



Research Article

Prospective-Controlled Assessment of Stress Hormones and Pain In Patients Undergoing Myomectomy as Performed by Laparoscopy Against Laparotomy

George Pados^{1,2*}, Konstantinos Kantrantsiotis², Dimitris. Tsolakidis¹, Konstantinos Almaloglou², Spiros Gerou³

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, “Papageorgiou” University Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

²“Diavalkaniko” Hospital, Centre for Gynecological Endoscopy, Thessaloniki, Greece

³“ANALYSIS” Diagnostic & Research Center, Thessaloniki, Greece

***Corresponding author:** George Pados, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, “Papageorgiou” University Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 40, Mitropoleos street, Thessaloniki, 54623, Greece

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Abstract

Introduction: In this prospective study we assessed the surgical stress and post-operative pain through the determination of stress hormones and patient discomfort, as well as the comparison of the stress hormones’ response after myomectomy performed by laparoscopy versus laparotomy

Methods: In this prospective matched case control study (Canadian Task Force classification II-2), which was performed in the Gynecological Department of University Hospital and Centre for Gynecological Endoscopy Private Hospital, sixty women with symptomatic growth of known uterine leiomyomas or leiomyomas compromising the shape of the uterus, were operated. Thirty women underwent laparoscopic myomectomy and thirty removal of leiomyomas through laparotomy. Three venous samples were received from each patient for determination of stress hormones (one before surgery, the second at the end of the surgical procedure and the third on the morning of the first postoperative day) and a questionnaire was administered the first post-operative day, in which the patients indicated the level of pain through a Visual Analog Scale of Pain (VASP). The main outcome measures were assessment of stress hormones and patient discomfort between the two groups on the first post-operative day.

Results: Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) and noradrenalin were significantly lower in the laparoscopy group on the first post-operative day (12.68±9.97 pg/ml vs 15.90±9.02 pg/ml p<0.025) and 20.7±7.28 ng/ml vs 22.33±5.82 ng/ml, (p<0.027) respectively. No statistical difference was observed in cortisol levels on the first post-operative day (11.71±5.82 µg/dl vs 11.81±7.61 µg/dl, p>0.94). and, also, for b-endorphin levels (4.88±1.57 vs 4.91± ng/ml, p>0.61). Postoperative pain was significantly lower in the laparoscopy group on the V.A.S.P scale (3.3±1.05 vs 5.67±1.15 respectively, p<0.001).

Conclusions: laparoscopy is superior to laparotomy for the surgical removal of leiomyomas in terms of postoperative pain and surgical stress.

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Laparotomy; Myomectomy, Pain; Surgical stress

Introduction

The majority of open surgery methods today have corresponding laparoscopic methods. Laparoscopic surgery has undeniable advantages over laparotomy in terms of postoperative pain, recovery and patient's reintegration in their previous activities, lower incidence of de novo adhesion formation, and shorter hospitalization period [1-6]; therefore, the development of operative laparoscopy represents one of the most important milestones in the surgical field over the past 20 years. Regarding the stress of patients, although it has been reported to be less, the efficacy of the laparoscopic approach on the postoperative neuroendocrine and immune response, which largely determines the postoperative course of the patients, has not been adequately documented. Comparative studies of laparoscopy and laparotomy focus on pain monitoring for both methods rather than a prospective comparative assessment of stress hormones. There are quite a few studies that address the issue of surgical stress between these two methods [7,8]. The aim of this prospective matched case-control trial is to assess surgical stress and postoperative pain by determining stress hormones and patient discomfort, as well as comparing the stress hormone response after myomectomy performed by laparoscopy versus laparotomy.

Materials and Methods

The prospective matched case-control study was performed in the first Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, "Papageorgiou" University Hospital in Thessaloniki, Greece, where all cases of laparotomic myomectomy were performed and at the Centre for Gynecological Endoscopy, "Diavalkaniko" private hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece, where all laparoscopic myomectomies were performed from November 2016 to February 2018. During the above period, all surgeries were performed by the same gynecologists, namely G.P for laparoscopic myomectomies and D.T for laparotomies and assisted by one of the other authors. Both the ethics committees of the two hospitals and the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki approved the study, and all patients signed an informed consent prior to surgery after a detailed explanation of the aim of the study. Exclusion criteria involved allergies, endometriosis, endocrine disorders, previous surgical intervention in the lower abdomen, preoperative administration of Gonadotrophin-Releasing Hormone Analogues (GnRH-a), total number of fibroids greater than 3, sum of the largest diameter of all 3 fibroids ≥ 15 cm and size of each one > 8 cm. All surgical procedures were performed by the same two surgical teams as mentioned above, and the surgical technique in both open and laparoscopic surgery was identical.

Demographic data of each patient was recorded, as well as data regarding the history and indications of myomectomy. Three venous blood samples were received from each patient. The first was collected before surgery, the second was collected at the end of the surgical procedure after extubation while the patient was awake, and the third was collected on the morning of the first postoperative day. Blood samples were centrifuged, labeled and stored under deep-freezing conditions (-90°C) until analysed simultaneously to avoid inter-assay and intra-assay variations. The study evaluated intraoperative and postoperative variations of the following stress-related markers: Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH), Corticotropin-Releasing Factor (CRF), cortisol, noradrenalin and β -endorphin. Cortisol was measured by direct chemiluminescent technology (ADVIA Centaur Siemens), and ACTH was measured by a sequential chemiluminescent immunometric assay (Immulite 2001 - Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Ltd). CRF and β -endorphin were measured by ELISA (Phoenix Pharmaceuticals Inc.), while noradrenaline was measured by the same method using the IBL International GmbH kit. Furthermore, a questionnaire was administered on the first postoperative day, in which patients were asked to indicate the level of pain they were experiencing through a Visual Analog Scale for Pain (VASP). Both surgical procedures were performed by experienced senior gynecologists under general endotracheal anesthesia, and the duration of each treatment was recorded.

Population

A total of 65 patients were included in the cohort, of which 30 were treated with laparoscopy, 30 with laparotomy and 5 were excluded due to exclusion criteria, such as different surgery outcomes, blood transfusion, major anaesthesia-related issues, etc. Indications for the interventions are: (i) symptomatic growth of uterine leiomyomas, leading to changes in menstrual profile (menometrorrhagia), (ii) Infertility if hysterosalpingography reveals a distortion of the uterine cavity, (iii) History of abortion or preterm delivery if the presence of the leiomyoma compromises the shape of the uterine cavity.

Statistical Analysis

The Wilcoxon signed-rank and Mann-Whitney U-test were used for statistical analysis of correlated and independent paired variables, respectively, by means of SPSS v23 (SPSS, Inc. Chicago IL, USA), and the Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric statistical test and One-Way ANOVA parametric test where applicable for three or more independent variables, with a significance threshold of $p < 0.05$. Where appropriate, the results were adjusted for multiple comparisons using Bonferonni and Tukey's post-hoc corrections. The reported data have \pm standard deviation and corresponding 95% CI.

Results

The mean age of the patients was 37.9 ± 5.66 and 39.53 ± 4.82 for the laparoscopy and laparotomy groups, respectively ($p=NS$)... and the BMI was 23.6 ± 4.25 and 26.20 ± 5.88 , respectively ($p=NS$). The operation time in the laparoscopic surgery group was 86.67 ± 25.87 min, while that in the laparotomy group was 70.67 ± 23.81 min ($p = .028$). According to the relevant treatment protocols, the hospitalization time presented a substantial difference for the surgical procedures, since it was one day for all laparoscopic procedures and 3 days for the laparotomy procedure ($p<0.01$). The mean number of fibroids was 1.57 ± 0.73 and 1.63 ± 0.89 and the mean volume was 171.37 ± 100.63 cm³ and 202.77 ± 127.49 cm³ ($p=NS$) in the laparoscopy and laparotomy groups, respectively (Table 1).

	Laparoscopy	Laparotomy	P value
Age	37.9 ± 5.8	39.5 ± 4.8	NS
BMI	23.8 ± 4.2	26.2 ± 5.8	NS
Myomas (Mean±SD)	1.5 ± 0.7	1.6 ± 0.9	NS
Volume of myomas (cm3)	171.4 ± 100.6	202.7 ± 127.9	NS
Duration of surgery (min)	86.7 ± 25.8	70.7 ± 23.8	0.028

Table 1: Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study groups.

Cortisol

With regard to cortisol expression for the laparotomy procedure, there is a significant difference between before (13.7 ± 7.54 µg/ml, 95% CI, 10.88 to 16.51; $p < .05$) and after (19.85 ± 10.31 µg/ml, 95% CI, 15.93 to 23.77; $p = .05$) the procedure. The cortisol expression on the first postoperative day was close

to baseline levels (11.89 ± 7.61 µg/ml, 95% CI, 9.05 to 14.73; $p < .05$; Figure 1). On the contrary, there is no statistically significant difference in cortisol expression before (14.77 ± 5.91 µg/ml, 95% CI, 12.57 to 16.98) and after (18.12 ± 7.81 µg/ml, 95% CI, 15.20 to 21.04; $p > .05$) the laparoscopic procedure. Cortisol expression presented a difference only between the first postoperative day and exactly after the procedure (11.70 ± 5.82 µg/ml, 95% CI, 9.53 to 13.88; $p < .05$).

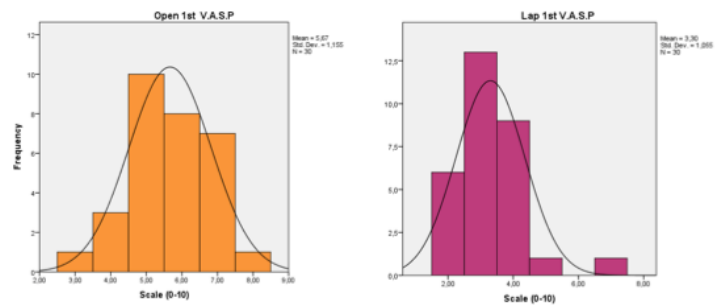


Figure 1: Postoperative pain was significantly lower in the laparoscopy group (3.3 ± 1.05 vs 5.67 ± 1.15 , $p < 0.001$) on the VASP scale.

ACTH

The same expression pattern is evident for ACTH, with expression levels rising just after the laparotomy procedure (Before: 12.58 ± 4.48 pg/ml, 95% CI, 10.90 to 14.25; After: 20.72 ± 10.17 pg/ml, 95% CI, 16.32 to 25.12, $p < .05$) and falling on the first postoperative day (11.17 ± 5.63 pg/ml, 95% CI, 9.02 to 13.31, $p < .05$). There is no difference in the laparoscopy procedure, with ACTH expression rising just after the procedure (Before: 14.12 ± 5.72 pg/ml, 95% CI, 11.95 to 16.30; After: $31.77.72 \pm 16.58$ pg/ml, 95% CI, 25.58 to 37.96, $p < .001$) and falling on the postoperative day (15.90 ± 9.027 pg/ml, 95% CI, 12.53 to 19.27, $p < .001$) Table 2.

	ACTH			
	Before	After	1 st post day	P value
Laparoscopy	15.31±8.6	31.77±16.58	15.9±9	p<0.025
Laparotomy	12.58±4.47	45.29±49.76	12.68±9.97	
	CRF			
	Before	After	1 st post day	P value
Laparoscopy	1.1±0.98	1.17±1.08	1.12±1	p<0.05
Laparotomy	0.52±0.78	0.61±0.89	0.63±0.97	
	Noradrenalin			
	Before	After	1 st post day	P value
Laparoscopy	19.43±6.24	19.5±7	20.7±7.28	p<0.05
Laparotomy	21.9±7.3	21.5±7.3	22.33±5.82	
	Cortisol			
	Before	After	1 st post day	P value
Laparoscopy	14.7±5.9	18.12±7.81	11.71±5.82	NS
Laparotomy	13.69±7.54	21.9±15.13	11.81±7.61	
	b-endorphin			
	Before	After	1 st post day	P value
Laparoscopy	4.45±1.58	4.46±1.43	4.88±1.57	NS
Laparotomy	4.42±2.2	4.25±1.36	4.9±1.38	

Table 2: Assessment of stress hormones between the two groups.

CRF

It is worth noting that the CRF measurement of the laparotomy group on the first postoperative day was statistically significant compared to the pre-surgery measurement of the same group (Before: .51 ± .78 ng/ml, 95% CI, .22 to .81; After: .63.72 ± .97 ng/ml, 95% CI, .27 to .99, p < .05). No such difference was evident for the laparoscopic group.

Noradrenalin, β-endorphin

All other markers, namely noradrenalin and β-endorphin, showed no statistically significant expressive fluctuations between the groups.

Laparotomy vs Laparoscopy

Comparing the two procedures, there was no difference in either of the markers before the procedures. Postoperative laparoscopy ACTH levels were higher (31.77.72 ± 16.58 pg/ml, 95% CI, 25.58 to 37.96,) than their respective levels in the laparotomy procedure (20.72 ± 10.17 pg/ml, 95% CI, 16.32 to 25.12, p<.05). The same was evident for the first postoperative day, but with a marginally insignificant result (Laparoscopy: 15.90 ± 9.027 pg/ml, 95% CI, 12.53 to 19.27; Laparotomy: 11.17 ± 5.63 pg/ml, 95% CI, 9.02 to 13.31, p =.057). Noradrenalin showed differential expression levels on the postoperative day for the two

procedures (Laparotomy: 22.33 ± 5.82 ng/ml, 95% CI, 20.16 to 24.50; Laparoscopy: 19.2 ± 5.61 ng/ml, 95% CI, 17.10 to 21.29, p < .05).

VASP

Postoperative pain was significantly lower in the laparoscopy group (3.3 ± 1.05, 95% CI, 2.90 to 3.69) compared to the laparotomy group (5.67 ± 1.15, 95% CI, 5.23 to 6.09 p<.001) on the VASP scale on the first postoperative day (Figure 1).

Discussion

Most open surgeries now have a corresponding laparoscopic approach, which has undeniable advantages over laparotomy in terms of postoperative pain, recovery and patient’s reintegration in their previous activities, lower incidence of *de novo* adhesion formation, shorter hospitalization period, and secondary financial benefits [1-6]. With regard to the stress that patients are subjected to, although reported less frequently, the efficacy of the laparoscopic approach on postoperative neuroendocrine and immune responses, which largely determines postoperative pain, has not been sufficiently and scientifically proven. Comparative laparoscopy versus laparotomy studies focus on pain monitoring for both methods rather than a prospective comparative evaluation of stress hormones, and there are few studies on stress in these two

methods [7,8]. The purpose of this study is to objectively assess surgical stress by measuring the hormones released by patients during the surgical approach, document their choice for one or another method, and evaluate its impact on the patient's immediate postoperative course. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that evaluates the effect of an invasive method on body stress by monitoring the biochemical markers, such as ACTH, cortisol, β -endorphin, norepinephrine and CRF.

There was no difference in age and size of the excised fibroids between the two groups, but there was a noticeable difference in surgical time, since the laparoscopic method consumed more time in most operations with an average of 87 min, while the laparotomy was 70 min [9]. The hospitalization time is a known advantage of the laparoscopic method compared to all types of open myomectomy, since it was 3 days for all open procedures and 1 day for all laparoscopic procedures [8]. Cortisol, a glucocorticoid hormone secreted by the CRH feedback and ACTH from the outer adrenal cortex [10], plays a key role in regulating the most basic physiological processes, as well as in stress responses [11-15]. In our findings, the hormone differs between the phases before and after surgery, and almost returns to preoperative levels and laparotomy, but not to laparoscopy, where cortisol expression differs only between the first postoperative day and exactly after the procedure. Our results are supported by a recent systematic review and meta-analysis of 71 studies on cortisol stress response in surgery [16]. The cortisol response varies between invasive and minimally invasive procedures, which lack a perioperative increase in cortisol, in contrast to the invasive ones that have more evident cortisol fluctuations in women and elderly patients under open surgery and general anesthesia.

ACTH, on the other hand, distinguishes between phases, before and after surgery, and almost returns to preoperative levels in both groups. There is a difference in expression levels right after surgery with a laparoscopy group having higher mean expression levels than the laparotomy group, which was previously reported [17]. On the contrary, the differential expression level of noradrenalin was found only on the post-operative day for the two procedures, with lower levels for the laparoscopy group. This finding requires further study. β -endorphin is an endogenous opioid neuropeptide, but also a peptide hormone produced in the Central Nervous System (CNS) [18], which regulates the pain perception of human body mainly used to reduce stress, while maintaining homeostasis [19]. β -endorphin did not show a statistically significant difference between the two groups or during the procedure, which is consistent with the results of previous laparoscopic hysterectomy [20]. The effect of general anesthesia on β -endorphin levels can be considered here [21]. CRF is a peptide hormone that actively participates in stress responses [22-27]. CRF receptors and CRF itself have been identified in numerous extracellular brain sites [28]. CRF administration has

also been shown to trigger activation of the pituitary-adrenal axis and the sympathetic nervous system, as well as stress-related behavioural characteristics [26].

Another difference between the two procedures was the measurement of CRF in the laparotomy group on the first postoperative day, since it was significantly different from the preoperative measurement. Of course, the laparoscopy group generally has a higher mean CRF, but does not change postoperatively which means patients no longer feel pain. This is a substantial difference between both methods in terms of pain and stress indicators. It is well known that CRF exerts analgesic effects in animals [22,29] and humans [30,31]. In addition, CRF and stress have been shown to induce the release of opioid peptides in inflammatory tissues [32,33]. Romero et al. (2017) [34] clearly demonstrated that deletion of the CRF1 receptor increases the inflammatory response after surgical excision, suggesting that the CRF/CRF1 receptor may be involved in the inflammatory response to tissue injury, which proves that our findings are correct. A statistically significant difference between the scores on the visual analogue scale for pain (a one-dimensional pain intensity measure) was also notable [35,36] between the two groups, as the laparoscopic group had lower scores on the first postoperative day. These results are in line with the few studies to date that compare the two procedures with regard to stress [7,17,37]. In general, providing a 10 mm altered analgesic on a 100 mm metric VAS scale means a clinically significant improvement or reduction, while a VAS test below 33 mm means that there is an acceptable pain control (i.e., response) after surgery [38]. The main limitation of this study is the relatively small number of patients, although no related studies have been reported in the literature so far, and it would be interesting to compare other methods and perhaps more factors. In conclusion, as in previous studies comparing the two methods, it is clear that laparoscopy offers a reduction in pain [1-9,17,39-54], and stress level [7,17,37]. Our results are in agreement as well, providing a more detailed reference to the relationship between stress hormones and pain between the two surgical procedures. Laparoscopic surgery has been clearly shown to exert significant modifying effect on classical endocrine and metabolic responses, and while more data are needed, the clinical implication of these findings in relation to stress reduction, surgical outcome and active recovery enhances high position of laparoscopy in medical and surgical treatment options.

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