Full-thickness laparoendoscopic stapled excision of colonic lesion in a porcine ex vivo model

The introduction of the National Bowel Cancer Screening Programme in the United Kingdom has resulted in an increasing number of patients requiring hemicolectomy for endoscopically unresectable benign colonic polyps [1,2]. Laparoscopic hemicolectomy with en bloc mesenteric resection is a morbid intervention as death (2%), anastomotic leakage (7%), and other complications (34–46%) can occur [3]. These patients derive no additional benefit from removal of the mesentery and a new, less invasive treatment option is required. We report a modified version of the previously published Full-thickness Laparoendoscopic EXcision (FLEX) technique [4].

A porcine colon specimen was placed in a handmade laparoscopic training box (Fig. 1). A 2–3 cm simulated colonic polyp was made by submucosal injection of India ink. Three pairs of brace bars (Prototype BraceBar system; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) were placed endoscopically, 1 cm away from the edge of the lesion, delineating a circumferential clearance margin. Cinching of the brace bars resulted in full-thickness eversion of the colonic wall containing the simulated lesion. The specimen was excised with a laparoscopic linear stapler (ENDOPATH ETS-45; Ethicon Endo-surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA) placed below the brace bars. The average procedure time (from placement of brace bars to specimen excision) was 46 minutes, resulting in four full-thickness colonic specimens, median diameter of 4.8 cm (3.7–6.3 cm). All specimens contained three pairs of brace bars with clear resection margins (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). Endoscopic examination demonstrated widely patent lumen without evidence of stenosis at excision sites.

This proof-of-concept study demonstrates the feasibility of achieving full-thickness colonic specimens exceeding 6 cm in diameter. Accurate endoscopic placement of the brace bars ensures completeness of excision while laparoscopic overview minimizes the risk of collateral damage. Importantly, lesion resection with simultaneous closure of the defect is achieved effectively and simply by use of a standard linear stapling device. The eversion FLEX is safe for in vivo assessment as a potential alternative to hemicolectomy in selected patients.
Acknowledgments

Olympus Keymed and Ethicon Endo-surgery provided technical support. We are grateful for the support of Ms Cathy Grey, Research Theatre Manager, and Mr Aaron Southgate, Northwick Park Institute for Medical Research, London, United Kingdom. Mr Southgate produced the figures and Mr Stephen Preston assisted with video editing.

Competing interests: None

References

1 Lee TJ, Pascall G, Wood T et al. Colonic polyps are different in the UK bowel cancer screening programme population compared to the symptomatic population. Gastrointest Endosc 2009; 69: AB290–AB291

Bibliography

DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0032-1326462
Endoscopy 2013; 45: E167–E168
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

R. Kennedy
Department of Surgery
St. Mark’s Hospital and Academic Institute
Watford Road
London, HA1 3UJ
UK
Fax: +44 208 2354108
robin.kennedy@nhs.net