Quality assurance within multicentre randomised controlled trials of surgical interventions for pancreatic cancer: Protocol for a systematic review



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Introduction

- Quality assurance mechanisms aim to ensure standardisation of surgical techniques. A lack of consideration of quality assurance risks the introduction of performance bias and limits the ability to contextualise results.
- The quantity and quality of pancreatic RCTs has increased over the last three decades. However, there has been **no previous assessment of quality assurance measures in this setting**.

Aim

- To identify approaches to quality assurance within multicentre trials of surgical interventions for pancreatic cancer.
- To explore the effect of such quality assurance measures on post-operative outcomes.

Methods

- A systematic review will be performed. MEDLINE and Embase databases were searched between 1st January 2000 and 18th October 2022.
- Articles will be eligible for inclusion if they: i) comprise a multi-centre, randomised controlled trial study design, ii) evaluate a surgical intervention or variation in the approach to curative surgical resection/ reconstruction for pancreatic cancer.
- Outcomes of interest will include: operation type, number of centres, number of surgeons performing the intervention and measurement of surgical quality assurance.

Discussion

A total of 1970 papers will be inspected

- A finalised checklist for the measurement of surgical quality assurance within pancreatic RCTs has been developed by way of consensus opinion within the study group.
- The checklist comprises three domains:
 - (1) Standardisation of surgical technique
 - (2) Methods of credentialing surgical experience
 - (3) Methods of monitoring performance
- Results relating to the use of this checklist will be presented and correlated with associated clinical outcomes.

KEY MESSAGE

This study will provide:



Important data on the utilisation of methods for surgical quality assurance within pancreatic RCTs.



Insight into how future studies may implement surgical quality assurance measures to reduce variability of surgical performance and potential bias.