Nonexposure endoscopic full-thickness resection with two flexible endoscopes equipped with a suturing device: ex vivo study

Although laparoscopic inverted endoscopic full-thickness resection (EFTR) has the advantage of nonexposure of the peritoneal cavity to gastric juice and tumor, like nonexposed wall inversion surgery (NEWS) [1] or the combination of laparoscopic and endoscopic approaches to neoplasia with a nonexposure technique (CLEAN-NET) [2], five ports are necessary to make hand-sewn sutures laparoscopically. We have developed a nonexposure EFTR technique that, with the use of a flexible endoscopic suturing device (Video 1), requires only one port and full-thickness suture.

After a pseudolesion with a 40-mm diameter was marked in an excised porcine stomach, a circular ring having a width of 8 mm that reached the muscularis propria was created by using the endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) technique around the pseudolesion (Fig. 1). A flexible endoscope was virtually inserted through the virtual 10-mm umbilical port and advanced to the lesion from outside the stomach. The transmitted light, the so-called light ring (Fig. 2), was used to detect the lesion accurately. The use of a flexible endoscope through the virtual port to grasp and draw both sides of the light ring together with an OTSC Twin Grasper (Ovesco Endoscopy, Tübingen, Germany) enabled us to invert the lesion into the stomach accurately (Fig. 3).

Full-thickness suturing was performed by using another endoscope, equipped with a double-arm bar suturing system (DBSS), through the virtual mouth [3, 4] (Fig. 4). One end of the first arm of the DBSS was placed behind the inverted gastric wall. The second arm (the puncture needle) was moved forward and penetrated the full thickness of the inverted gastric wall. With this one step, the absorbable thread could be passed through the full thickness of the inverted gastric wall. The detainment snare was gradually contracted, and ligation was performed (Fig. 5).

After suturing, full-thickness resection was performed from inside the stomach. An air leak test was conducted, showing 760-PaG (Pascal gauge) pressure resistance (Video 2). Non-exposed EFTR is a super-minimally invasive technique for partial gastrectomy that can be completed by using only flexible endoscopes.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AG
Competing interests: The authors have declared no conflict of interest related to this article.

Hirohito Mori, Hideki Kobara, Noriko Nishiyama, Shintaro Fujihara, Nobuya Kobayashi, Maki Ayaki, Tsutomu Masaki
Department of Gastroenterology and Neurology, Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan

References

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1393153
Endoscopy 2015; 47: E501–E502
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Hirohito Mori, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology and Neurology
Kagawa University
1750-1 Ikenobe
Miki, Kita
Kagawa 761-0793
Japan
Fax: +81-87-891-2158
hiro4884@med.kagawa-u.ac.jp

Fig. 5 The double-arm bar suturing system is used to create stitches with a 3-mm pitch.

Fig. 6 An air leak test shows 760-PaG (Pascal gauge) pressure resistance.

Video 1
Conceptual images of nonexposure endoscopic full-thickness resection.

Video 2
Nonexposure endoscopic full-thickness resection of a 40-mm-diameter pseudolesion in an excised porcine stomach.