

Peritoneal drainage *or* no drainage after pancreaticoduodenectomy and/or distal pancreatectomy: a meta-analysis and systematic review

Yunxiao Lyu¹ · Yunxiao Cheng¹ · Bin Wang¹ · Sicong Zhao¹ · Liang Chen¹

Received: 23 August 2019 / Accepted: 28 November 2019 / Published online: 6 December 2019 © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019

Abstract

Background Peritoneal drainage has been used routinely after pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD) or distal pancreatectomy (DP). Our objective was to compare patients' outcomes after PD or DP with or without peritoneal drainage.

Methods We performed a systematic search using the following databases: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, and ClinicalTrials.gov until 1 June 2019. We included trials comparing no peritoneal drainage versus drainage after PD and/or DP.

Results Ten trials involving 2419 patients were eligible for inclusion. The meta-analysis showed a significantly lower rate of postoperative pancreatic fistula in the no-drain group (odds ratio [OR] 0.39; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.29–0.51; p < 0.00001). However, there was no significant difference in the analysis of the subgroups, DP and DP+PD peritoneal drainage (p = 0.10, p = 0.19; respectively). The analysis of all studies showed no significant difference between groups regarding clinically related postoperative pancreatic fistula (OR 0.71; 95% CI 0.41–1.24; p = 0.23). Mortality was higher in the drain group in the PD+DP subgroup (OR 0.41; 95% CI 0.27–0.62; p < 0.0001). No significant differences were found regarding intra-abdominal abscess, delayed gastric emptying, biliary fistula, postoperative hemorrhage, or morbidity.

Conclusion Our results showed comparable outcomes for PD and DP with or without drainage. However, we can draw no clear conclusions because of the study limitations. Further studies on this topic are recommended.

Keywords Drain · Distal pancreatectomy · Pancreaticoduodenectomy · Meta-analysis · Systematic review

With advances in surgical technique and care, mortality and morbidity have decreased following pancreatic surgery, especially in high-volume pancreatic centers [1–3]. The two main procedures in pancreatic surgery are pancreaticoduodenectomy (PD) and distal pancreatectomy (DP). However, the incidence of postoperative complications with both procedures remains high. Prophylactic placement of intraperitoneal drains following PD and DP has been considered as a measure to reduce postoperative complications [4–6]. However, it is unclear whether routine drain placement is essential [7, 8], especially in DP. Prophylactic drainage may be placed in PD routinely; however, this concept is not accepted in DP during past decades. The operations have different complication profiles in PD and DP. Previous randomized

☑ Yunxiao Lyu lvyunxiao1986@gmail.com controlled trials (RCTs) have demonstrated no significant difference in cholecystectomy, hepatectomy, gastrectomy, or colectomy with and without drainage [9–12], and several retrospective studies demonstrated that pancreatectomy without prophylactic drainage may be safe [7, 13, 14]. A randomized prospective trial performed by Conlon et al. found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain group for overall morbidity and mortality [4]. In the current study, we performed a meta-analysis comparing no-drain and drain in PD and DP.

Method

Search strategy

Two independent reviewers performed a systematic and electronic search of the PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CEN-TRAL), and ClinicalTrials.gov databases until 1 June 2019.

¹ Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Dongyang People's Hospital, 60 West Wuning Road, Dongyang, Zhejiang Province 322100, China

The medical subject headings included, but were not limited to "drainage," "drain," "peritoneal drainage," "Whipple," "pancreaticoduodenectomy," and "distal pancreatectomy." The search was restricted to human patients and English language full-text articles. We also manually reviewed the references of the articles identified after the initial search.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

This study was performed according to the PRISMA guidelines [15]. We performed a subgroup analysis of PD, DP, and PD combined with DP. Inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) studies comparing no drain versus a drain after PD and/ or DP with the definition of POPF according to the ISGPF definition [16], and (2) the original article must have been published in English with full text. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) review articles, case reports, abstracts, editorials, and letters to the editor; (2) research involving central pancreatectomy or other pancreatic surgery; (3) repeat publication by the same author or agency; and (4) insufficient data on outcome measures.

Outcome measures

The primary outcome of this study was POPF and clinically related POPF (CR-POPF) defined using the ISGPF definition. The secondary outcomes were biliary fistula, delayed gastric emptying (DGE), intra-abdominal abscess, postoperative hemorrhage, postoperative radiological intervention, reoperation, morbidity, and mortality. The definition of DGE and postoperative hemorrhage were according to the ISGPF criteria [17], and we included all outcomes until the publication date.

Data extraction and quality assessment

The standardized selection form included the first author, year of publication, type of study, country in which the study was performed, and the sample size. Conflicts in data abstraction were resolved by consensus and by referring to the original article. We assessed the quality of the RCTs in accordance with the Cochrane Collaboration Handbook [18], and non-RCTs were assessed using the criteria of the Newcastle–Ottawa scale [19].

Statistical analysis

This meta-analysis was performed using Review Manager (RevMan) version 5.3 software (Cochrane Informatics and Knowledge Management Department, Nordic Cochrane Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark). Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using fixed or random effects models. The I^2 index was used as an

indicator of between-study heterogeneity. We used a fixed effects model with $I^2 < 50\%$; otherwise, we used a random effects model. A two-tailed *p* value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. We assessed the potential for publication bias by visually inspecting a funnel plot asymmetry.

Results

Study selection and trial characteristics

We identified 177 potentially eligible papers following the described search strategy; of these, we excluded 120 duplicate articles. The remaining 57 studies were retrieved based on their titles and abstracts, and an additional 47 citations were excluded for various reasons. Finally, ten studies involving 2419 participants were included in the current meta-analysis [7, 8, 13, 14, 20–25]. In this study, four trials were RCT and six were retrospective. A flowchart of the literature search process is shown in Fig. 1, and the characteristics of the included articles are presented in Table 1. PD was performed in six studies and DP was performed in two studies. Researchers in two studies performed PD + DP.

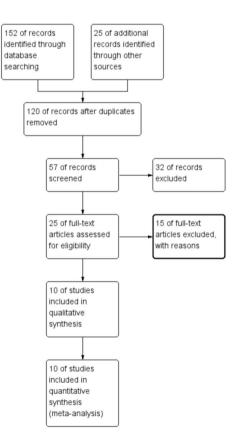


Fig. 1 Flow diagram of the published articles evaluated for inclusion in this meta-analysis

	4993

Author	Year	Country	Design	Type of procedure	Sample (No/Yes)	Male/Female (No)	Male/Female (Yes)	Age (No)	Age (Yes)
Adham	2013	France	Retrospective	PD+DP	112/130	61/51	66/64	66.5 (19-85)	61.5 (20-85)
Fisher	2011	USA	Retrospective	PD+DP	47/179	19/40	78/101	59 (51–57)	63 (53–72)
Kunstman	2017	USA	Retrospective	PD	53/53	33/20	31/22	62.2 ± 12.4	63.3 ± 10
Lim	2013	France	Retrospective	PD	27/27	8/19	8/19	62 (38–78)	62 (40–76)
McMillan	2014	Italy	RCT	PD	69/68	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mehta	2013	USA	Retrospective	PD	458/251	232/226	130/121	62.5	60
Paulus	2012	USA	Retrospective	DP	30/39	NA	NA	58 (52-68)	52 (44-66)
Van Buren	2014	USA	RCT	PD	69/68	38/31	37/31	64.3 ± 12.6	62.1 ± 11.7
Van buren	2017	USA	RCT	DP	170/174	67/103	72/102	60 (47–73)	61 (49–73)
Witzigmann	2016	Germany	RCT	PD	193/202	126/67	130/72	62.5	64.3

RCT randomized clinical trials; DP distal pancreatectomy; PD pancreaticoduodenectomy; No no drain; Yes yes drain

Outcome measures

POPF

Seven studies reported POPF data, and the meta-analysis showed a lower incidence of POPF in the no-drain group vs the no-drain group (OR 0.39; 95% CI 0.29–0.51; p < 0.00001) (Fig. 2A). Four studies reported POPF data in the subgroup undergoing PD, only one study provided data for the DP subgroup, and two studies provided data for the PD + DP. There was no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups in the DP and PD + DP (OR 0.08; 95% CI 0.00–1.56; p = 0.10 and OR 0.35; 95% CI 0.07–1.68, respectively; p = 0.19) (Fig. 2B). However, the incidence of POPF in the PD subgroup receiving a lower incidence in the no-drain group (OR 0.42; 95% CI 0.29–0.62; p < 0.00001) (Fig. 2B).

CR-POPF

Nine trials provided data for the rate of CR-POPF, which was 9% (96/1058) in the no-drain group and 13% (135/1017) in the drain group. A pooled analysis showed no significant difference between the groups (OR 0.71; 95% CI 0.41–1.24; p=0.23) (Fig. 3A), and a subgroup analysis showed no significant difference for any of the following three subgroups: PD, DP, and PD+DP (p=0.25, p=0.10, and p=0.73, respectively) (Fig. 3B).

DGE

Four studies provided data for the incidence of DGE, which was 15% (51/336) for the no-drain group and 19% (93/476) for the drain group. A pooled analysis showed no significant difference between the two groups (OR 0.79; 95% CI 0.27–2.27; p = 0.66) (Fig. 4A). No studies provided data for

DGE in the DP subgroup, and we found no significant difference between the no-drain and drain groups in the PD subgroup (OR 1.08; 95% CI 0.31–3.79; p=0.90) (Fig. 4B). A study performed by Fisher et al. showed that the incidence of DGE was lower in the no-drain group (p=0.03).

Biliary fistula

Biliary fistula was pooled in five studies, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 0.89; 95% CI 0.32–2.47; p = 0.82) (Fig. 5A) and in the three-subgroup analysis (PD, DP, and PD+DP; p = 0.74, p = 0.51, and p = 0.50; respectively) (Fig. 5B).

Intra-abdominal abscess

Intra-abdominal abscess was reported in eight studies, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 1.03; 95% CI 0.72–1.48; p = 0.86) (Fig. 6A). Similar results were also seen in the subgroup analysis for PD, DP, and PD + DP (p = 0.96, p = 0.78, and p = 0.95; respectively) (Fig. 6B).

Postoperative hemorrhage

Four studies provided data for postoperative hemorrhage, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 0.79; 95% CI 0.41–1.54; p = 0.49) (Fig. 7A). No studies evaluating DP and PD + DP provided data for postoperative hemorrhage (Fig. 7B).

Postoperative radiological intervention

Nine studies provided data for postoperative radiological intervention, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 0.90; 95% CI 0.65–1.23;

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
Adham2013	14	112	21	130	10.5%	0.74 [0.36, 1.54]	
Fisher2011	5	47	79	179	18.1%	0.15 [0.06, 0.40]	
Lim2013	0	27	6	27	3.9%	0.06 [0.00, 1.13]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
McMillan2014	14	69	21	68	10.4%	0.57 [0.26, 1.24]	
Mehta2013	48	458	61	251	43.4%	0.36 [0.24, 0.55]	
Paulus2012	0	30	6	39	3.4%	0.08 [0.00, 1.56]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Van Buren2014	14	69	21	68	10.4%	0.57 [0.26, 1.24]	
Total (95% CI)		812		762	100.0%	0.39 [0.29, 0.51]	◆
Total events	95		215				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1	1.23, df =	6 (P = 0	.08); I ² =	47%			0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 6.67 (P	< 0.000	001)				Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H. Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
1.1.1 PD							
Lim2013	0	27	6	27	2.3%	0.06 [0.00, 1.13]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
McMillan2014	14	69	21	68	17.6%	0.57 [0.26, 1.24]	
Mehta2013	48	458	61	251	27.5%	0.36 [0.24, 0.55]	
Van Buren2014	14	69	21	68	17.6%	0.57 [0.26, 1.24]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		623		414	65.1%	0.42 [0.29, 0.62]	\bullet
Total events	76		109				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0	0.02; Chi ² :	= 3.32, c	if = 3 (P =	= 0.34);	I ² = 10%		
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 4.53 (P	< 0.000	001)				
1.1.2 DP							
Paulus2012	0	30	6	39	2.3%	0.08 [0.00, 1.56]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		30		39	2.3%	0.08 [0.00, 1.56]	
Total events	0		6				
Heterogeneity: Not app							
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 1.66 (P	9 = 0.10)					
1.1.3 DP+PD							
Adham2013	14	112	21	130	18.8%	0.74 [0.36, 1.54]	_ _
Fisher2011	5	47	79	179	13.8%	0.15 [0.06, 0.40]	_
Subtotal (95% CI)	Ū	159		309	32.6%	0.35 [0.07, 1.68]	
Total events	19		100				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =		= 6.78. 0		= 0.009): l ² = 85%		
Test for overall effect: 2	,	5	,	0.000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•	
	(.	,					
Total (95% CI)		812		762	100.0%	0.40 [0.25, 0.64]	◆
Total events	95		215				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0	0.16; Chi ² :	= 11.23,	df = 6 (P	9 = 0.08); I² = 47%	b	0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 3.89 (P	9 = 0.000)1)				Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
Test for subaroup difference	rences: Ch	i ² = 1.21	. df = 2 (P = 0.5	5). I ² = 0%	5	i aroaro [experimental] i avouro [control]

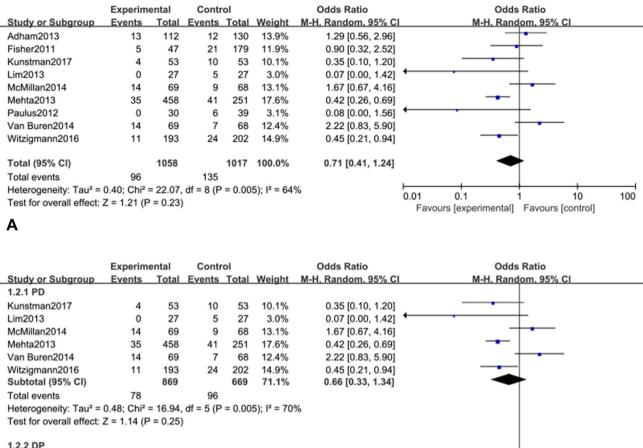
В

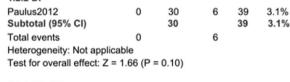
Fig. 2 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of POPF for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

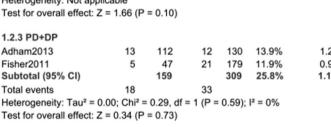
p = 0.50) (Fig. 8A) or in the subgroup analysis (PD, DP, and PD+DP; p = 0.55, p = 0.53, and p = 0.91; respectively) (Fig. 8B).

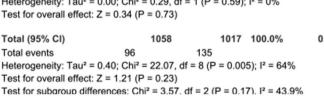
Reoperation

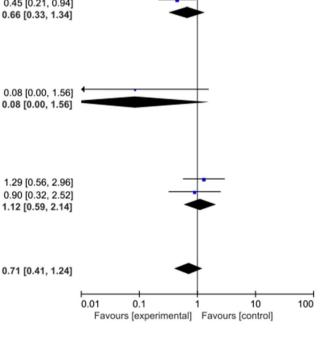
Seven studies provided data for reoperation, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 1.27; 95% CI 0.79–2.04; p = 0.33) (Fig. 9A). However, the rate of reoperation was higher in the nodrain group in the PD + DP subgroup (OR 5.21; 95% CI 1.34–20.24; p = 0.02) (Fig. 9B). We found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups for the remaining two subgroups (PD, DP; p = 0.93, p = 0.59; respectively) (Fig. 9B).











В

Fig. 3 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of CR-POPF for A all studies and B the subgroup analysis

Morbidity

Seven studies provided morbidity data, and we found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups (OR 1.64; 95% CI 0.88–3.06; p = 0.12) (Fig. 10A) or in the

subgroup analysis (PD, DP, and PD+DP; p=0.16, p=0.19, and p=0.99; respectively) (Fig. 10B).

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
Fisher2011	4	47	43	179	24.3%	0.29 [0.10, 0.87]	
Lim2013	4	27	3	27	18.7%	1.39 [0.28, 6.91]	
Van Buren2014	29	69	16	68	28.1%	2.36 [1.13, 4.92]	
Witzigmann2016	14	193	31	202	28.9%	0.43 [0.22, 0.84]	
Total (95% CI)		336		476	100.0%	0.79 [0.27, 2.27]	
Total events	51		93				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0	0.90; Chi ² :	= 15.38,	df = 3 (P	= 0.00	2); l ² = 80%	%	
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 0.44 (P	9 = 0.66)					0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

	Experime	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	I M-H, Random, 95% Cl
1.3.1 PD							
Lim2013	4	27	3	27	18.7%	1.39 [0.28, 6.91]	
Van Buren2014	29	69	16	68	28.1%	2.36 [1.13, 4.92]	
Witzigmann2016	14	193	31	202	28.9%	0.43 [0.22, 0.84]	_ _
Subtotal (95% CI)		289		297	75.7%	1.08 [0.31, 3.79]	
Total events	47		50				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0).96; Chi ² =	= 11.48,	df = 2 (P	= 0.00	3); l ² = 839	%	
Test for overall effect: Z	z = 0.13 (P	= 0.90)					
1.3.2 DP							
Subtotal (95% CI)		0		0		Not estimable	
Total events	0		0				
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable						
Test for overall effect: N	Not applica	ble					
1.3.3 PD+DP							
Fisher2011	4	47	43	179	24.3%	0.29 [0.10, 0.87]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		47		179	24.3%	0.29 [0.10, 0.87]	
Total events	4		43				
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable						
Test for overall effect: Z		= 0.03)					
Total (95% CI)		336		476	100.0%	0.79 [0.27, 2.27]	
Total events	51		93				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0		= 15.38.		= 0.00	2): $I^2 = 80^9$	%	
Test for overall effect: Z	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			0.00	_,,	1.57	0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for subgroup differ				P = 0.1	2), l ² = 58	2%	Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
		2.01					

В

Fig. 4 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of DGE for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

Mortality

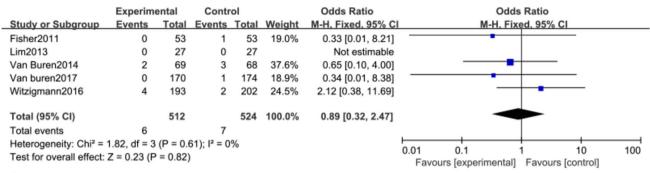
We found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups regarding mortality, in the pooled analysis (OR 0.74; 95% CI 0.52–1.04; p=0.09) (Fig. 11A). However, mortality was higher in the drain group in the PD + DP subgroup (OR; 0.41; 95% CI 0.27–0.62; p < 0.0001) (Fig. 11B). There was no significant difference for mortality in the PD and DP subgroups (p=0.41 and p=0.06, respectively) (Fig. 11B).

Sensitivity analysis

The influence of a single study on the overall meta-analysis estimate was investigated by omitting one study at a time. The omission of any study resulted in no significant difference, indicating that our results were statistically reliable.

Publication bias

Most graphical funnel plots of the parameters were symmetrical, and Egger's test revealed no significant publication bias.



	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
1.4.1 PD							
Lim2013	0	27	0	27		Not estimable	
Van Buren2014	2	69	3	68	37.6%	0.65 [0.10, 4.00]	
Witzigmann2016	4	193	2	202	24.5%	2.12 [0.38, 11.69]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		289		297	62.1%	1.23 [0.37, 4.07]	
Total events	6		5				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² =	0.87, df = 1	(P = 0.3	35); l ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.33 (P	9 = 0.74)					
1.4.2 DP							
Van buren2017	0	170	1	174	18.9%	0.34 [0.01, 8.38]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		170		174	18.9%	0.34 [0.01, 8.38]	
Total events	0		1				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.66 (P	P = 0.51)					
1.4.3 PD+DP							
Fisher2011	0	53	1	53	19.0%	0.33 [0.01, 8.21]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		53		53	19.0%	0.33 [0.01, 8.21]	
Total events	0		1				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.68 (P	P = 0.50)					
Total (95% CI)		512		524	100.0%	0.89 [0.32, 2.47]	
Total events	6		7				
Heterogeneity: Chi2 =	1.82, df = 3	(P = 0.0	61); I ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.23 (P	= 0.82)					0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for subaroup diffe	erences: Ch	i ² = 0.99	9. df = 2 (P = 0.6	1), I ² = 0%		Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
Р							

В

Fig. 5 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of biliary fistula for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

Discussion

This meta-analysis showed that there was no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups regarding CR-POPF. However, the no-drain group had a lower incidence of POPF, and the subgroup analysis revealed a higher rate of POPF in the drain group in the subgroup undergoing PD + DP. No significant differences were

found for intra-abdominal abscess, DGE, biliary fistula, postoperative hemorrhage, and morbidity.

Surgeons commonly place an intraperitoneal drainage during abdominal surgery, especially following pancreatic surgery; however, debate continues regarding whether peritoneal drainage is essential. Previous studies showed that omitting drainage may be safe after cholecystectomy, colorectomy, hepatectomy, and other abdominal surgeries [9-12]; however, few studies have investigated the safety of

	Experime	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	I M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
Adham2013	15	112	16	130	22.3%	1.10 [0.52, 2.34]	_ _ _
Fisher2011	2	47	10	179	6.9%	0.75 [0.16, 3.55]	
Kunstman2017	1	53	3	53	5.1%	0.32 [0.03, 3.18]	
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	1.7%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]	
Paulus2012	7	30	8	39	9.3%	1.18 [0.37, 3.72]	
Van Buren2014	18	69	6	68	7.8%	3.65 [1.35, 9.87]	
Van buren2017	13	170	16	174	25.4%	0.82 [0.38, 1.76]	
Witzigmann2016	6	193	13	202	21.4%	0.47 [0.17, 1.25]	
Total (95% CI)		701		872	100.0%	1.03 [0.72, 1.48]	◆
Total events	63		73				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1	0.25, df =	7 (P = 0	.17); l ² =	32%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.17 (P	= 0.86)					0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

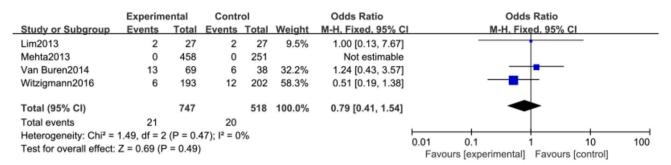
	Experime	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
1.5.1 PD							
Kunstman2017	1	53	3	53	4.1%	0.32 [0.03, 3.18]	
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	2.8%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]	
Van Buren2014	18	69	6	68	15.3%	3.65 [1.35, 9.87]	
Witzigmann2016	6	193	13	202	15.5%	0.47 [0.17, 1.25]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		342		350	37.7%	0.96 [0.25, 3.74]	
Total events	26		23				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	1.18; Chi ² =	= 9.57, c	f = 3 (P =	0.02);	l² = 69%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.05 (P	= 0.96)					
1.5.2 DP							
Paulus2012	7	30	8	39	12.6%	1.18 [0.37, 3.72]	
Van buren2017	13	170	16	174	20.7%	0.82 [0.38, 1.76]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		200		213	33.4%	0.91 [0.48, 1.73]	
Total events	20		24				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =				: 0.60);	$I^2 = 0\%$		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.27 (P	= 0.78)					
1.5.3 PD+DP							
Adham2013	15	112	16	130	21.0%	1.10 [0.52, 2.34]	_
Fisher2011	2	47	10	179	8.0%	0.75 [0.16, 3.55]	
Subtotal (95% CI)	-	159		309	29.0%	1.02 [0.52, 2.02]	
Total events	17		26				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =		= 0.19. c		0.66)	$l^2 = 0\%$		
Test for overall effect:			•	,			
		701		072	100.0%	1.01 [0.62, 1.65]	
Total (95% CI)		701	70	012	100.0%	1.01 [0.02, 1.05]	Ť
Total events	63	10.05	73				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =				= 0.17); 1* = 32%	0	0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect:					7) 12 - 00/		Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
Test for subaroup diffe	erences: Ch	r = 0.06	dt = 2(1)	= 0.9	7). $I^{*} = 0\%$	5	
_							

В

Fig. 6 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate intraabdominal abscess for \mathbf{A} all included studies and \mathbf{B} the subgroup analysis

omitting postoperative drainage following PD and DP. The role of placement of abdominal drains remains pervasive in PD and DP. A study conducted by Van Buren et al. published in 2017 showed that it is safe for DP without intraperitoneal drainage [24]. Interestingly, previous study revealed that early removal of drains may be safe for DP [26].

POPF is considered to result in the highest morbidity after pancreatic surgery and can increase the incidence of intra-abdominal abscess, fluid accumulation, postoperative hemorrhage, and sepsis [27]. Several studies suggested that placing an abdominal drain intraoperatively allows the surgeon to detect POPF earlier and initiate treatment



	Experime	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	I M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
1.6.1 PD							
Lim2013	2	27	2	27	9.5%	1.00 [0.13, 7.67]	
Mehta2013	0	458	0	251		Not estimable	
Van Buren2014	13	69	6	38	32.2%	1.24 [0.43, 3.57]	
Witzigmann2016	6	193	12	202	58.3%	0.51 [0.19, 1.38]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		747		518	100.0%	0.79 [0.41, 1.54]	-
Total events	21		20				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1		•		%			
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 0.69 (P	= 0.49)					
1.6.2 DP							
Subtotal (95% CI)		0		0		Not estimable	
Total events	0		0				
Heterogeneity: Not app	olicable						
Test for overall effect:	Not applica	ble					
1.6.3 PD+DP							
Subtotal (95% CI)		0		0		Not estimable	
Total events	0	-	0				
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable						
Test for overall effect:		ble					
T-1-1 (05% OI)				540	400.00/		
Total (95% CI)		747		518	100.0%	0.79 [0.41, 1.54]	
Total events	21		20				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1		,		%			0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for overall effect:							Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
Test for subaroup diffe	rences: No	applica	able				

В

Fig. 7 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of postoperative hemorrhage for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

[25]. Our results revealed a higher incidence of POPF in the drain group, and we believe that POPF is more likely to be discovered with abdominal drainage. Previous studies have shown that closed suction drainage may damage tissues and increase the incidence of POPF [4, 28, 29]. However, interestingly, the incidence of POPF did not differ in our DP and PD + DP subgroups, which may be related to the small number of studies constituting these two subgroups. Using the ISGPF definition of POPF, our results showed no statistically significant difference in the incidence of CR-POPF between the drain and nodrain groups, similar to most previous studies. Additional radiological intervention was often considered for CR-POPF intra-abdominal abscess and fluid accumulation in previous studies; we saw no difference between the drain and no-drain groups regarding postoperative radiological intervention. A recent study published in 2011 reported that the rate of postoperative intervention was higher in the no-drain group [7]. A previous study performed by Mehta et al. reported that, compared with the no-drain group, the drain group experienced higher rates of CR-POPF [22]. Additionally, drain placement was associated with longer hospital stay, increased total complications, and infection complications [22]. A prospective study involving

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
Adham2013	17	112	16	130	15.4%	1.27 [0.61, 2.66]	
Fisher2011	0	47	8	179	4.3%	0.21 [0.01, 3.75]	
Kunstman2017	3	53	2	53	2.3%	1.53 [0.25, 9.55]	
Lim2013	1	27	2	27	2.4%	0.48 [0.04, 5.64]	
Mehta2013	26	458	14	251	20.9%	1.02 [0.52, 1.99]	_ _
Paulus2012	8	30	11	39	8.6%	0.93 [0.32, 2.69]	
Van Buren2014	6	69	2	38	2.9%	1.71 [0.33, 8.94]	
Van buren2017	6	170	9	174	10.5%	0.67 [0.23, 1.93]	
Witzigmann2016	22	193	31	202	32.8%	0.71 [0.39, 1.28]	
Total (95% CI)		1159		1093	100.0%	0.90 [0.65, 1.23]	•
Total events	89		95				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 4	4.06, df = 8	(P = 0.	85); I ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect:		`					0.01 0.1 1 10 100
-							Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

	Experim	ental	Contr	rol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	I M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
1.7.1 PD							
Kunstman2017	3	53	2	53	2.3%	1.53 [0.25, 9.55]	
Lim2013	1	27	2	27	2.4%	0.48 [0.04, 5.64]	
Mehta2013	26	458	14	251	20.9%	1.02 [0.52, 1.99]	
Van Buren2014	6	69	2	38	2.9%	1.71 [0.33, 8.94]	
Witzigmann2016	22	193	31	202	32.8%	0.71 [0.39, 1.28]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		800		571	61.2%	0.88 [0.59, 1.32]	•
Total events	58		51				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = '	1.91, df = 4	(P = 0.7	75); l ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.60 (F	P = 0.55)					
1.7.2 DP							
Paulus2012	8	30	11	39	8.6%	0.93 [0.32, 2.69]	
Van buren2017	6	170	9	174	10.5%	0.67 [0.23, 1.93]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		200		213	19.1%	0.79 [0.37, 1.66]	
Total events	14		20				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = (0.18, df = 1	(P = 0.6)	67); I ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.63 (F	P = 0.53)					
1.7.3 PD+DP							
Adham2013	17	112	16	130	15.4%	1.27 [0.61, 2.66]	- -
Fisher2011	0	47	8	179	4.3%	0.21 [0.01, 3.75]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		159		309	19.7%	1.04 [0.53, 2.06]	•
Total events	17		24				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² =	1.47. df = 1	(P = 0.2)	23): $I^2 = 3$	2%			
Test for overall effect:		•					
Total (95% CI)		1159		1093	100.0%	0.90 [0.65, 1.23]	•
Total events	89		95				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 4		P = 0.1		%			H H H
Test for overall effect:		•					0.01 0.1 1 10 10
Test for subaroup diffe		,		P = 0.8	6), $l^2 = 0\%$		Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
and the babarood and		0.0		0.0		-	

В

Fig. 8 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the rate of postoperative radiological intervention for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

104 consecutive patients by Kawai et al. concluded that early drain removal may reduce the risk of intra-abdominal infection and POPF [30]. Several studies have investigated the risk factors for POPF, namely small pancreatic duct diameter, soft pancreatic texture, and prolonged operative time. However, given the limitations in these studies, further study and higher-quality studies are required.

Despite developments in pancreatic surgery, mortality and morbidity remain high. Similar to a previous study by Huang et al. [31], we found no significant difference regarding the

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
Fisher2011	5	47	4	179	8.7%	5.21 [1.34, 20.24]	
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	2.6%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]	
Mehta2013	29	458	21	251	20.5%	0.74 [0.41, 1.33]	
Paulus2012	7	30	5	39	9.6%	2.07 [0.58, 7.32]	
Van Buren2014	16	69	6	68	12.7%	3.12 [1.14, 8.54]	
Van buren2017	74	170	74	174	23.9%	1.04 [0.68, 1.60]	
Witzigmann2016	32	193	43	202	22.1%	0.73 [0.44, 1.22]	
Total (95% CI)		994		940	100.0%	1.27 [0.79, 2.04]	•
Total events	164		154				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.20; Chi ² :	= 14.22,	df = 6 (P	= 0.03); l ² = 58%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.98 (P	= 0.33)			•		0.01 0.1 1 10 100
	(,					Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	M-H, Random, 95% Cl
1.8.1 PD							
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	2.6%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]	
Mehta2013	29	458	21	251	20.5%	0.74 [0.41, 1.33]	
Van Buren2014	16	69	6	68	12.7%	3.12 [1.14, 8.54]	
Witzigmann2016	32	193	43	202	22.1%	0.73 [0.44, 1.22]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		747		548	57.9%	1.03 [0.54, 1.95]	—
Total events	78		71				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.21; Chi2	= 6.91, (df = 3 (P :	= 0.07);	l² = 57%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.09 (F	9 = 0.93)				
1.8.2 DP							
Paulus2012	7	30	5	39	9.6%	2.07 [0.58, 7.32]	
Van buren2017	74	170	74	174	23.9%	1.04 [0.68, 1.60]	- <u>+</u> -
Subtotal (95% CI)		200		213	33.5%	1.12 [0.74, 1.71]	•
Total events	81		79				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.00; Chi2	= 1.02, (df = 1 (P =	= 0.31);	l ² = 2%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.54 (F	9 = 0.59)				
1.8.3 PD+DP							
Fisher2011	5	47	4	179	8.7%	5.21 [1.34, 20.24]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		47		179	8.7%	5.21 [1.34, 20.24]	
Total events	5		4				
Heterogeneity: Not ap	plicable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 2.38 (F	9 = 0.02)				
Total (95% CI)		994		940	100.0%	1.27 [0.79, 2.04]	•
Total events	164		154				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.20; Chi2	= 14.22.	df = 6 (P	= 0.03); l ² = 58%		
Test for overall effect:			•				0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for subaroup diffe	•			P = 0.0	9). I ² = 58.	4%	Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

В

Fig. 9 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding the reoperation rate for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

incidence of DGE, biliary fistula, postoperative hemorrhage, and reoperation between the drain and no-drain groups in all studies and the subgroup analysis. Several studies revealed that drain placement was associated with higher severe complications [32, 33]. After evaluating five studies totaling 1728 patients, Wang et al. showed that patients without prophylactic drainage after PD had significantly higher mortality [34]. However, given the study's limitations, debate continues regarding whether omitting drainage is associated with lower morbidity. Previous studies also showed that drainage after pancreatic surgery may increase patients' pain and length of hospital stay [22]. We found no significant difference between the drain and no-drain groups regarding mortality, in the pooled analysis, in our study; however, we found higher mortality in the PD + DP subgroup receiving drainage. Several factors may contribute to morbidity and mortality. Previous studies showed that pancreatic gland texture, pancreatic duct diameter, and other factors may be

	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds	Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	I M-H, Fixe	d, 95% Cl	
Adham2013	5	112	7	130	38.4%	0.82 [0.25, 2.66]			
Fisher2011	1	47	1	179	2.5%	3.87 [0.24, 63.04]		· · ·	
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	6.0%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]			
Mehta2013	11	458	5	251	39.1%	1.21 [0.42, 3.52]			
Van Buren2014	8	69	2	68	11.0%	4.33 [0.88, 21.18]	+	•	
Van buren2017	3	170	0	174	3.0%	7.29 [0.37, 142.25]			
Witzigmann2016	6	193	6	0		Not estimable			
Total (95% CI)		1076		829	100.0%	1.64 [0.88, 3.06]	-	•	
Total events	35		22						
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 4	4.52, df = 5	(P = 0.4			400				
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.56 (F	= 0.12)					0.01 0.1 1 Favours [experimental]	10 [Favours [control]	100

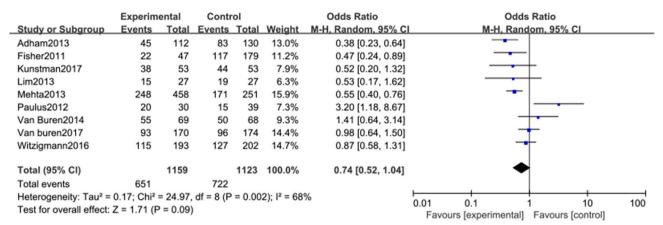
	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% C	I M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
1.9.1 PD							
Lim2013	1	27	1	27	6.0%	1.00 [0.06, 16.85]	
Mehta2013	11	458	5	251	39.1%	1.21 [0.42, 3.52]	
Van Buren2014	8	69	2	68	11.0%	4.33 [0.88, 21.18]	
Witzigmann2016	6	193	6	0		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)		747		346	56.1%	1.80 [0.79, 4.12]	
Total events	26		14				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1	1.87, df = 2	(P = 0.3	39); I ² = 0	%			
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 1.39 (P	9 = 0.16)					
1.9.2 DP							
Van buren2017	3	170	0	174	3.0%	7.29 [0.37, 142.25]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		170		174	3.0%	7.29 [0.37, 142.25]	
Total events	3		0				
Heterogeneity: Not app	licable						
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.31 (P	9 = 0.19)					
1.9.3 PD+DP							
Adham2013	5	112	7	130	38.4%	0.82 [0.25, 2.66]	
Fisher2011	1	47	1	179	2.5%	3.87 [0.24, 63.04]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		159		309	40.9%	1.01 [0.34, 2.96]	
Total events	6		8				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1	1.01, df = 1	(P = 0.3)	32); l ² = 1	%			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.02 (P	e = 0.99)	<i>.</i>				
Total (95% CI)		1076		829	100.0%	1.64 [0.88, 3.06]	◆
Total events	35		22			- / /	
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 4		(P = 0.4)		%			
Test for overall effect:			0.01 0.1 1 10 100				
Test for subaroup diffe				P = 0.4	1), l ² = 0%	, n	Favours [experimental] Favours [control]

В

Fig. 10 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding morbidity for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

associated with high morbidity and mortality; however, the definition of morbidity and the study end points differed between studies, which contributed to heterogeneity.

There are several limitations in the current study. First, different definitions of postoperative complications were implied in the included studies. Second, most of the included studies had a small sample size and did not have data for all of the outcomes we evaluated. Third, POPF in the no-drain group may have been missed because of a lack of symptoms. Fourth, studies varied in the operative techniques, namely the use of pancreatic duct stenting, different methods of closure in DP, and different anastomosis methods in PD. Finally, of the included studies, only four were RCTs; the remaining were retrospective studies,



	Experim	ental	Contr	ol		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% C	I M-H, Random, 95% CI
1.10.1 PD							
Kunstman2017	38	53	44	53	7.9%	0.52 [0.20, 1.32]	
Lim2013	15	27	19	27	6.3%	0.53 [0.17, 1.62]	
Mehta2013	248	458	171	251	15.9%	0.55 [0.40, 0.76]	
Van Buren2014	55	69	50	68	9.3%	1.41 [0.64, 3.14]	
Witzigmann2016	115	193	127	202	14.7%	0.87 [0.58, 1.31]	-
Subtotal (95% CI)		800		601	54.1%	0.72 [0.51, 1.01]	•
Total events	471		411				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.06; Chi ²	= 6.79, 0	if = 4 (P :	= 0.15);	l ² = 41%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 1.88 (F	9 = 0.06)					
1.10.2 DP							
Paulus2012	20	30	15	39	7.3%	3.20 [1.18, 8.67]	
Van buren2017	93	170	96	174	14.4%	0.98 [0.64, 1.50]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		200		213	21.7%	1.62 [0.52, 5.09]	
Total events	113		111				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.55; Chi ²	= 4.58, 0	f = 1 (P =	= 0.03);	l ² = 78%		
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.83 (F	9 = 0.41)		,,			
1.10.3 PD+DP							
Adham2013	45	112	83	130	13.0%	0.38 [0.23, 0.64]	
Fisher2011	22	47	117	179	11.2%	0.47 [0.24, 0.89]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		159		309	24.2%	0.41 [0.27, 0.62]	◆
Total events	67		200				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.00; Chi ²	= 0.23. c	f = 1 (P =	= 0.63);	$l^2 = 0\%$		
Test for overall effect:				,,			
Total (95% CI)		1159		1123	100.0%	0.74 [0.52, 1.04]	•
Total events	651		722			0114 [0102, 1104]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =		= 24 97		= 0.00	$2) \cdot 1^2 = 68^9$	%	
Test for overall effect: 2				0.00	=,, 1 = 00	<i>1</i> 0	0.01 0.1 1 10 100
Test for subgroup diffe				P = 0.0	 l² = 72 	2%	Favours [experimental] Favours [control]
Toot for addaroud diffe			– 21	- 0.0	o 72.		

В

Fig. 11 Forest plot of the meta-analysis comparing the drain and no-drain groups for postoperative peritoneal drainage regarding mortality for A all included studies and B the subgroup analysis

and heterogeneity was present among these retrospective studies. Given the limitations of the current study, more large-scale high-quality RCTs are required.

Conclusion

Our results showed comparable outcomes following PD and DP with or without drainage. However, given our study's limitations, we cannot provide a definitive

conclusion. Further studies on this topic are recommended.

Acknowledgement We thank Jane Charbonneau, DVM, from Liwen Bianji, Edanz Group China (www.liwenbianji.cn/ac), for editing the English text of a draft of this manuscript.

Funding The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Data availability All the data used in the study can be obtained from the original articles.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosures Yunxiao Lyu, Yunxiao Cheng, Bin Wang, Sicong Zhao, and Liang Chen have no conflicts of interest or financial ties to disclose.

Informed consent IRB approval and informed consent were not needed for this study.

References

- Cameron JL, Pitt HA, Yeo CJ, Lillemoe KD, Kaufman HS, Coleman J (1993) One hundred and forty-five consecutive pancreaticoduodenectomies without mortality. Ann Surg 217:430– 435 (discussion 435-438)
- DeOliveira ML, Winter JM, Schafer M, Cunningham SC, Cameron JL, Yeo CJ, Clavien PA (2006) Assessment of complications after pancreatic surgery: a novel grading system applied to 633 patients undergoing pancreaticoduodenectomy. Ann Surg 244:931–937 (discussion 937-939)
- Reid-Lombardo KM, Farnell MB, Crippa S, Barnett M, Maupin G, Bassi C, Traverso LW (2007) Pancreatic anastomotic leakage after pancreaticoduodenectomy in 1507 patients: a report from the Pancreatic Anastomotic Leak Study Group. J Gastrointest Surg 11:1451–1458 (discussion 1459)
- Conlon KC, Labow D, Leung D, Smith A, Jarnagin W, Coit DG, Merchant N, Brennan MF (2001) Prospective randomized clinical trial of the value of intraperitoneal drainage after pancreatic resection. Ann Surg 234:487–493 (discussion 493-484)
- Cullen JJ, Sarr MG, Ilstrup DM (1994) Pancreatic anastomotic leak after pancreaticoduodenectomy: incidence, significance, and management. Am J Surg 168:295–298
- Yamaguchi M, Nakano H, Midorikawa T, Yoshizawa Y, Sanada Y, Kumada K (2003) Prediction of pancreatic fistula by amylase levels of drainage fluid on the first day after pancreatectomy. Hepatogastroenterology 50:1155–1158
- Fisher WE, Hodges SE, Silberfein EJ, Artinyan A, Ahern CH, Jo E, Brunicardi FC (2011) Pancreatic resection without routine intraperitoneal drainage. HPB 13:503–510
- Paulus EM, Zarzaur BL, Behrman SW (2012) Routine peritoneal drainage of the surgical bed after elective distal pancreatectomy: is it necessary? Am J Surg 204:422–427
- Shamim M (2013) Routine sub-hepatic drainage versus no drainage after laparoscopic cholecystectomy: open, randomized, clinical trial. Indian J Surg 75:22–27
- Liu CL, Fan ST, Lo CM, Wong Y, Ng IO, Lam CM, Poon RT, Wong J (2004) Abdominal drainage after hepatic resection is contraindicated in patients with chronic liver diseases. Ann Surg 239:194–201

- Kim J, Lee J, Hyung WJ, Cheong JH, Chen J, Choi SH, Noh SH (2004) Gastric cancer surgery without drains: a prospective randomized trial. J Gastrointest Surg 8:727–732
- Merad F, Hay JM, Fingerhut A, Yahchouchi E, Laborde Y, Pelissier E, Msika S, Flamant Y, French Association for Surgical Research (1999) Is prophylactic pelvic drainage useful after elective rectal or anal anastomosis? A multicenter controlled randomized trial. Surgery 125:529–535
- Adham M, Chopin-Laly X, Lepilliez V, Gincul R, Valette PJ, Ponchon T (2013) Pancreatic resection: drain or no drain? Surgery 154:1069–1077
- 14. McMillan MT, Fisher WE, Van Buren G, McElhany A, Bloomston M, Hughes SJ, Winter J, Behrman SW, Zyromski NJ, Velanovich V, Brown K, Morgan KA, Vollmer C (2015) The value of drains as a fistula mitigation strategy for pancreatoduodenectomy: something for everyone? Results of a randomized prospective multi-institutional study. J Gastrointest Surg 19:21–30 (discussion 30-21)
- Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG (2009) Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. PLoS Med 6:e1000097
- Bassi C, Dervenis C, Butturini G, Fingerhut A, Yeo C, Izbicki J, Neoptolemos J, Sarr M, Traverso W, Buchler M (2005) Postoperative pancreatic fistula: an international study group (ISGPF) definition. Surgery 138:8–13
- Wente MN, Veit JA, Bassi C, Dervenis C, Fingerhut A, Gouma DJ, Izbicki JR, Neoptolemos JP, Padbury RT, Sarr MG, Yeo CJ, Buchler MW (2007) Postpancreatectomy hemorrhage (PPH): an International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS) definition. Surgery 142:20–25
- Higgins JPT, Altman DG, Gøtzsche PC, Jüni P, Moher D, Oxman AD, Savović J, Schulz KF, Weeks L, Sterne JAC (2011) The cochrane collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. BMJ 343:d5928–d5928
- Stang A (2010) Critical evaluation of the Newcastle–Ottawa scale for the assessment of the quality of nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses. Eur J Epidemiol 25:603–605
- Kunstman JW, Starker LF, Healy JM, Salem RR (2017) Pancreaticoduodenectomy can be performed safely with rare employment of surgical drains. Am Surg 83:265–273
- Lim C, Dokmak S, Cauchy F, Aussilhou B, Belghiti J, Sauvanet A (2013) Selective policy of no drain after pancreaticoduodenectomy is a valid option in patients at low risk of pancreatic fistula: a case-control analysis. World J Surg 37:1021–1027
- Mehta VV, Fisher SB, Maithel SK, Sarmiento JM, Staley CA, Kooby DA (2013) Is it time to abandon routine operative drain use? A single institution assessment of 709 consecutive pancreaticoduodenectomies. J Am Coll Surg 216:635–642 (discussion 642-634)
- 23. Van Buren G, Bloomston M, Hughes SJ, Winter J, Behrman SW, Zyromski NJ, Vollmer C, Velanovich V, Riall T, Muscarella P, Trevino J, Nakeeb A, Schmidt CM, Behrns K, Ellison EC, Barakat O, Perry KA, Drebin J, House M, Abdel-Misih S, Silberfein EJ, Goldin S, Brown K, Mohammed S, Hodges SE, McElhany A, Issazadeh M, Jo E, Mo Q, Fisher WE (2014) A randomized prospective multicenter trial of pancreaticoduodenectomy with and without routine intraperitoneal drainage. Ann Surg 259:605–612
- 24. Van Buren G, Bloomston M, Schmidt CR, Behrman SW, Zyromski NJ, Ball CG, Morgan KA, Hughes SJ, Karanicolas PJ, Allendorf JD, Vollmer CM Jr, Ly Q, Brown KM, Velanovich V, Winter JM, McElhany AL, Muscarella P 2nd, Schmidt CM, House MG, Dixon E, Dillhoff ME, Trevino JG, Hallet J, Coburn NSG, Nakeeb A, Behrns KE, Sasson AR, Ceppa EP, Abdel-Misih SRZ, Riall TS, Silberfein EJ, Ellison EC, Adams DB, Hsu C, Tran Cao HS, Mohammed S, Villafane-Ferriol N, Barakat O, Massarweh NN, Chai C, Mendez-Reyes JE, Fang A, Jo E, Mo Q, Fisher WE (2017)

5005

A prospective randomized multicenter trial of distal pancreatectomy with and without routine intraperitoneal drainage. Ann Surg 266:421–431

- 25. Witzigmann H, Diener MK, Kienkotter S, Rossion I, Bruckner T, Barbel W, Pridohl O, Radulova-Mauersberger O, Lauer H, Knebel P, Ulrich A, Strobel O, Hackert T, Buchler MW (2016) No need for routine drainage after pancreatic head resection: the dual-center, randomized, controlled PANDRA trial (ISRCTN04937707). Ann Surg 264:528–537
- Bassi C, Molinari E, Malleo G, Crippa S, Butturini G, Salvia R, Talamini G, Pederzoli P (2010) Early versus late drain removal after standard pancreatic resections: results of a prospective randomized trial. Ann Surg 252:207–214
- Bassi C, Butturini G, Molinari E, Mascetta G, Salvia R, Falconi M, Gumbs A, Pederzoli P (2004) Pancreatic fistula rate after pancreatic resection. Dig Surg 21:54–59
- Schmidt CM, Choi J, Powell ES, Yiannoutsos CT, Zyromski NJ, Nakeeb A, Pitt HA, Wiebke EA, Madura JA, Lillemoe KD (2009) Pancreatic fistula following pancreaticoduodenectomy: clinical predictors and patient outcomes. HPB Surg 2009:404520
- Grobmyer SR, Graham D, Brennan MF, Coit D (2002) Highpressure gradients generated by closed-suction surgical drainage systems. Surg Infect 3:245–249

- 30. Kawai M, Tani M, Terasawa H, Ina S, Hirono S, Nishioka R, Miyazawa M, Uchiyama K, Yamaue H (2006) Early removal of prophylactic drains reduces the risk of intra-abdominal infections in patients with pancreatic head resection: prospective study for 104 consecutive patients. Ann Surg 244:1–7
- Huan L, Fei Q, Lin H, Wan L, Li Y (2017) Is peritoneal drainage essential after pancreatic surgery?: a meta-analysis and systematic review. Medicine 96:e9245
- Kaminsky PM, Mezhir JJ (2013) Intraperitoneal drainage after pancreatic resection: a review of the evidence. J Surg Res 184:925–930
- 33. Zaghal A, Tamim H, Habib S, Jaafar R, Mukherji D, Khalife M, Mailhac A, Faraj W (2019) Drain or no drain following pancreaticoduodenectomy: the unsolved dilemma. Scand J Surg. SJS: official organ for the Finnish Surgical Society and the Scandinavian Surgical Society:1457496919840960
- Wang YC, Szatmary P, Zhu JQ, Xiong JJ, Huang W, Gomatos I, Nunes QM, Sutton R, Liu XB (2015) Prophylactic intra-peritoneal drain placement following pancreaticoduodenectomy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. World J Gastroenterol 21:2510–2521

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.