Submucosal tunneling endoscopic resection of a gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumor

A 64-year-old man was admitted to our hospital for endoscopic resection of a gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) of the gastric antrum. The submucosal tumor had been previously observed during an esophagastroduodenoscopy, which revealed a protruded lesion in the greater curve of the gastric antrum. The subsequent endoscopic ultrasound showed that the tumor was large (20 mm), arose from the muscularis propria layer, and showed a persistent enhancement after infusion of SonoVue (Bracco, Milan, Italy). The contextual fine-needle aspiration, performed with a 19 gauche Echotip Ultra (Cook Medical Inc. Limerik, Ireland), showed solid clusters of spindle cells, which were positive for CD34 and CD117, and therefore diagnostic for GIST.

On this basis, a submucosal tunneling endoscopic resection (STER) was performed with a HybridKnife T-Type (ERBE, Tubingen, Germany) and IT-Knife 2 (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). A submucosal tunnel was created through a longitudinal incision of the mucosal layer. After reaching the tumor, the lesion was carefully dissected from the layers of the gastric wall and subsequently removed. At the end of the procedure, the mucosal defect was closed with Instinct clips (Cook Medical Inc.) (Fig. 1c). The STER procedure was completed, without adverse events, in about 150 minutes (Fig. 1d, Video 1).

The histopathological examination showed a low risk GIST [1] that was positive for smooth muscle actin, CD34, and CD117, and negative for S-100 protein. The mitotic activity was 1 mitoses per 50 HPF (Fig. 2).

The patient was discharged after three days uneventful, and was referred for endoscopic follow-up. The endoscopic and echoendoscopic follow-up performed after 1 year did not reveal any residual or recurrent tumor.
Our case confirmed that STER is a safe and effective technique for removal of gastric GIST and is a viable alternative to surgery [2].

Competing interests

None

References
