Endoscopic fundoplication in a pediatric patient: a new concept

Endoscopic transoral incisionless fundoplication (TIF) has been shown to be efficacious and safe in the management of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) [1–3], including in patients with GERD who have undergone peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) for achalasia [4]. However, the safety of TIF in the pediatric population is unknown. This video case report is the first to evaluate the role of TIF for the management of GERD in a pediatric patient.

A 13-year old patient developed symptomatic reflux after undergoing POEM. Because of the potential side effects of long-term proton-pump inhibitor (PPI) use, the patient opted to undergo TIF (▶ Video 1). The Esophyx Z device (Endogastric Solutions, Redmond, Washington, USA) was passed over a flexible endoscope (GIF-190; Olympus) into the stomach. The plastic jaw was closed, and a retroflexed view of the device confirmed it was in the knuckle position. The plastic jaw was positioned at the lip of the gastroesophageal junction at the 11-o’clock position. The helical retractor was advanced, and the gastric tissue was coiled, retracted, and rotated counterclockwise to create the wrap (▶ Fig. 1). After the plastic jaw was locked, an invaginator was activated. Polypropylene fasteners were deployed through the retracted tissue. Once the tissue was secure, the invaginator was inactivated and the wrapped tissue was released. The procedure was repeated at the 1-o’clock, 5-o’clock, and 7-o’clock positions, forming a 270-degree fundoplication. After the wrap had been created, a flexible endoscope was used to examine the fundoplication (▶ Fig. 2). A total of 20 fasteners were deployed in the procedure. Post-procedure, the patient was admitted for a single night’s observation. At 6 months after the procedure, the patient remains asymptomatic and does not require PPI medications.

TIF is an efficacious and safe intervention in the treatment of GERD. This is the first case of a successful TIF procedure being conducted in a pediatric patient, suggesting the feasibility of TIF in pediatric patients.

Competing interests

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References


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