

## Open Versus Laparoscopic Primary Closure of Perforated Peptic Ulcer

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**Purpose:** To compare short-term clinical outcome of laparoscopic primary closure and open primary closure for the treatment of perforated peptic ulcers.

**Methods:** A prospective non-randomized study was performed for patients with perforated peptic ulcer at the Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital between January 1999 and August 2001. Fifteen patients (Group L) underwent a laparoscopic primary closure by a modified Graham's method. The control group (Group O) was comprised of twenty patients who underwent a conventional open primary closure by a modified Graham's method. Statistical comparisons were made by a two-tailed Student's t-test.

**Results:** The group L and O were comparable for age, weight, preoperative leucocyte count, Blood urea nitrogen creatinine, and associated medical illness. Significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) were present between the groups with regard to the mean operative time (118.7 vs 80.8 minutes) and time to nonfebrile conversion following the operations (postoperative 2.2 days vs. postoperative 3.1 days). There were no differences in blood loss, frequencies of pain control, recovery of bowel movement, and postoperative hospital stay. Complications were seen in 1 of the cases in group L (pleural effusion), and 2 in group O (upper gastrointestinal bleeding, wound dehiscence). There was one case of mortality, due to septic shock, in group O.

**Conclusion:** Laparoscopic primary repair could be a safe and feasible technique for the treatment of peptic ulcer perforations with a cosmetic advantage and faster recovery. (J Korean Surg Soc 2003;64:219-223)

**Key Words:** Laparoscopic primary repair, Perforated peptic ulcer

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12  
(1,2) 24  
(2,3)  
H2 proton pump inhibitor  
Helicobacter pylori  
(4-6)  
90%  
(7)  
1990 Nathanson, Moret (8,9)  
가  
가  
가  
(10,11)

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1)  
1999 1 2001 8  
가  
15 (L )

20 (O )  
 가  
 (pneumogastrogram)  
 (17%).  
 가  
 가  
 2)  
 (1) (L ):  
 가 1  
 2 10 mm 1 5 mm  
 (Fig. 1).  
 10 mm  
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 , 3~0 polyglycolic acid  
 (2) (O ): 20  
 cm 가  
 , 3~0 black silk

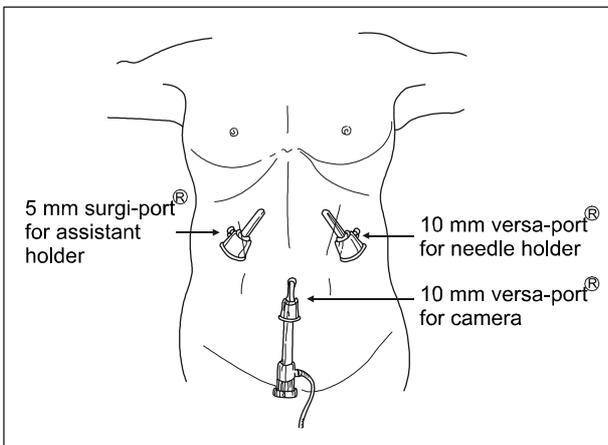
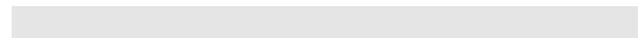


Fig. 1. 3-port-technique for laparoscopic primary closure

3)  
 ( , ),  
 ( , , )

4)  
 Student's t-test Kruskal-Wallis test  
 , P 0.05



1)  
 L 10 , 5 49 (21~86) O  
 20 45 (18~76)  
 가  
 L 15.4 O 19.3  
 가 가 (Table 1).  
 2)  
 L 118.7±49.5 , O 80.8±28.5  
 L (P < 0.05), (L  
 167 ml, O 166 ml) 가 (Table 2).  
 가  
 L 73.3%, O 80.0%  
 가 L 0.71 cm, O  
 0.83 cm 가 가  
 L 60.8 kg, O 63.1 kg  
 가 L 17 2  
 가 O 20 4

Table 1. Patients profile

	Group L (n=15)	Group O (n=20)	P value
Sex (M : F)	10 : 5	20 : 0	0.01
Age (years)	49.0±18.58	45.4±20	0.29
Body weight (kg)	60.8±9.78	63.0±8.6	0.20
Associated disease	2	4	
Leukocyte count (/μ)	12431	11715	0.30
BUN/Cr	15.1/0.8	18.0/1.3	0.13/0.10

Group L = fifteen patients who underwent laparoscopic primary closure with omental patch; Group O = the control group of 20 patients with conventional open primary closure and omental patch.

**Table 2.** Operative outcomes in terms of difficulties of techniques

	Group L (n=20)	Group O (n=14)	P-value
Hospital stay (days)	9.7	10.5	0.323
Operative time (minutes)*	118.7±49.5	80.8±28.5	0.007
Estimated blood loss (ml)	167±165.8	166±298.7	0.496
Morbidity	Pleural (1) effusion	UGI bleeding (2) Wound dehiscence (1)	
Mortality	-	Sepsis (1)	

Group L = fifteen patients who underwent laparoscopic primary closure with omental patch; Group O = twenty patients who underwent conventional open primary closure and omental patch. \*P value<0.05.

**Table 3.** Outcomes of laparoscopic primary closure for perforated peptic ulcer according to periods of operations

	1999 (n=8)	2000 (n=5)	2001 (n=3)	P-value*
Hospital stay (days)	12.9	7.4	6.5	0.198
Anesthesia time (minutes)	147	145	126	0.647
Operative time (minutes)	131	119	90	0.332
Time to a normal diet (days)	4.9	3.8	3.7	0.885
Pain control (times)	4.7	4.2	3.0	0.814

\*Kruskal-wallis test

가 , L 6 O 1 가 (P<0.01). , L 가 (Table 3).

**Table 4.** Postoperative recovery

	Group L (n=15)	Group O (n=20)	P-value
Nonfebrile conversion (postoperative day)*	2.2	3.1	0.04
Pain control (times)	4.1	4.4	0.42
Recovery of bowel Movement (postoperative day)	3.2	2.9	0.27
Hospital stay (postoperative days)	9.6	10.0	0.42

Group L = fifteen patients who underwent laparoscopic primary closure with omental patch; Group O = the control group comprising 20 patients with conventional open primary closure and omental patch. \*P value<0.05.

3) 37.3°C L 2.2 , O (P<0.05). 3.1 L (L 4.1 , O 4.4 ), (L 4.2 , O 4.3 ) 3.2 , O 2.9 ), (L 9.6 , O 10.0 ) 가 (Table 4). 가 1, 3 L (12125.0 ±3837.8)/ μl, (8695.0±3639.1)/μl, O (13764.3±5930.7)/ μ (9514.3±3739.0)μl L 가 L 86 1 가 . O 71 1 가 80 15 1 가 (Table 2).

(10,11) 가 가

가 가 (14)

(Table 3). 가 ,(15) ,(16)

가 (10) 가

Katkhouda N (1999) 가 (Table 5). 가 ,(10,12,13,17) 가

가 가 가

(Table 3). 가 가 가

가 가 (11,12)

가 가 가

(Table 3). 가 가 0~25%

(Table 4), ,(10,12,17)

(12,13)

**Table 5.** Previous studies of laparoscopic repair vs. open repair for perforated peptic ulcer

	Op time	Analgesic treatment	Hospital stay	Time to a normal diet
Johansson B, et al., 1996 (21)	-	N	N	N
Lau WY, et al., 1996 (10)*	-	+	N	N
Miserez M, et al., 1996 (22)	-	+	N	N
So JBY, et al., 1996 (23)	-	+	N	N
Druart ML, et al., 1997 (12)	-	N	N	N
Bergamaschi R, et al., 1999 (11)	-	+	N	N
Katkhouda N, et al., 1999 (24)	-	+	+	+
Kok KYY, et al., 1999 (13)	-	+	N	N

In laparoscopic primary closure, + = better result; - = worse result; N = no significant difference; \*prospective randomized study.

