# The greater omental flap to cover the cut surface of the liver for prevention of delayed gastric emptying after left-sided hepatobiliary resection

Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
12/01/2010 No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Overall study status	<ul><li>Statistical analysis plan</li></ul>
Completed	Results
Condition category	Individual participant data
Surgery	Record updated in last year
	No longer recruiting  Overall study status  Completed  Condition category

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

## Contact information

# Type(s)

Scientific

#### Contact name

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#### Contact details

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# Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number N/A

# Study information

Scientific Title

The greater omental flap to cover the cut surface of the liver for prevention of delayed gastric emptying after left-sided hepatobiliary resection: a prospective randomised controlled trial

#### **Study objectives**

The use of the greater omental flap to cover the cut surface of the liver is effective in reducing the incidence of delayed gastric emptying (DGE) after left-sided hepatobiliary resection.

#### Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

#### Ethics approval(s)

The Human Research Review Committee of the Nagoya University Hospital approved on the 21st May 2007

#### Study design

Prospective randomised controlled trial

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Study type(s)

Treatment

#### Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Delayed gastric emptying

#### **Interventions**

Patients were randomised to undergo left-sided hepatobiliary resection

- 1. With greater omental flap to cover the cut surface of the liver
- 2. Without greater omental flap

### Intervention Type

Procedure/Surgery

#### Phase

Not Applicable

#### Primary outcome(s)

Clinical grading of DGE based on the International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS) classification. DGE was classified with regard to the duration of naso-gastric tube (NGT) requirement and/or need for re-insertion of NGT, and the postoperative day (POD) when solid food intake was tolerated after surgery. To assess DGE, once solid food intake was stablised, a radiopaque marker was administered. Abdominal X-rays were taken 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 hours after the administration of the marker.

# Key secondary outcome(s))

No secondary outcome measures

# Completion date

31/12/2008

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

Patients scheduled to undergo left-sided hepatobiliary resection for cholangiocarcinoma at the Nagoya University Hospital

#### Participant type(s)

**Patient** 

#### Healthy volunteers allowed

No

#### Age group

Adult

#### Sex

All

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients scheduled to undergo other gastrointestinal resection, including hepatopancreaticoduodenectomy
- 2. Previous gastrointestinal resection
- 3. Aged over 20 years, either sex

#### Date of first enrolment

01/06/2007

#### Date of final enrolment

31/12/2008

# Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

**Japan** 

# Study participating centre 65, Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku

Nagoya Japan 466-8550

# Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan) - Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery

#### ROR

https://ror.org/00ndx3g44

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

University/education

#### **Funder Name**

Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan) - Division of Surgical Oncology, Department of Surgery

# **Results and Publications**

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

#### IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

#### **Study outputs**

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Participant information sheet Participant information sheet 11/11/2025 11/11/2025 No Yes