TITLE: Non-Prone or Supine Positioning During Laparoscopic Surgery: Safety

DATE: 16 January 2017

RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the clinical evidence regarding the safety of non-prone or supine positioning during laparoscopic surgery?

KEY FINDINGS

No literature was identified regarding the safety of operating room table positioning systems during laparoscopic surgery.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. Methodological filters were applied to limit retrieval to health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, and non-randomized studies containing safety data. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and January 6, 2017. Internet links were provided, where available.

SELECTION CRITERIA

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.
### Table 1: Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Patients undergoing a procedure which requires a general anesthetic and under some laparoscopic procedures (e.g., Laparoscopic Appendectomy, Cholecystectomy, Bowel Resection, Bariatric Surgery [Gastric Band, Sleeve Gastrectomy, Gastric Bypass], Upper GI Surgery [Nissen Fundoplication, Paraesophageal Hernia], Hysterectomy), and patients with a BMI code of 35 or greater.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Non-prone or supine positioning table or restraint systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator</td>
<td>Conventional prone or supine positioning table or restraint systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Safety; patient harm from fall or sliding from operatable room, ulnar nerve injury or other injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Designs</td>
<td>Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies.

No literature was identified regarding the safety of operating room table positioning systems during laparoscopic surgery.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

**Health Technology Assessments**
No literature identified.

**Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses**
No literature identified.

**Randomized Controlled Trials**
No literature identified.

**Non-Randomized Studies**
No literature identified.

**PREPARED BY:**
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health
Tel: 1-866-898-8439
www.cadth.ca
APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Systematic Reviews

Unclear Positioning


Alternate Outcome


Randomized Controlled Trials

Alternate Population


Alternate Comparator


Non-Randomized Studies

Unclear Population

No Comparator


Case Series
