Removal of a gastric wall lesion with a new technique: direct intragastric hybrid resection

We performed an upper endoscopy in a 46-year-old woman in an outpatient setting for dyspeptic symptoms. Endoscopy revealed a 25-mm subepithelial lesion in the subcardial area, which was not identified during an endoscopy performed 1 year previously. As endoscopic biopsies were nondiagnostic (normal gastric mucosa), we decided to perform positron emission tomography/computed tomography, which revealed a positive uptake by the lesion.

We decided to remove the lesion; however, as the location was difficult for surgical resection, we consulted with the patient and selected a nonconventional approach (►Video 1) [1, 2].

1. Creation of the abdominal access.
   We performed a gastropexy with percutaneous gastrostomy T-tags, and passed two guidewires for parallel access points. Two laparoscopic trocars were introduced over the guidewires and into the stomach to allow for passage of a clamp and stapler [3] (►Fig. 1).

2. Removal of the lesion. Under endoscopic view, the lesion was grasped with the clamp and pulled to allow its capture with the stapler [4]. Endoscopic ultrasound assessed the entire lesion as it was captured, and the endoscopic view revealed that the stapler was not in contact with adjacent gastric walls. The resection was then performed. The lesion was captured with a basket and removed endoscopically. The scar was checked, revealing a complete seal without complications (►Fig. 2).

3. Closure of the access. The surgical equipment was removed and the access sites were closed with two full-thickness endoscopic clips [5] (►Fig. 3).

4. Final diagnosis and follow-up. Histological analysis confirmed that the resection was complete. It was a smooth muscle tumor, C-KIT negative, and Desmin positive. These findings were consistent with the diagnosis of leiomyoma (►Fig. 4). At follow-up 1 year later, the scar was very small and the closure clips remained in situ (►Fig. 5).

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Competing interests

None

The authors

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Fig. 2 Removal of the lesion. a The lesion was grasped with the clamp and captured with the stapler. b Endoscopic ultrasound exam. The entire lesion was captured. c Resection with the stapler. d The resected lesion. e The lesion was captured with a net. f View of the scar.

Fig. 3 Closure of the access. a Gastric orifices after the trocars had been removed. b Over-the-scope clip. c, d Closure of the orifices.
References


Bibliography

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