

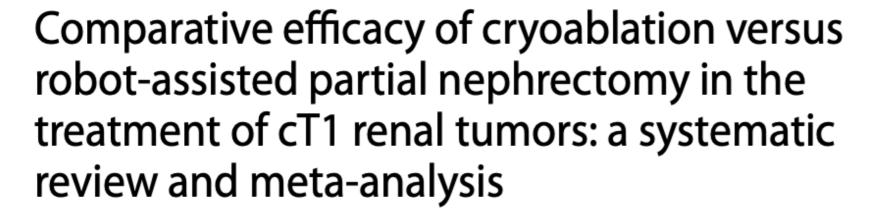


Comparative Efficacy of Cryoablation versus Robot-assisted Partial Nephrectomy in the Treatment of cT1 Renal tumours: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background and Aim

Background:

- Kidney cancer incidence is rising globally.
- Early diagnosis of small renal masses (<7 cm) is common.
- RAPN is the gold standard, but CA is emerging for high-risk patients.

Aims

- Compare perioperative outcomes (hospital stay, blood loss, complications).
- Evaluate renal function preservation.
- Assess oncologic outcomes (recurrence, survival).

Methods

Study Design:

- Systematic review & Metaanalysis.
- 10 studies (2,011 patients: 1,029 CA, 982 RAPN).
- **Data Sources:** PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Library.

Outcomes:

- Primary: Perioperative results, complications, renal function, recurrence/survival.
- Secondary: Operative time, Clavien-Dindo complications.
- **Analysis:** Review Manager 5.4; random/fixed-effect models.

Identification of studies via databases and registers

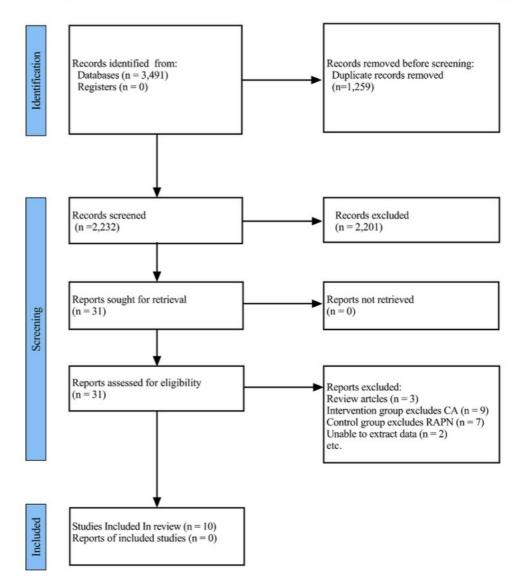


Table 1 Baseline characteristics

| | | Patients(n) | | Age(year) | | BMI(kg/m²) | | Tumor size(cm) | | RENAL≥ 10(<i>n</i>) | | CCI(n) | | Surgical approach | Follow-up duration(month) | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Reference | Country | CA | RAPN | CA | RAPN | CA | RAPN | CA | RAPN | CA | RAPN | CA | RAPN | | CA | RAPN |
| Kawaguchi, S [21] | Japan | 49 | 50 | 78.44(4.7) | 75.35(3.12) | 23.7(3.8) | 23.1(2.4) | 2.4(0.8) | 2.7(1.2) | 0 | 1 | NA. | NA. | PCA/RAPN | 20.1(14.5) | 24.3(14.5) |
| Uemura, T [25] | Japan | 48 | 78 | 76.58(9.17) | 60.65(12.84) | 23.35(3.82) | 23(3.02) | 2.67(1.07) | 1.9(0.6) | 5 | 3 | NA. | NA. | PCA/RAPN | 16.96(19.87) | 20.26(13.6) |
| Liu, HY [22] | Taiwan | 55 | 55 | 59.44(14.77) | 57.27(13.28) | 25.04(4.23) | 25.29(4.58) | 3.86(2.13) | 4.06(2.01) | 14 | 11 | NA. | NA. | LCA/RAPN | 54.96(34.59) | 33.2(19.55) |
| Rembeyo, G [23] | France | 55 | 36 | 71.67(4.39) | 60.09(2.65) | 26.92(1.10) | 29(1.51) | 4.62(0.29) | 4.55(0.34) | 19 | 4 | NA. | NA. | CA/RAPN | 20.14(2.57) | 23.73(3.95) |
| Fraisse, G [19] | France | 177 | 177 | 69.94(9.38) | 59.89(10.75) | NA. | NA. | 2.59(0.86) | 2.77(0.92) | 10 | 10 | 3.21(1.72) | 2.87(2.06) | PCA/RAPN | NA. | NA. |
| Bertolo, R [16] | America | 65 | 65 | 79.3(4.1) | 79.3(3.3) | 27.9(5.9) | 27.4(4.9) | 3(1) | 2.9(1) | NA. | NA. | 2.3(1.6) | 2(1.5) | PCA/RAPN | 45.65(11.37) | 36.65(11.37) |
| Caputo, P. A [17] | America | 31 | 31 | 68.47(2.92) | 68.47(2.92) | 29.77(7.46) | 31.49(8.63) | NA. | NA. | NA. | NA. | 6(1.48) | 4(1.48) | PCA/RAPN | 11.71(12.44) | 36.16(39.48) |
| Emara, A. M [18] | Britain | 56 | 47 | 69.75(12) | 60.5(10.5) | NA.(NA.) | NA.(NA.) | 2.56(0.72) | 3.28(1.22) | NA. | NA. | NA. | NA. | LCA/RAPN | 31.3(13.48) | 16.5(6.49) |
| Tanagho, Y [24] | America | 267 | 233 | 69.3(11) | 57.4(11.9) | 30.4(7.8) | 30.1(6) | 2.5(1) | 2.9(1.5) | NA. | NA. | 6.5(2.2) | 2.1(1.8) | LCA&PCA/RAPN | 39.8(34.3) | 21.9(18.8) |
| Guillotreau, J [20] | America | 226 | 210 | 67.4(11.3) | 57.8(11.8) | 30.1(6.4) | 29.3(6.2) | 2.2(0.9) | 2.4(0.8) | NA. | NA. | NA. | NA. | LCA/RAPN | 39.76(43.35) | 4.55(5.15) |

CA, Cryoablation

PCA, Percutaneous Cryoablation

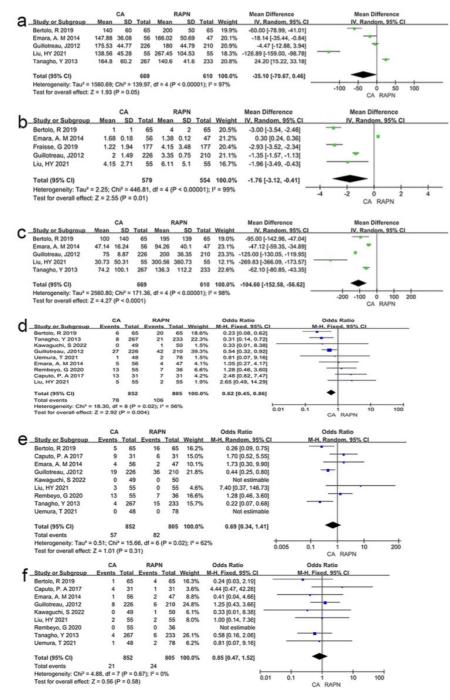
LCA, Laparoscopic Cryoablation

RAPN, Robot-Assisted Partial Nephrectomy

BMI, Body Mass Index

R.E.N.A.L. score, Renal Nephrometry Score

CCI, Charlson comorbidity index



OR Time - No Difference

LOS – Favors CA

[MD -1.76 days; 95% CI -3.12 to -0.41;p=0.01]

Blood Loss - Favors CA

[MD -104.60 ml; 95% CI -152.58 to -56.62; p < 0.0001],

Overall Complications – Favors CA

[OR 0.62; 95% CI 0.45 to 0.86; p=0.004],

Minor, Clavien 1-2 - No Difference

Major, Clavien 3-5 - NO Difference

Fig. 2 A-Operative Time, B-Length of Hospital Stay, C-Blood Loss, D-Overall Complications, E-Minor, Clavien 1–2, F-Major, Clavien 3–5

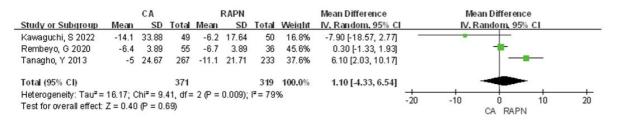


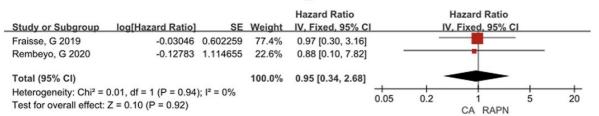
Fig. 3 Renal function 12 months post-surgery

| | CA | | RAP | N | | Odds Ratio | Odds Ratio |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Study or Subgroup | Events | Total | Events | Total | Weight | M-H, Fixed, 95% C | M-H, Fixed, 95% CI |
| Bertolo, R 2019 | 8 | 48 | 0 | 54 | 3.6% | 22.88 [1.28, 407.94] | |
| Caputo, P. A 2017 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 28 | 3.1% | 17.91 [0.93, 344.20] | • |
| Emara, A. M 2014 | 2 | 39 | 0 | 33 | 4.6% | 4.47 [0.21, 96.40] | |
| Fraisse, G 2019 | 15 | 177 | 5 | 177 | 42.0% | 3.19 [1.13, 8.96] | |
| Guillotreau, J2012 | 25 | 181 | 0 | 156 | 4.2% | 51.00 [3.08, 845.08] | |
| Liu, HY 2021 | 2 | 27 | 0 | 32 | 3.8% | 6.37 [0.29, 138.70] | |
| Rembeyo, G 2020 | 12 | 44 | 3 | 32 | 23.2% | 3.63 [0.93, 14.14] | _ |
| Tanagho, Y 2013 | 10 | 79 | 0 | 185 | 2.4% | 56.05 [3.24, 969.37] | |
| Uemura, T 2021 | 3 | 48 | 2 | 78 | 13.1% | 2.53 [0.41, 15.74] | |
| Total (95% CI) | | 665 | | 775 | 100.0% | 7.83 [4.32, 14.19] | • |
| Total events | 82 | | 10 | | | | 100 |
| Heterogeneity: Chi2 = 1 | 0.12, df = | 8 (P = | 0.26); I2 | = 21% | | | |
| Test for overall effect: 2 | Z = 6.79 (I | P < 0.0 | 0.001 0.1 1 10 1000 CA RAPN | | | | |

a

| | | | | Hazard Ratio | | atio | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------|---|-------------|--------|---|
| Study or Subgroup | log[Hazard Ratio] | SE | Weight | IV, Random, 95% CI | | IV, Random, | 95% CI | |
| Bertolo, R 2019 | -0.1392621 | 0.772799 | 28.6% | 0.87 [0.19, 3.96] | | - | | _ |
| Tanagho, Y 2013 | 0.13976194 | 0.48884 | 71.4% | 1.15 [0.44, 3.00] | | | | |
| Total (95% CI) | | | 100.0% | 1.06 [0.47, 2.39] | | | | |
| Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect: | | 0.2 | 0.5 1 CA R/ | 2 APN | 5 | | | |

b



Renal Function at 12 Months - No Difference

Recurrence Rate – Favors RAPN

[OR 7.83; 95% CI 4.32 to 14.19; p < 0.00001]

RFS - No Difference

OS - No Difference

C

Limitations

- No High Quality RCTs (Only retrospective and prospective cohort studies)
- **Different CA techniques** (PCA, LCA) were included in the review without sufficient literature to conduct a subgroup analysis on CA techniques, possibly leading to high heterogeneity.
- CA is often used in older patients with multiple comorbidities
- Data does not yet support subgroup analysis of patients with cT1a and cT1b tumors together, and further research is needed in the future.
- Variations in surgical experience and equipment may lead to differences

Conclusion

CA vs RAPN:

- CA offers better short-term outcomes (hospital stay, blood loss, complications).
- Comparable renal function and survival.
- Major drawback: Significantly higher recurrence with CA.

Clinical Implication:

CA viable for non-surgical candidates; RAPN remains gold standard for curative intent.

Future Needs:

RCTs to validate long-term outcomes and subgroup analyses (e.g., cT1a vs. cT1b).

Thank you!