (11.1%)
Management of Fistula	
JP drain alone	15 (41.7%)
JP drain + octreotide	11 (30.6%)
Interventional radiology drainage	8 (22.2%)
Endoscopic cystgastrostomy	1 (2.8%)
Re-operation	3 (8.3%)

Table 5. Post-operative complications.

All Post-operative Complications	
(Total patients=215)	
	# of patients (%)
Pancreatic fistula	36 (16.7)
Intra-abdominal abscess	22 (10.2)
Small bowel obstruction	8 (3.7)
Respiratory	6 (2.8)
Cardiac	5 (2.3)
Sepsis	4 (1.9)
Wound Infection	3 (1.4)
Delayed gastric emptying	2 (0.9)
Mortality	2 (0.9)
Patients with complication	55 (25.6)
Patients without complication	160 (74.4)

Table 6. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate Analysis: Proportion of cases with pancreatic fistula by selected risk factors

Method of pancreatic transection	Not stapled 4/73=5.48%	Stapled 31/139=22.30%	Chi-square=9.83, df=1, p=0.002
Method of sealing pancreatic remnant	Oversewn 21/161=13.04%	Not oversewn 15/54=27.78%	Chi-square=6.30, df=1, p=0.012
Surgeon volume	High 14/136=10.29%	Low 22/79=27.85%	Chi-square=11.05, df=1, p<.001

Table 7. Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis

Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis							
Variable	Effect	Odds Ratio	95% LCL	95% UCL	df	Wald X2	p-value
Age	50-59 vs. 18-49	0.565	0.188	1.696	3	2.0570	0.5607
	60-69 vs. 18-49	0.524	0.175	1.564			
	70+ vs. 18-49	0.521	0.174	1.563			
Gender	Male vs. Female	1.137	0.485	2.666	1	0.0870	0.7680
Body Mass Index	25-29.99 vs. <25	1.238	0.498	3.081	2	1.3065	0.5203
	>=30 vs. <25	0.658	0.237	1.825			
Estimated Blood Loss	200-499 vs. <200	2.023	0.684	5.981	3	1.7330	0.6296
	500-799 vs. <200	1.744	0.440	6.903			
	800+ vs. <200	1.407	0.395	5.014			
Method of pancreatic transection	Stapled vs. Non-stapled	3.242	0.962	10.928	1	3.5980	0.0578
Method of sealing pancreatic remnant	Not oversewn vs. Oversewn	1.570	0.669	3.686	1	1.0744	0.2999
Surgeon volume	Low vs. High	1.881	0.785	4.510	1	2.0066	0.1566

Figure 1.

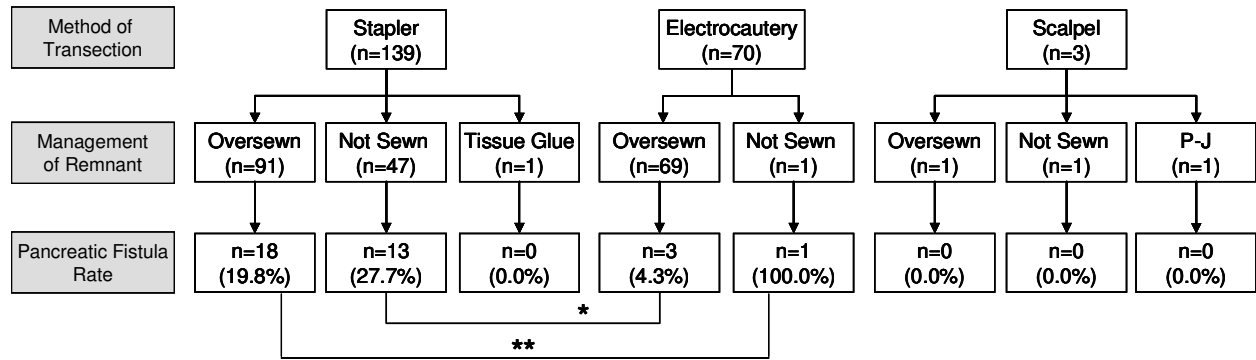
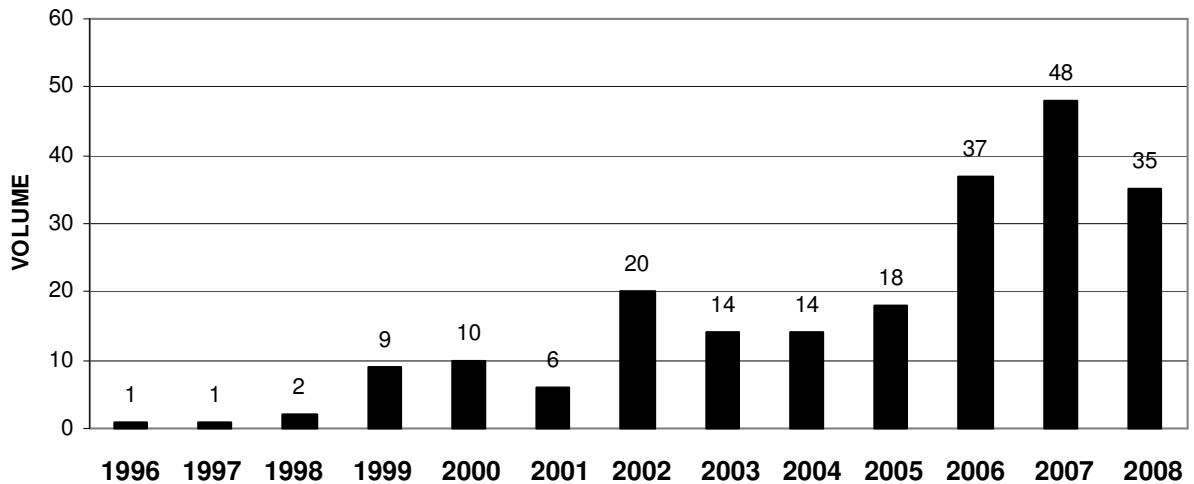


Figure 1 Legend—Flowsheet demonstrating the breakdown of patients by method of transection of pancreatic remnant, management of the remnant, and fistula rates.

Figure 2.



Graph demonstrating increasing volume of distal pancreatectomies by year at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital.