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INTRODUCTION

- Laparoscopy : well-established for elective / uncomplicated diverticulitis (Hinchey I-II)
- Debated for generalized peritonitis from perforated diverticulitis (Hinchey III-IV)

OBJECTIVE

Evaluate laparoscopic Hartmann for generalized diverticular peritonitis

**LAPAROSCOPIC
HARTMANN (HP)**

vs.

**OPEN SIGMOIDECTOMY PRIMARY
ANASTOMOSIS DIVERTING
ILEOSTOMY (SPA)**

Primary endpoint = Stoma-Free Survival

PATIENTS AND METHODS

National database of 6893 surgeries for diverticular disease (2010-2021)

Laparoscopic HP : n = 138

**1:1 PROPENSITY
SCORE MATCHING**

Laparoscopic HP : n = 101

Open SPA : n = 146

Open SPA : n = 101

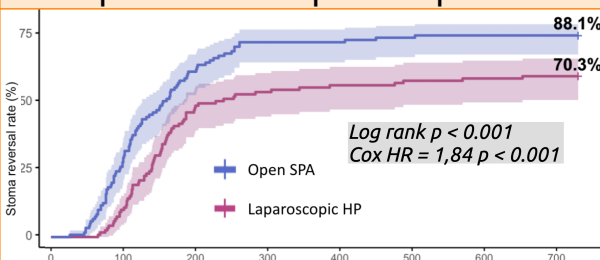
RESULTS

Postoperative outcomes

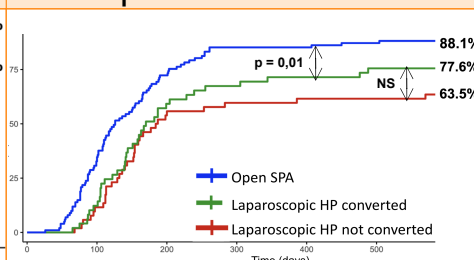
CONVERSION	MORBIDITY : no difference			
50% in LHP group		Laparoscopic HP N=101	Open SPA N=101	<i>p value</i>
LENGTH OF STAY				
12d vs 10d ; NS	Mortality	5 (5.0%)	3 (3.0%)	0.7
INCISIONAL HERNIA				
19% vs 21% ; p = 0.9	Dindo≥ 2	27 (27%)	26 (26%)	>0.9

Stoma-Free Survival

Open SPA vs Laparoscopic HP



Impact of conversion



CONCLUSION

- Despite similar perioperative outcomes, Laparoscopic Hartmann **leads to decreased stoma-free survival** than Open Sigmoidectomy with Primary Anastomosis and Ileostomy
- Open sigmoidectomy with primary anastomosis and protective ileostomy** remains the **reference procedure** for Hinchey III-IV diverticular peritonitis