INPLASY PROTOCOL

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None declared.

Transoral robotic surgery in the management of submandibular gland sialoliths: a systematic review.

Rogalska, M[1]; Antkowiak, L[2]; Kasperczuk, A[3]; Scierski, W[4]; Misiolek, M[5].

Review question / Objective: **The purpose of the present study was to systematically review the literature to determine the efficacy and safety of transoral robotic surgery (TORS) in the management of SMG sialolithiasis.**
Patient, Participant, or population: **Patients with submandibular gland sialolithiasis who underwent robot-assisted sialolithotomy.**
Information sources: **The PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases. Additionally, the reference lists in all preselected articles were screened for further relevant papers.**

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 18 March 2023 and was last updated on 18 March 2023 (registration number INPLASY202330068).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: **The purpose of the present study was to systematically review the literature to determine the efficacy and safety of transoral robotic surgery (TORS) in the management of SMG sialolithiasis.**

Condition being studied: **Submandibular gland sialolithiasis.**

METHODS

Participant or population: **Patients with submandibular gland sialolithiasis who underwent robot-assisted sialolithotomy.**

Intervention: **The evaluation of sialolith location(s), sialolith size(s), used robotic surgical system, variation of TORS-assisted sialolithotomy, procedure success rate, procedure duration, intraoperative complications, postoperative**

complications and time until symptom resolution.

Comparator: N/A.

Study designs to be included: Non-randomized prospective and retrospective studies.

Eligibility criteria: English language full-text papers describing the application of robot-assisted sialolithotomy (RAS) in the removal of the submandibular gland sialoliths.

Information sources: The PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane databases. Additionally, the reference lists in all preselected articles were screened for further relevant papers.

Main outcome(s): To determine the efficacy and safety of robot-assisted sialolithotomy in patients with submandibular gland sialolithiasis.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: N/A.

Strategy of data synthesis: Qualitative data were analyzed and presented in the descriptive manner. In order to calculate the weighted averages of all available quantitative parameters, weights were selected proportionally to the sample size.

Subgroup analysis: Patients who underwent a specific variation of TORS-assisted sialolithotomy (i.e. (1) TORS followed by sialendoscopy (TS); (2) sialendoscopy followed by TORS and sialendoscopy (STS); (3) sialendoscopy followed by TORS only (ST); TORS without sialendoscopy (T)).

Sensitivity analysis: N/A.

Country(ies) involved: Poland.

Keywords: sialolithotomy; sialendoscopy; robot-assisted; sialolithiasis; submandibular stones; lingual nerve.

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