

Figure 1 The hook-pin device was easily made by modifying a pin used in orthopedic surgery. The device is 20 cm in length and has a hook near the tip for catching hold of the suture.

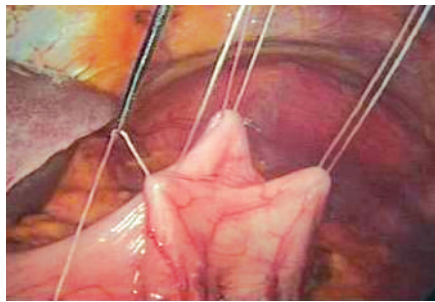


Figure 2 One end of the polypropylene is picked up by the hook-pin and is seen here being pulled through the abdominal wall.

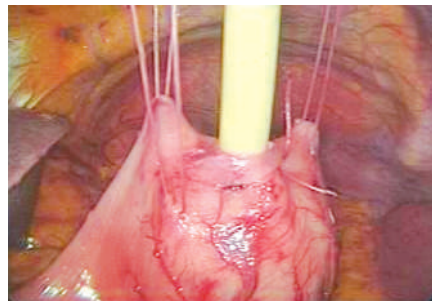


Figure 3 Three stay stitches are placed and a Foley catheter is inserted.

Laparoscopic gastrostomy offers an alternative technique for the provision of long-term enteral access. Gastropexy is an important step in the procedure for placement of a gastrostomy tube [1,2]. Several gastropexy techniques have been suggested with the aim of minimizing peritoneal leakage [3–5]. These methods are sometimes expensive, complicated, and time-consuming. We have developed a modified technique for laparoscopic gastrostomy with gastropexy, using a simple homemade device.

After creating a pneumoperitoneum and placing the trocars, the site proposed for the gastrostomy is selected. A straight needle on a 2–0 polypropylene suture is inserted vertically to the abdominal skin, corresponding to the site of the stay stitch on the anterior gastric wall. The needle is then passed through the gastric wall, with the other end of the polypropylene re-

maining above the skin. A special homemade hook-pin (Figure 1) is inserted into the intraperitoneal space to pick up the other end of the polypropylene once again, and the polypropylene is then pulled through the abdominal wall (Figure 2). Three stay stitches are made in the same way, forming a triangle around the site chosen for the tube placement. By pulling the stay stitches to suspend the gastric wall, a 16-Fr Foley catheter is introduced into the stomach through the abdominal wall and then secured by a concentric purse-string suture. After the balloon is inflated, the stomach is tightly attached to the parietal peritoneum of the abdominal wall by pulling the stay stitches (Figure 3). The sutures are finally fixed and tied onto the abdominal skin.

The technique has been used in ten patients with excellent results and short operating times (mean operating time \pm

standard deviation, 34 ± 9 minutes). Gastropexy is the key technique of our procedure, and this was a safe, cheap, and reproducible method which was quickly and easily accomplished using our specially made device.

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