

Postoperative outcomes in oesophagectomy with trainee involvement

Oesophago-Gastric Anastomosis Study Group (OGAA) on behalf of the West Midlands Research Collaborative

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Abstract

Background: The complexity of oesophageal surgery and the significant risk of morbidity necessitates that oesophagectomy is predominantly performed by a consultant surgeon, or a senior trainee under their supervision. The aim of this study was to determine the impact of trainee involvement in oesophagectomy on postoperative outcomes in an international multicentre setting.

Methods: Data from the multicentre Oesophago-Gastric Anastomosis Study Group (OGAA) cohort study were analysed, which comprised prospectively collected data from patients undergoing oesophagectomy for oesophageal cancer between April 2018 and December 2018. Procedures were grouped by the level of trainee involvement, and univariable and multivariable analyses were performed to compare patient outcomes across groups.

Results: Of 2232 oesophagectomies from 137 centres in 41 countries, trainees were involved in 29.1 per cent of them ($n = 650$), performing only the abdominal phase in 230, only the chest and/or neck phases in 130, and all phases in 315 procedures. For procedures with a chest anastomosis, those with trainee involvement had similar 90-day mortality, complication and reoperation rates to consultant-performed oesophagectomies ($P = 0.451$, $P = 0.318$, and $P = 0.382$, respectively), while anastomotic leak rates were significantly lower in the trainee groups ($P = 0.030$). Procedures with a neck anastomosis had equivalent complication, anastomotic leak, and reoperation rates ($P = 0.150$, $P = 0.430$, and $P = 0.632$, respectively) in trainee-involved versus consultant-performed oesophagectomies, with significantly lower 90-day mortality in the trainee groups ($P = 0.005$).

Conclusion: Trainee involvement was not found to be associated with significantly inferior postoperative outcomes for selected patients undergoing oesophagectomy. The results support continued supervised trainee involvement in oesophageal cancer surgery.

Members of the West Midlands Research Collaborative are co-authors of this study and are listed under the heading Collaborators.

Introduction

Oesophagectomy is associated with significant postoperative morbidity and mortality, with over 60 per cent of patients experiencing a postoperative complication, and reported 90-day mortality rates of almost 5 per cent^{1–3}. The complexity of oesophageal surgery and the significant risk of negative outcomes necessitates that oesophagectomy is predominantly performed by a consultant surgeon, or a senior trainee under direct supervision.

Current evidence on the impact of trainee involvement in oesophagectomy is predominantly limited to single-centre, small-volume retrospective series, and analyses of the American College of Surgeons' National Surgical Quality Improvement Program (NSQIP) database. These studies have suggested that, within structured supervised training, trainee input does not negatively impact on outcomes^{4–9}. However, despite these findings, concerns remain around involving trainees in oesophagectomy, as other evidence from a variety of complex procedures from different surgical specialties has suggested increased morbidity with trainee involvement. For example, trainee involvement in major lower limb amputation is associated with increased major morbidity, increased operative time, and an increased need for

intraoperative transfusions¹⁰. Similar findings have also been reported for appendicectomy, cholecystectomy, and bariatric procedures, with studies evaluating combined trainee-performed and trainee-supervised procedures suggesting that trainee involvement increased morbidity, operative time, and length of hospital stay^{11,12}. In light of these findings, greater evaluation of the impact of trainee involvement in oesophagectomy is required, to determine the effect of training on patient outcomes.

Some countries publish surgeon-specific outcome data that are freely available to the public^{13,14}. Although this leads to greater accountability, and the ability to compare outcomes across units, it could potentially create an environment where training opportunities are diminished due to fears that this could negatively impact on published outcome data^{15,16}. As such, it is important to identify whether trainee involvement in oesophagectomy impacts patient outcome to dispel these fears, and ensure that the next generation of surgeons receives adequate training opportunities, in order to provide continued high-quality oesophageal surgery in the future. The Oesophago-Gastric Anastomosis Audit (OGAA) was an international multicentre cohort study, investigating perioperative outcomes for patients undergoing oesophagectomy for oesophageal cancer^{1,17,18}. The aim of this present study was to use the data from the OGAA

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cohort to determine the impact of trainee involvement on post-operative outcomes after oesophagectomy in an international multicentre setting.

Methods

Study design of OGAA

The OGAA study was run by the Oesophago-Gastric Anastomosis Study Group, on behalf of the West Midlands Research Collaborative. The protocol for this study has previously been published¹⁸. Centres performing oesophagectomy for oesophageal cancer were invited to contribute to the OGAA cohort, and teams of surgeons, surgical trainees, research nurses, or medical students prospectively identified eligible patients over a 9-month period from 2 April 2018 to 31 December 2018. Patients were then followed up for 90 days after the date of oesophagectomy, to allow outcome data to be collected. At each centre, the nominated lead (consultant/attending only; see [Appendix S1](#)) was assigned overall responsibility for centre level data, for performing data validation, and for ensuring complete case ascertainment. External review was not performed.

Surgeon designation and involvement

Operation-specific characteristics were recorded for each procedure, including details of the operative techniques used, and the designation of the primary surgeon performing each phase of the operation. The OGAA included centres from 41 countries, which used a variety of nomenclature for surgeon designation. As such, a 'consultant surgeon' was defined as a surgeon with an independent surgical practice inclusive of oesophagectomy. All surgeons that did not meet these criteria were defined as a 'trainee'. The primary operating surgeon was recorded for each phase of the oesophagectomy, namely the abdomen and chest, as well as the neck phase (in procedures with neck anastomosis). Oesophagectomies were defined as 'T_{abdomen}' where the trainee performed only the abdominal phase, 'T_{chest}' where the trainee performed only the chest (and/or neck) phase, or as 'T_{abdomen+chest}' where the trainee performed both the abdominal and chest (and/or neck) phase. Procedures with no trainee involvement were denoted as 'T_{neither}'.

Outcome measures

The primary aim of the study was to assess the impact of trainee involvement on postoperative mortality, as defined as death within 90 days from surgery. Secondary outcomes included the rates and grades of either anastomotic leak or conduit necrosis, complication rates, length of stay, need for reoperation, and 30-day mortality. Complications were defined by the Esophageal Complications Consensus Group (ECCG) framework¹⁹, and were classified based on the Clavien–Dindo grade; the overall complication and major (grade III–V) complication rates were analysed as separate outcomes. All outcomes were analysed separately by the anastomosis location, as both operative difficulty and patient outcomes are known to differ between procedures with chest and neck anastomoses^{1,20}.

Tumour staging was performed in accordance with the TNM eighth edition²¹. Positive longitudinal and circumferential tumour margins in the OGAA were defined as tumour identifiable 1 mm or less, in accordance with the Royal College of Pathologists guidance²².

Ethical approval and data sharing for OGAA

Ethical approval was dependent on local protocols and was country specific. It was the responsibility of the local principal investigator of the enrolled unit to ensure appropriate ethical or audit approval was gained prior to commencement of the study. In the UK, the study was registered at each site as either a clinical audit or service evaluation, as it was an observational study designed to collect routine, anonymized data, with no change to the clinical care pathway.

Statistical methods

Initially, cohort characteristics and outcomes were compared across the four groups of trainee involvement. Continuous variables were analysed using Kruskal–Wallis tests, and reported as mean (s.d.) if approximately normally distributed, with median and interquartile range (i.q.r.) used otherwise. Ordinal variables were also assessed using Kruskal–Wallis tests, with χ^2 tests used for nominal variables.

For the primary outcomes, comparisons across the groups were then repeated using a generalized estimating equation approach, in order to account for potential non-independence of outcomes for patients treated at the same centre. As such, the centre was set as the subject variable, and the patient ID was the within-subject variable, with an exchangeable correlation structure used. All outcomes considered in this analysis were dichotomous; hence, a binary logistic model was used. Initially, univariable models were produced for each outcome, with the trainee involvement being the only independent variable. Multivariable models were then produced, to adjust for other potentially confounding factors. These used a backwards stepwise approach (removal at $P > 0.1$) to select other patient-, tumour-, and treatment-related factors for inclusion in the model. The goodness-of-fit of continuous variables was assessed graphically prior to producing the final model, with variables being divided into categories and treated as nominal where poor fit was detected. Where non-convergence of the model occurred owing to small within-group sample sizes, the offending variables were identified, and had categories combined to increase within-group sample sizes, where possible. Where this could not be meaningfully performed, patients from the affected category were excluded. The performance of the final multivariable models was quantified using the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC), and Hosmer–Lemeshow tests.

All analyses were performed using SPSS 22 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA), with $P < 0.05$ deemed to be indicative of statistical significance throughout.

Results

Cohort characteristics

Data were available for a total of 2247 oesophagectomies from 137 centres, of which 106, 30, and one were from high-, medium-, and low-income countries, respectively. Contributing centres had a median of three (i.q.r. 2–4) surgeons, 700 (i.q.r. 350–1020) total hospital beds, and 24 (i.q.r. 14–36) ICU beds. Seventy-one per cent of centres had a 24-hour on-call oesophageal surgery specialist, and 68.7 per cent had a 24-hour on-call interventional radiology specialist. Of the procedures recorded, 15 were excluded, either because no anastomosis was performed (four procedures), no anastomosis site was recorded (five procedures), or details of trainee involvement were not recorded (six procedures). As such, a total of 2232 procedures were included in the final analysis. Of

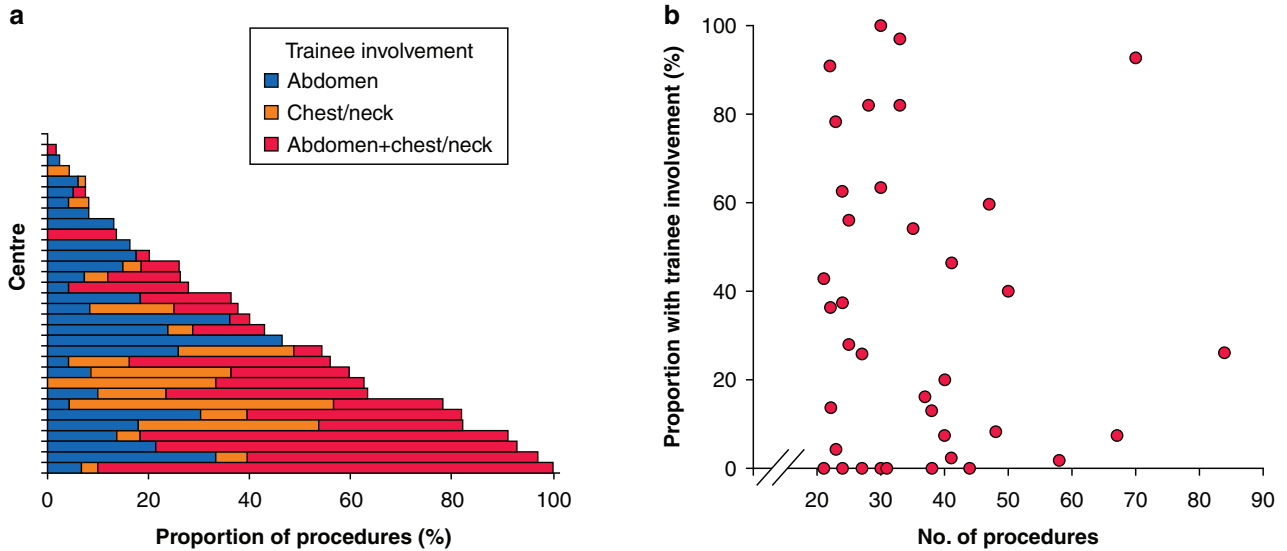


Fig. 1 Proportion of procedures with trainee involvement

a Per centre. **b** Per centre volume. Only the 41 centres that contributed more than 20 procedures to the analysis are included, such that percentages could be reliably estimated. All procedures were included, regardless of the location of the anastomosis.

these, 650 (29.1 per cent) had trainee involvement, with a trainee performing only the ‘abdominal’ phase in 230 procedures (T_{abdomen} , 10.3 per cent), only the ‘chest and/or neck’ phase in 130 procedures (T_{chest} , 4.7 per cent), and ‘both’ phases in 315 procedures ($T_{\text{abdomen+chest}}$, 14.1 per cent).

The proportion of procedures with trainee involvement was found to differ significantly across centres ($P < 0.001$, Fig. 1). For the 41 centres that contributed more than 20 procedures to the analysis, the proportion of trainee-involved procedures ranged from 0 per cent (in 10 centres) to 100 per cent (in one centre). There was no evidence of a significant correlation between the centre volume and the proportion of trainee-involved oesophagectomies (Spearman’s rho: -0.046 ($P = 0.775$), Fig. 1b). However, trainee involvement rates were found to differ significantly by continent ($P < 0.001$; Fig. S1), with the lowest rates in Africa (17.7 per cent) and Europe (23.8 per cent), and the highest rates in Asia (62.5 per cent) and North America (75.2 per cent).

For subsequent analysis, procedures were divided by the site of the anastomosis, with 1722 (77.2 per cent) being located in the chest and 510 (22.8 per cent) in the neck.

Chest anastomosis

Baseline characteristics

In procedures with an anastomosis in the chest, a trainee performed only the abdominal phase in 175 procedures (T_{abdomen} , 10.2 per cent), only the chest phase in 93 procedures (T_{chest} , 5.4 per cent), both phases in 198 procedures ($T_{\text{abdomen+chest}}$, 11.5 per cent), and in neither phase in 1256 (T_{neither} , 72.9 per cent). No significant differences in the distributions of age, sex, BMI, or ASA grade were detected between these four groups (Table 1). However, significant differences in rates of cardiovascular disease, current smokers, and squamous cell carcinoma histology were observed, all of which were more frequent in the T_{neither} group. In addition, a significant difference in Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) status was observed, being lower in the T_{chest} group, while the Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) was significantly lower in the $T_{\text{abdomen+chest}}$ group.

Comparison of the approach to treatment and surgery across the groups found several significant differences, including the use of pre- and postoperative nutritional support, neoadjuvant therapy, anastomotic technique, operative approach, and gastric tube size (Table 2).

Postoperative outcomes

On univariable analysis, 90-day mortality rates were found to be similar across the four groups ($P = 0.451$; Table 3). Secondary outcomes, including 30-day mortality ($P = 0.587$), major complication rates ($P = 0.933$), and the proportion of cases requiring return to theatre ($P = 0.382$), were also not found to differ significantly between groups. However, a significant difference in the composite rate of anastomotic leak or conduit necrosis was observed, which was higher in procedures without trainee involvement than those where trainees completed at least one phase (14.0 per cent versus 6.3–11.6 per cent; $P = 0.030$). Duration of surgery also differed significantly between groups ($P < 0.001$), being longer when the trainee was involved in any phase of the procedure. The overall length of stay also differed significantly between groups ($P = 0.010$), tending to be shorter in procedures with trainee involvement (median 11 versus 12 days), while ICU stay tended to be longer in the T_{chest} and $T_{\text{abdomen+chest}}$ groups (median 4 days versus 3 days in other groups; $P = 0.009$). The total number of lymph nodes removed and the rate of positive margins was not significantly different between groups ($P = 0.261$ and $P = 0.129$, respectively).

Rates of 90-day mortality, anastomotic leaks or conduit necrosis, and Clavien–Dindo Grade III–V complications were then assessed using multivariable analysis (Table 4; Tables S1 and S2). It was not possible to produce a reliable multivariable analysis of 90-day mortality, in light of the low event rate. For the other outcomes assessed, the multivariable models had reasonable performance, with AUROCs of 0.60–0.65, and $P > 0.05$ on Hosmer–Lemeshow tests. Overall rates of anastomotic leaks or conduit necrosis were significantly reduced in trainee-involved procedures on multivariable analysis ($P = 0.043$), with the adjusted

Table 1 Cohort characteristics of procedures with chest anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest	Abdomen + chest	
Age (years)	1722	64.8 (9.9)	65.2 (9.5)	66.0 (9.1)	63.2 (10.6)	0.101
Sex (% male)	1722	1029 (81.9)	140 (80.0)	75 (80.6)	155 (78.3)	0.632
BMI (kg/m ²)	1717	26.7 (5.2)	27.2 (5.5)	26.6 (4.4)	26.9 (5.3)	0.725
ASA grade	1722					0.580*
1		164 (13.1)	15 (8.6)	15 (16.1)	30 (15.2)	
2		695 (55.3)	100 (57.1)	48 (51.6)	99 (50.0)	
3		386 (30.7)	59 (33.7)	30 (32.3)	62 (31.3)	
4		11 (0.9)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	7 (3.5)	
ECOG performance status	1719					0.006*
0		783 (62.4)	115 (66.1)	73 (78.5)	135 (68.2)	
1		388 (30.9)	55 (31.6)	17 (18.3)	54 (27.3)	
2		71 (5.7)	3 (1.7)	3 (3.2)	7 (3.5)	
3		10 (0.8)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	
4		2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1722	6 (5–6)	6 (5–6)	6 (5–6)	5 (4–6)	0.048
COPD	1722	152 (12.1)	24 (13.7)	5 (5.4)	26 (13.1)	0.204
Diabetes	1722	165 (13.1)	22 (12.6)	10 (10.8)	18 (9.1)	0.418
Cardiovascular disease	1722	208 (16.6)	18 (10.3)	11 (11.8)	21 (10.6)	0.027
Smoking status	1673					0.027
Never		448 (36.9)	71 (41.3)	31 (33.7)	85 (43.8)	
Ex-smoker		559 (46.0)	86 (50.0)	50 (54.3)	85 (43.8)	
Current		208 (17.1)	15 (8.7)	11 (12.0)	24 (12.4)	
Histology	1721					0.020
Adenocarcinoma		1024 (81.5)	158 (90.3)	79 (84.9)	172 (87.3)	
Squamous cell carcinoma		195 (15.5)	14 (8.0)	10 (10.8)	24 (12.2)	
Other		37 (2.9)	3 (1.7)	4 (4.3)	1 (0.5)	
Tumour location	1721					0.453
Distal/Siewert 1–2		1121 (89.3)	166 (94.9)	85 (91.4)	179 (90.9)	
Middle		91 (7.2)	7 (4.0)	4 (4.3)	11 (5.6)	
Proximal		5 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Siewert 3		39 (3.1)	2 (1.1)	4 (4.3)	7 (3.6)	
TNM stage (on pathology)	1706					0.469*
Stage 0		155 (12.5)	24 (13.8)	13 (14.0)	19 (9.6)	
Stage I		196 (15.8)	34 (19.5)	11 (11.8)	32 (16.2)	
Stage II		188 (15.1)	16 (9.2)	13 (14.0)	21 (10.7)	
Stage III		430 (34.6)	60 (34.5)	33 (35.5)	77 (39.1)	
Stage IV		273 (22.0)	40 (23.0)	23 (24.7)	48 (24.4)	

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.) or mean (s.d.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values from χ^2 tests, unless stated otherwise. Bold P-values are significant at < 0.05. *P-value from Kruskal–Wallis test, as the factor is ordinal. ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

rates being lowest in the T_{abdomen} group (versus T_{neither}; odds ratio (OR) 0.45, 95 per cent c.i. 0.25–0.80; P = 0.006).

Neck anastomosis

Baseline characteristics

The analysis was then repeated for the subgroup of 510 procedures with anastomoses in the neck. Of these, a trainee performed only the abdominal phase in 55 procedures (T_{abdomen}, 10.8 per cent), the chest and/or neck phase only in 12 procedures (T_{chest}, 2.4 per cent), both phases in 117 procedures (T_{abdomen+chest}, 22.9 per cent), and in neither phase in 326 procedures (T_{neither}, 63.9 per cent). Comparison of cohort characteristics across these groups found significant differences in age, ECOG status, CCI, smoking status, and tumour location (Table 5). In addition, differences in a range of factors relating to the operative approach were observed (Table 6).

Postoperative outcomes

Univariable analysis found significant differences in both 90-day mortality rates (P = 0.005) and Clavien–Dindo Grade III–V complication rates (P = 0.028) between the four groups, both of which were lower in the groups with trainee involvement (Table 7). There was no significant difference in the rate of anastomotic

leak/conduit necrosis (P = 0.430). Duration of surgery was not significantly different between groups (P = 0.133). The overall length of stay and ICU stay were significantly shorter in procedures with trainee involvement (P = 0.013 and P = 0.033, respectively). The number of lymph nodes removed did not significantly differ between groups (P = 0.220); however, procedures without trainee involvement were significantly more likely to have positive margins (P = 0.041).

Multivariable analysis was not possible for the outcome of 90-day mortality, on account of the small number of events. After adjustment for other confounding factors, the difference between groups in the rate of Clavien–Dindo grade III–V complications became non-significant (P = 0.185; Table 8 and Tables S1 and S2).

Discussion

This analysis of an international multicentre cohort found no evidence to suggest that trainee involvement in oesophagectomy negatively impacts on postoperative outcome. Postoperative mortality, anastomotic leak rate, and complications were not significantly inferior when a trainee performed all or part of an oesophagectomy. Importantly, some key postoperative outcome measures, including the anastomotic leak rate and length of stay

Table 2 Treatment approach in procedures with chest anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest	Abdomen + chest	
Preoperative nutrition	1720					<0.001
None		643 (51.3)	88 (50.3)	38 (40.9)	123 (62.1)	
Oral supplements		490 (39.1)	64 (36.6)	44 (47.3)	49 (24.7)	
Enteral tube nutrition		95 (7.6)	21 (12.0)	10 (10.8)	25 (12.6)	
Parenteral nutrition		26 (2.1)	2 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	1 (0.5)	
Neoadjuvant therapy	1722					<0.001
None		350 (27.9)	35 (20.0)	15 (16.1)	28 (14.1)	
Chemoradiotherapy		374 (29.8)	54 (30.9)	20 (21.5)	56 (28.3)	
Chemotherapy alone		530 (42.2)	86 (49.1)	58 (62.4)	114 (57.6)	
Radiotherapy alone		2 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Postoperative nutrition	1721					<0.001
None		539 (42.9)	60 (34.3)	35 (37.6)	90 (45.5)	
Feeding jejunostomy		591 (47.1)	108 (61.7)	53 (57.0)	104 (52.5)	
Nasojejunal tube		125 (10.0)	7 (4.0)	5 (5.4)	4 (2.0)	
Anastomosis technique	1722					0.002
Circular stapled		851 (67.8)	93 (53.1)	56 (60.2)	145 (73.2)	
Handsewn		175 (13.9)	34 (19.4)	16 (17.2)	19 (9.6)	
Linear stapled		230 (18.3)	48 (27.4)	21 (22.6)	34 (17.2)	
Abdominal phase	1711					<0.001
Minimally invasive		686 (55.1)	113 (64.6)	67 (72.0)	69 (34.8)	
Open		559 (44.9)	62 (35.4)	26 (28.0)	129 (65.2)	
Thoracic phase	1721					<0.001
Minimally invasive		323 (25.7)	88 (50.3)	4 (4.3)	45 (22.7)	
Open		932 (74.3)	87 (49.7)	89 (95.7)	153 (77.3)	
Gastric tube	1721					<0.001
Thin (< 5 cm)		719 (57.3)	121 (69.1)	40 (43.0)	114 (57.6)	
Wide/whole stomach		536 (42.7)	54 (30.9)	53 (57.0)	84 (42.4)	
Pyloric procedures	1722					0.200
Not performed		815 (64.9)	103 (58.9)	65 (69.9)	129 (65.2)	
Botox/dilatation		145 (11.5)	27 (15.4)	3 (3.2)	20 (10.1)	
Pyloromyotomy		31 (2.5)	6 (3.4)	1 (1.1)	4 (2.0)	
Pyloroplasty		265 (21.1)	39 (22.3)	24 (25.8)	45 (22.7)	
Lymph nodes removed	1714	24 (17–33)	24 (19–33)	23 (17–30)	23 (15–32)	0.261

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values obtained from χ^2 tests. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05.

Table 3 Outcomes of procedures with chest anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest	Abdomen + chest	
90-day mortality	1722	41 (3.3)	7 (4.0)	1 (1.1)	4 (2.0)	0.451
Anastomotic leak/necrosis	1722	176 (14.0)	11 (6.3)	10 (10.8)	23 (11.6)	0.030
Anastomotic leak/necrosis grade	1722					0.035*
None		1080 (86.0)	164 (93.7)	83 (89.2)	175 (88.4)	
Grade 1		75 (6.0)	4 (2.3)	4 (4.3)	10 (5.1)	
Grade 2		60 (4.8)	4 (2.3)	2 (2.2)	3 (1.5)	
Grade 3		41 (3.3)	3 (1.7)	4 (4.3)	10 (5.1)	
Any complication	1722	763 (60.7)	109 (62.3)	62 (66.7)	132 (66.7)	0.318
Clavien–Dindo Grade III–V complication	1722	307 (24.4)	43 (24.6)	20 (21.5)	49 (24.7)	0.933
Duration of surgery (min)	1709	341 (270–420)	380 (315–450)	380 (330–420)	371 (300–420)	<0.001
Positive margins	1722	243 (19.3)	29 (16.6)	26 (28.0)	43 (21.7)	0.129
ICU length of stay (days)	1714	3 (1–7)	3 (1–5)	4 (2–6)	4 (2–7)	0.010
Total length of stay (days)	1714	12 (9–18)	11 (9–15)	11 (9–17)	11 (9–15)	0.009
Return to theatre	1722	144 (11.5)	18 (10.3)	7 (7.5)	28 (14.1)	0.382
30-day mortality	1722	25 (2.0)	3 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (2.0)	0.587

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values obtained from χ^2 tests. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05. *P-value from Kruskal–Wallis test, as the factor is ordinal.

in patients with an anastomosis in the chest, were found to be superior in procedures with trainee involvement. Patients undergoing oesophagectomy with trainee involvement were found to be significantly less comorbid and had different treatment approaches, as compared to consultant-performed oesophagectomy, suggesting that appropriate patient selection for training

procedures occurred, which may have helped ensure safe patient outcomes.

Concerns exist about the safety of trainee involvement in complex surgery. For example, trainee-performed hepatectomy and pancreatectomy have been shown to be associated with increased complication rates and operative times²³. In the case of

Table 4 Summary of univariable and multivariable models of primary outcomes in chest anastomoses

	90-day mortality		Anastomotic leak/conduit necrosis		Clavien-Dindo grade III-V complication	
	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value
Univariable models						
Trainee involvement		0.258		0.012		0.963
Neither	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdomen	1.23 (0.63–2.43)	0.543	0.42 (0.25–0.71)	0.001	1.06 (0.72–1.57)	0.775
Chest	0.32 (0.05–1.93)	0.213	0.76 (0.44–1.32)	0.331	0.90 (0.51–1.58)	0.704
Abdomen + chest	0.60 (0.25–1.44)	0.252	0.79 (0.49–1.30)	0.356	0.99 (0.60–1.63)	0.957
Summary of multivariable models						
Trainee involvement		NA*		0.043		0.896
Neither	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdomen	–	–	0.45 (0.25–0.80)	0.006	1.11 (0.73–1.70)	0.625
Chest	–	–	0.73 (0.40–1.32)	0.293	0.88 (0.48–1.60)	0.668
Abdomen + chest	–	–	0.94 (0.60–1.48)	0.788	1.03 (0.63–1.67)	0.919

Univariable analyses are from generalized estimating equation models, accounting for correlations between procedures from the same centre. Multivariable analyses extend these models to additionally adjust for all factors in Tables 1 and 2—full details of the multivariable models are reported in Tables S1 and S2. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05. OR, odds ratio; c.i., confidence interval. *It was not possible to produce a multivariable model of 90 day mortality, due to the low event rate.

Table 5 Cohort characteristics of procedures with neck anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest/neck	Abdomen + chest/neck	
Age (years)	510	63.4 ± 11.6	58.3 ± 12.1	64.3 ± 8.7	56.6 ± 12.2	<0.001
Sex (% male)	510	236 (72.4)	35 (63.6)	9 (75.0)	77 (65.8)	0.381
BMI (kg/m²)	510	24.6 ± 5.0	23.7 ± 4.1	25.0 ± 5.0	23.6 ± 5.2	0.135
ASA grade	510					0.072*
1		45 (13.8)	8 (14.5)	3 (25.0)	13 (11.1)	
2		188 (57.7)	36 (65.5)	1 (8.3)	86 (73.5)	
3		91 (27.9)	10 (18.2)	8 (66.7)	18 (15.4)	
4		2 (0.6)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
ECOG performance status	508					0.043*
0		154 (47.2)	23 (42.6)	7 (58.3)	69 (59.5)	
1		139 (42.6)	28 (51.9)	5 (41.7)	43 (37.1)	
2		30 (9.2)	3 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.4)	
3		3 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
4		0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Charlson Comorbidity Index	510	6 (5–7)	5 (4–6)	6 (5–7)	5 (4–6)	<0.001
COPD	510	55 (16.9)	9 (16.4)	4 (33.3)	31 (26.5)	0.075
Diabetes	510	43 (13.2)	5 (9.1)	1 (8.3)	6 (5.1)	0.107
Cardiovascular disease	510	59 (18.1)	11 (20.0)	2 (16.7)	10 (8.5)	0.088
Smoking status	496					0.019
Never		110 (34.9)	29 (55.8)	3 (25.0)	57 (48.7)	
Ex-smoker		147 (46.7)	14 (26.9)	8 (66.7)	46 (39.3)	
Current		58 (18.4)	9 (17.3)	1 (8.3)	14 (12.0)	
Histology	510					0.249
Adenocarcinoma		146 (44.8)	25 (45.5)	7 (58.3)	37 (31.6)	
Squamous cell carcinoma		171 (52.5)	29 (52.7)	5 (41.7)	77 (65.8)	
Other		9 (2.8)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.6)	
Tumour location	510					0.019
Distal/Siewert 1–2		191 (58.6)	43 (78.2)	7 (58.3)	78 (66.7)	
Middle		84 (25.8)	7 (12.7)	4 (33.3)	31 (26.5)	
Proximal		44 (13.5)	4 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.4)	
Siewert 3		7 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	1 (8.3)	4 (3.4)	
TNM stage (on pathology)	504					0.076*
Stage 0		60 (18.8)	17 (30.9)	2 (16.7)	34 (29.1)	
Stage I		44 (13.8)	5 (9.1)	2 (16.7)	17 (14.5)	
Stage II		70 (21.9)	11 (20.0)	3 (25.0)	25 (21.4)	
Stage III		91 (28.4)	13 (23.6)	3 (25.0)	28 (23.9)	
Stage IV		55 (17.2)	9 (16.4)	2 (16.7)	13 (11.1)	

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.) or mean (s.d.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values from χ^2 tests, unless stated otherwise. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05. COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *P-value from Kruskal–Wallis test, as the factor is ordinal.

oesophagectomy, Phillips *et al.* reported on outcomes of 323 open Ivor Lewis procedures, 75 per cent of which had a trainee performing at least one stage. They reported no significant difference in pre-operative co-morbidity or staging and, furthermore,

no significant differences in postoperative outcomes or 2-year survival rates in trainee- versus consultant-performed oesophagectomy⁵. Handagala *et al.* reported on 323 oesophagectomies, which used a variety of techniques, with 37 per cent being

Table 6 Treatment approach in procedures with neck anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest/neck	Abdomen + chest/neck	
Preoperative nutrition	510					<0.001
None		164 (50.3)	21 (38.2)	2 (16.7)	35 (29.9)	
Oral supplements		112 (34.4)	29 (52.7)	7 (58.3)	39 (33.3)	
Enteral tube nutrition		44 (13.5)	5 (9.1)	3 (25.0)	43 (36.8)	
Parenteral nutrition		6 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Neoadjuvant therapy	510					0.128
None		89 (27.3)	11 (20.0)	5 (41.7)	18 (15.4)	
Chemoradiotherapy		174 (53.4)	35 (63.6)	6 (50.0)	80 (68.4)	
Chemotherapy alone		59 (18.1)	9 (16.4)	1 (8.3)	19 (16.2)	
Radiotherapy alone		4 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Postoperative nutrition	510					0.002
None		86 (26.4)	10 (18.2)	4 (33.3)	28 (23.9)	
Feeding jejunostomy		166 (50.9)	31 (56.4)	5 (41.7)	39 (33.3)	
Nasojejunal tube		74 (22.7)	14 (25.5)	3 (25.0)	50 (42.7)	
Anastomosis technique	510					<0.001
Circular stapled		14 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (2.6)	
Handsewn		200 (61.3)	46 (83.6)	10 (83.3)	100 (85.5)	
Linear stapled		112 (34.4)	9 (16.4)	2 (16.7)	14 (12.0)	
Abdominal phase	510					0.479
Minimally invasive		159 (48.8)	30 (54.5)	8 (66.7)	63 (53.8)	
Open		167 (51.2)	25 (45.5)	4 (33.3)	54 (46.2)	
Thoracic phase	506					0.045
Minimally invasive		165 (50.8)	33 (61.1)	5 (41.7)	74 (64.3)	
Open		160 (42.9)	21 (38.9)	7 (58.3)	41 (35.7)	
Gastric tube	509					<0.001
Thin (< 5 cm)		166 (51.1)	43 (78.2)	9 (75.0)	107 (91.5)	
Wide/whole stomach		159 (48.9)	12 (21.8)	3 (25.0)	10 (8.5)	
Pyloric procedures	510					<0.001
Not performed		233 (71.5)	23 (41.8)	11 (91.7)	34 (29.1)	
Botox/dilatation		16 (4.9)	14 (25.5)	0 (0.0)	26 (22.2)	
Pyloromyotomy		14 (4.3)	4 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	47 (40.2)	
Pyloroplasty		63 (19.3)	14 (25.5)	1 (8.3)	10 (8.5)	
Lymph nodes removed	509					0.220
		19 (12–24)	18 (15–29)	16 (7–20)	18 (14–24)	

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values obtained from χ^2 tests. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05.

Table 7 Outcomes of procedures with neck anastomoses by trainee involvement

	n	Trainee involvement				P-value
		Neither	Abdomen	Chest/neck	Abdomen + chest/neck	
90-day mortality	510	39 (12.0)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.4)	0.005
Anastomotic leak/necrosis	510	69 (21.2)	10 (18.2)	4 (33.3)	19 (16.2)	0.430
Anastomotic leak/necrosis grade	510					0.453*
None		257 (78.8)	45 (81.8)	8 (66.7)	98 (83.8)	
Grade 1		44 (13.5)	6 (10.9)	3 (25.0)	13 (11.1)	
Grade 2		9 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	
Grade 3		16 (4.9)	4 (7.3)	1 (8.3)	5 (4.3)	
Any complication	510	234 (71.8)	31 (56.4)	8 (66.7)	81 (69.2)	0.150
Clavien–Dindo grade III–V complication	510	108 (33.1)	14 (25.5)	3 (25.0)	22 (18.8)	0.028
Duration of surgery (min)	500	348 (250–480)	320 (255–364)	360 (318–450)	330 (274–380)	0.133
Positive margins	510	50 (15.3)	7 (12.7)	2 (16.7)	6 (5.1)	0.041
ICU length of stay (days)	505	4 (2–7)	2 (1–5)	2 (1–5)	3 (1–7)	0.033
Total length of stay (days)	505	14 (10–23)	12 (8–17)	21 (11–29)	12 (9–17)	0.013
Return to theatre	510	45 (13.8)	9 (16.4)	1 (8.3)	12 (10.3)	0.632
30-day mortality	510	31 (9.5)	1 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	4 (3.4)	0.036

Continuous data are reported as median (i.q.r.), with P-values obtained from Kruskal–Wallis tests. Categorical data are reported as n (column %), with P-values from χ^2 tests, unless stated otherwise. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05. *P-value from Kruskal–Wallis test, as the factor is ordinal.

performed by a trainee. They also found no significant differences in patient comorbidities or preoperative treatment, or in postoperative morbidity or mortality between procedures with or without trainee involvement. Finally, Baron et al. reported on a similar case mix, including 241 open thoracoabdominal two- and three-stage oesophagectomies, 35 per cent of which were performed by a trainee. However, they found trainee-performed

oesophagectomies to have significantly higher anastomotic leak rates (consultant 7 per cent versus trainee 20 per cent), although this did not lead to a significant difference in postoperative mortality or survival between the two groups⁴.

Saliba et al., using NSQIP data, reported outcomes from nine different surgical specialties on 1 349 684 patients, appraising trainee and patient outcomes. Procedures with trainee

Table 8 Summary of univariable and multivariable models of primary outcomes in neck anastomoses

	90-day mortality		Anastomotic leak/conduit necrosis		Clavien-Dindo grade III–V complication	
	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value	OR (95% c.i.)	P-value
Univariable models						
Trainee involvement		0.014		0.380		0.041
Neither	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdomen	NA*	NA*	1.13 (0.64–1.97)	0.680	0.63 (0.31–1.27)	0.199
Chest	NA*	NA*	1.59 (0.49–5.20)	0.442	0.73 (0.22–2.37)	0.595
Abdomen + chest	0.30 (0.11–0.78)*	0.014*	0.77 (0.48–1.26)	0.303	0.50 (0.31–0.80)	0.004
Summary of multivariable models						
Trainee involvement		NA*†		0.090		0.185
Neither	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdomen	–	–	0.90 (0.36–2.22)	0.820	0.58 (0.24–1.38)	0.217
Chest	–	–	1.46 (0.34–6.20)	0.611	0.69 (0.21–2.30)	0.541
Abdomen + chest	–	–	0.47 (0.24–0.90)	0.022	0.55 (0.31–0.99)	0.045

Univariable analyses are from generalised estimating equation models, accounting for correlations between procedures from the same centre. Multivariable analyses extend these models to additionally adjust for all factors in Tables 1 and 2—full details of the multivariable models are reported in Tables S1 and S2. Bold P-values are significant at <0.05. OR, odds ratio; *OR represents a comparison of any trainee involvement versus no trainee involvement, due to the within-group sample sizes being insufficient to produce a reliable model comparing across four groups. †It was not possible to produce a multivariable model of 90-day mortality, due to the low event rate.

involvement were performed on younger, more functionally independent patients with a lower BMI but higher ASA grades. Subsequent postoperative morbidity was comparable, operative duration was longer, and overall mortality was lower when trainees were involved²⁴. A similar analysis of NSQIP data by Ferraris *et al.* in 266 411 procedures used propensity matching to control for baseline differences between groups, and showed that, although procedures with trainee involvement were associated with increased morbidity, mortality rates were comparable²⁵. Patients with similar levels of complications were increasingly likely to suffer ‘failure to rescue’ in consultant-performed cases, demonstrating that trainee involvement may be protective for patients. In a NSQIP analysis by Cobb *et al.*, propensity-matched patients undergoing oesophagectomy had a significantly lower mortality in trainee-performed cases⁸. Khoushhal *et al.* evaluated outcomes for 5142 oesophagectomies from the NSQIP database and found that neither surgical specialty (cardiothoracic, general surgery) nor trainee involvement influenced mortality⁹. However, a major limitation when evaluating trainee involvement in procedures using NSQIP data is that the NSQIP definition of trainee involvement is trainee ‘in’ or ‘not in’ the operating room, and does not define the degree to which the trainee is involved (assisting or performing), as is the case of the presented analysis of the OGAA cohort.

There remains a lack of data analysing the effect of training in minimally invasive oesophagectomy (MIE). The OGAA study provides postoperative outcomes on 2232 oesophagectomies; trainees were involved in 28.4 per cent of open versus 26.4 per cent of hybrid and 32.9 per cent of MIE procedures, demonstrating that modern trainees are receiving similar levels of exposure to both open and minimally invasive oesophageal surgery. The learning curve associated with MIE is associated with a significant increase in postoperative morbidity, including an associated increase in anastomotic leak rates of an additional 10 per cent^{26,27}. In a retrospective study of 2121 consultant-performed Ivor Lewis MIEs, Claassen *et al.* showed that the length of the learning curve for textbook outcome was 46 cases, after which a plateau was reached, with 44.0 per cent achieving a textbook outcome²⁸. Evidence from novel robotic oesophagectomy training programmes shows that safety can be maintained while reducing the learning curve to 22 cases²⁹.

The current study has some limitations. There was considerable variability in rates of trainee involvement between centres, which varied from 0 to 100 per cent. This may have contributed to the significant differences between groups in the factors relating to the operative approach, which is generally centre related, and so may have introduced bias, particularly if higher-quality centres were more likely to engage in training. In an attempt to negate such confounding, multivariable models were used to adjust for within-centre correlation of outcomes, and for baseline differences between groups. However, these were limited by the small within-group sample sizes and the low event rates for some outcomes, hence residual confounding may remain. The small within-group sample sizes, particularly for the subgroup of neck anastomoses, will also have reduced the statistical power of the comparisons across the groups of trainee involvement. This will have increased the minimal detectable effect sizes, resulting in an increased false-negative rate. When defining the groups, surgeons were classified as either ‘consultant’ or ‘trainee’. However, training grade is known to convey differing levels of autonomy and ability, depending on the level of experience. Owing to the variability in nomenclature and training structures across countries, it was not possible to ascertain further details about the grade or level of experience of trainees; hence, it was not possible to assess variability in outcome within subgroups of trainees³⁰. It was also not possible to identify cases where the primary surgeon was a consultant who had taken over from the trainee due to operative difficulty which, in such cases, may be at higher risk of negative outcomes, owing to increased operative difficulty.

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Supplementary material

Supplementary material is available at *BJS Open* online.

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