Full-thickness gastric plication with Overstitch endoscopic suturing device for postsurgical chronic gastroparesis

A 28-year-old woman with a past history of dysplastic Barrett’s esophagus treated with Ivor Lewis esophagectomy presented with recurrent episodes of dysphagia. Upper gastrointestinal (UGI) series showed delayed gastric emptying with pyloric hypertrophy secondary to postsurgical denervation of the vagal nerve trunks. After multiple unsuccessful endoscopic dilations of the pylorus, the patient underwent a Roux-en-Y gastrojejunostomy with antrum and pylorus exclusion, with resolution of symptoms (▶Fig. 1a).

After 2 years, she developed recurrent postprandial vomiting that did not respond to medical treatment, with consequent progressive weight loss. UGI series showed marked paresis and atony of the remnant conduit stomach, with prolonged transit time and severe stagnation (▶Fig. 1b, ▶Fig. 2).

To avoid total gastrectomy, the definitive approach in cases of refractory gastroparesis, and considering the possible high peri- or postoperative complications [1], we opted for a full-thickness gastric plication using the OverStitch endoscopic suturing system (Apollo Endosurgery, USA) (▶Video 1). Under general anesthesia, we first dissected the mucosal layers of the borders of the atonic gastric area using an O-type HybridKnife (Erbe Electromedizin). Approximating the gastric walls, we excluded the major part of the remnant stomach, markedly reducing the receptive capacity, projecting the liquid/solid nutrients directly to the gastrojejunostomy more rapidly (▶Fig. 1c).

Over the following 9 months, we observed resolution of symptoms and improvement in the kinetics of gastric emptying (▶Fig. 3).

Chronic gastroparesis is a motility dysfunction consisting of delayed gastric emptying that occurs in the absence of any identifiable outflow obstruction and does not respond effectively to traditional treatment [2, 3]. Chronic gastroparesis as a postsurgical complication is rare compared to the diabetes mellitus and idiopathic etiologies, but it can occur in cases of gastric resection and/or vagotomy [3, 4]. The mini-invasive endoscopic approach described here seems to be a valid alternative, particularly in patients with a history of multiple surgical revisions.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Antonino Granata1, Michele Amata1, Alberto Martino1, Lavinia De Monte2, Alessandro Bertani2, Dario Ligresti1, Mario Traina1

1 IRCCS – ISMETT, Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, Palermo, Italy
2 IRCCS – ISMETT, Thoracic Surgery, Department for the Treatment and Study of Cardiothoracic Diseases and Cardiothoracic Transplantation, Palermo, Italy

Corresponding author

Antonino Granata, MD
Endoscopy Service, IRCCS – ISMETT, Via Tricomi 5, 90127 Palermo, Italy
Fax: +39-091-2192400 (specify Endoscopy Service)
agranata@ismett.edu

References


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