

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

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**ABOUT COVER**

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## Total laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy for gastrointestinal stromal tumors: A case report

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### Abstract

#### BACKGROUND

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors are lesions that originate from digestive tract walls. Several laparoscopic techniques, including local resections, wedge resections and partial gastrectomies, have been used successfully. However, there are no reports on laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy for gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

#### CASE SUMMARY

We present our analysis of 17 patients who were admitted to our hospital from January 2014 to December 2018. All tumors were located in the corpus and antrum of the stomach, close to the lesser curvature of the stomach. The tumors originated from the anterior wall in nine cases and from the posterior wall of the stomach in eight cases. Laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy and end-to-end anastomosis between the proximal and the distal residual stomach were used in all patients. The mean operative time was 112.4 min. The mean length of hospital stay was 4.6 d. Mean operative blood loss was 73.5 mL. There were no leaks, no postoperative bleeding nor need for reintervention. Mean postoperative follow-up was 35.4 mo. The Visick grading index showed fewer gastrointestinal symptoms 3 mo after surgery. Two patients (11.8%) had reflux esophagitis and gastritis.

#### CONCLUSION

Laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy may be a new function-preserving gastrectomy that is feasible for treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors that grow in the middle third of the stomach and on the lesser stomach curvature.

**Key words:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumors; Laparoscopy; Segmental gastrectomy; Digestive tract; Case report

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**Core tip:** Local resection, wedge resection and partial gastrectomy have been successfully applied to the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors. However, the application of laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy in the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors has not been reported. In this study, we analyzed a series of cases from 2014 to 2018 in our single center of applied laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy for gastrointestinal stromal tumors. We describe the preoperative and intraoperative conditions of all patients as well as the postoperative complications.

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## INTRODUCTION

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), once known as gastrointestinal leiomyosarcomas, represent about 1% of gastrointestinal malignancies but are the most common of the mesenchymal tumors. They tend to occur in individuals older than 60 years<sup>[1,2]</sup>. The annual incidence is ten cases per million inhabitants<sup>[2,3]</sup>. They have a characteristic morphology, are generally positive for CD117 (c-kit) and are primarily caused by activating mutations in the KIT or PDGFRA genes<sup>[4,5]</sup>. The main treatment is surgical excision combined with imatinib therapy. However, several laparoscopic techniques for GISTs, including local resections, wedge resections and partial gastrectomies, have been used successfully. No current consensus exists on the therapy of GISTs concomitant with performance of a laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy procedure.

The superiority of segmental gastrectomy over conventional D2 (extended lymph node dissection) gastrectomy for early gastric cancer in terms of postoperative quality of life seems apparent<sup>[6-10]</sup>. Because of the characteristics of GISTs, segmental resection of the intestine and stomach is accepted. Thus, an aggressive and more extensive surgery to remove unaffected tissue is unnecessary.

We describe our single-center experience on laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy for GISTs that were growing in the middle third of the stomach and on the lesser stomach curvature. We used mechanical stapling devices for end-to-end anastomosis between the proximal residual stomach and the distal residual stomach.

## CASE PRESENTATION

### Chief complaints

The study includes 17 patients with GIST that were operated on from January 2014 to December 2018 in the Department of General Surgery of our hospital. Patients with metastatic disease at the time of resection and patients operated without histologic confirmation of GISTs were excluded from the study. All tumors were located in the corpus and antrum of the stomach, close to the lesser curvature of the stomach. The tumors originated from the anterior wall in nine cases and from the posterior wall of the stomach in eight cases. **Table 1** presents the preoperative demographic and clinical characteristics of the case series. This report is a retrospective, noncomparative review of confirmed GIST cases performed in a single center.

## FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Based on the history of all patients and preoperative examination, 17 patients were diagnosed with GISTs.

Table 1 Preoperative demographic and clinical characteristics

Subjects	Age in yr	Sex	Weight in kg	Height in m	BMI in kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Anterior wall	Posterior wall
1	43	M	62	1.68	22.0	Yes	
2	50	F	54	1.56	22.2	Yes	
3	62	M	68	1.65	25.0		Yes
4	58	M	74	1.72	25.0		Yes
5	35	F	50	1.56	20.6	Yes	
6	70	F	59	1.53	25.2		Yes
7	47	F	56	1.54	23.6		Yes
8	55	M	64	1.70	22.2	Yes	
9	73	M	68	1.68	24.1	Yes	
10	61	F	55	1.49	24.8	Yes	
11	59	F	62	1.63	23.3	Yes	
12	57	F	59	1.55	24.6	Yes	
13	63	F	48	1.50	21.3	Yes	
14	40	M	85	1.75	27.8		Yes
15	52	M	70	1.70	24.2		Yes
16	49	F	50	1.54	21.1		Yes
17	60	M	75	1.68	26.6		Yes

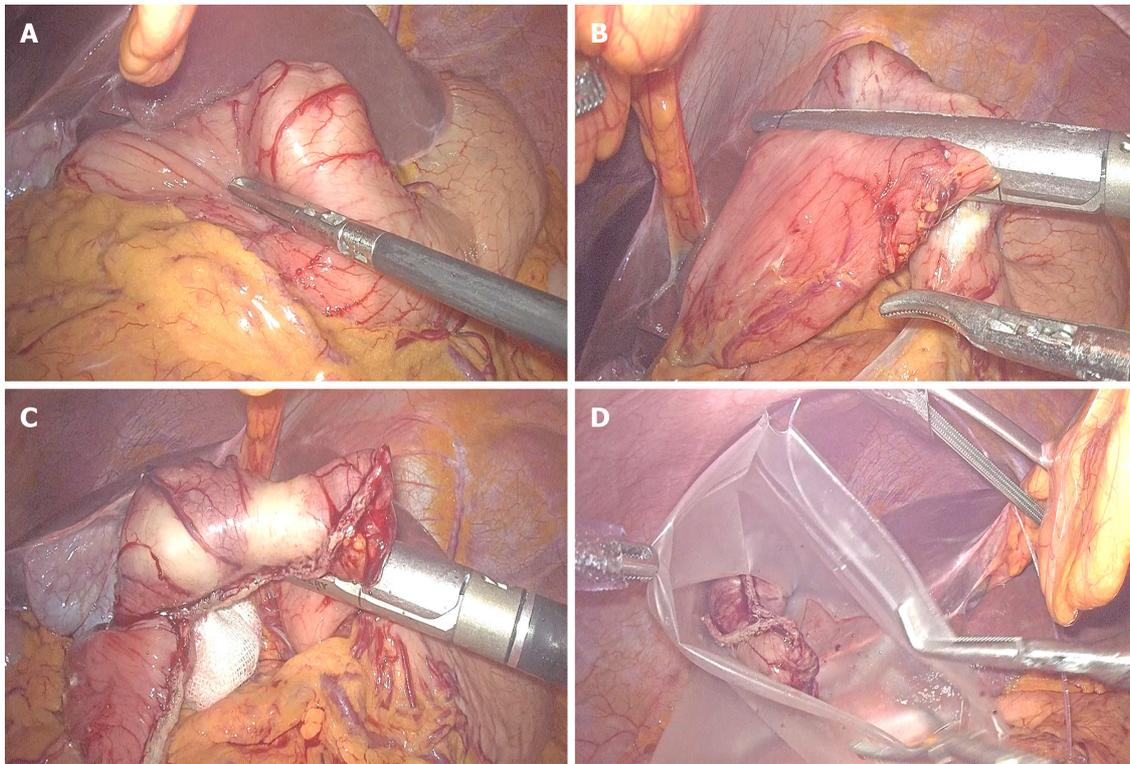
BMI: Body mass index.

## TREATMENT

Because these tumors are on the lesser stomach curvature, all patients with primary gastric GISTs were initially prepared for laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy using mechanical stapling devices for end-to-end anastomosis between the proximal residual stomach and the distal residual stomach. Laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy was performed with a standard technique. After general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation, the pneumoperitoneum was established *via* umbilical puncture with a Veress needle. A 1 cm transverse skin incision was made on the umbilicus, and a 10 mm lengthened trocar was implanted as the observation hole. Under the guidance of a laparoscope, a 10 mm trocar was implanted in the midline of the left upper abdomen clavicle as the main operation hole. Additionally, 10 mm and 5 mm trocars were respectively implanted in the corresponding location of the right side of the abdominal wall and above the main surgical opening as auxiliary operation holes. A 10 mm trocar was also implanted below the xiphoid to place the liver retractor and expose the operative area when necessary. The resection line was made close to the tumor margins between differentiated and undifferentiated-type histology. The greater omentum was preserved, and the gastrocolic ligament corresponding to the resection area of the stomach was dissected after separation at least 3 cm away from the gastroepiploic vessels. After transection of the stomach, the surgical margins were subjected to intraoperative histological examination by frozen section analysis. Reconstruction was performed using mechanical stapling devices for end-to-end anastomosis. Special care was taken to avoid tumor capsule rupture during specimen handling and extraction from the cavity. The specimen was retrieved using a special pouch (Endocatch; Covidien, United States). **Figure 1** shows the process of tumor resection. The procedure of end-to-end anastomosis is presented in **Figure 2**. **Figure 3** shows the gastric sac after segmental resection.

## OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

There were no conversions to open technique or other procedures. The mean [standard



**Figure 1 Process of tumor resection.** A: Size of the tumor is measured during surgery and location of the tumor is determined; B and C: Using mechanical anastomotic devices for laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy; D: Specimen is retrieved using a special pouch.

deviation (SD)] operative time was 112.4 (32.4) min (range 60-180 min). Mean (SD) operative blood loss was 73.5 (33.1) mL (range 30-150 mL). The mean (SD) length of hospital stay was 4.6 (0.8) d (range 3-6 d). There were no instances of anastomotic leakage, hemorrhage, gastric stasis, wound infection or operative death.

The mean (SD) follow-up time was 35.4 (13.0) mo (range 6-60 mo). The postoperative course is summarized in [Table 2](#). In the 3 mo after surgery, postoperative weight recovery was significantly improved in all patients (before *vs* after:  $62.3 \pm 9.8$  *vs*  $61.1 \pm 9.6$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). The incidence of reflux esophagitis and gastritis after surgery was less frequent in the laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy patients. Reflux gastritis<sup>[11]</sup> (segmental gastrectomy *vs* distal gastrectomy: 11.8 *vs* 63.8%,  $P < 0.05$ ).

The number of meals, single meal intake and Visick quality of life assessment are summarized in [Table 3](#). Three mo after surgery all patients had a single meal intake that was more than half of the preoperative dose and ate fewer meals. The Visick grading index assessment was performed according to the degree of gastrointestinal symptoms in patients 3 mo after surgery. No recurrence or death was observed in all patients during a median follow-up period of 35.4 mo.

## DISCUSSION

GISTs are infamous for their complexity in management from diagnosis to treatment. Tumors are usually discovered in patients who present with abdominal pain, anemia, stomach upset, early satiety or other signs of gastrointestinal bleeding. Thus, GISTs are often diagnosed incidentally<sup>[12]</sup>. Surgery remains the gold standard for the management of GISTs. According guidelines from the European Society for Medical Oncology, lesions larger than 2 cm should be removed<sup>[13]</sup>. A primary gastric GIST should be resected by wedge resection or a larger resection that includes subtotal gastrectomy and total gastrectomy.

As for tumors that grow in the middle third of the stomach and on the lesser stomach curvature, removal by wedge resection can injure the cardia and pylorus, causing postoperative gastric stenosis and even residual gastric obstruction. Therefore, laparoscopic primary GIST resection for these tumors should be considered by surgeons with advanced laparoscopic skills for subtotal gastrectomy or total

**Table 2 Postoperative course**

Postoperative complications	n (%)
Gastric stasis	0
Umping syndrome	0
Reflux gastritis <sup>a</sup>	2 (11.8)
Reflux esophagitis	2 (11.8)

<sup>a</sup>*P* < 0.05 vs distal gastrectomy.

**Table 3 Quality of life 3 mo after surgery**

Post-operative meal	n (%)
The number of meals > 5 times	0
Compared with preoperative, single meal intake > 50%	17 (100)
Visick quality of life assessment	
Grade I	12 (70.6)
Grade II	5 (29.4)
Grade III	0 (0.0)
Grade IV	0 (0.0)

gastrectomy.

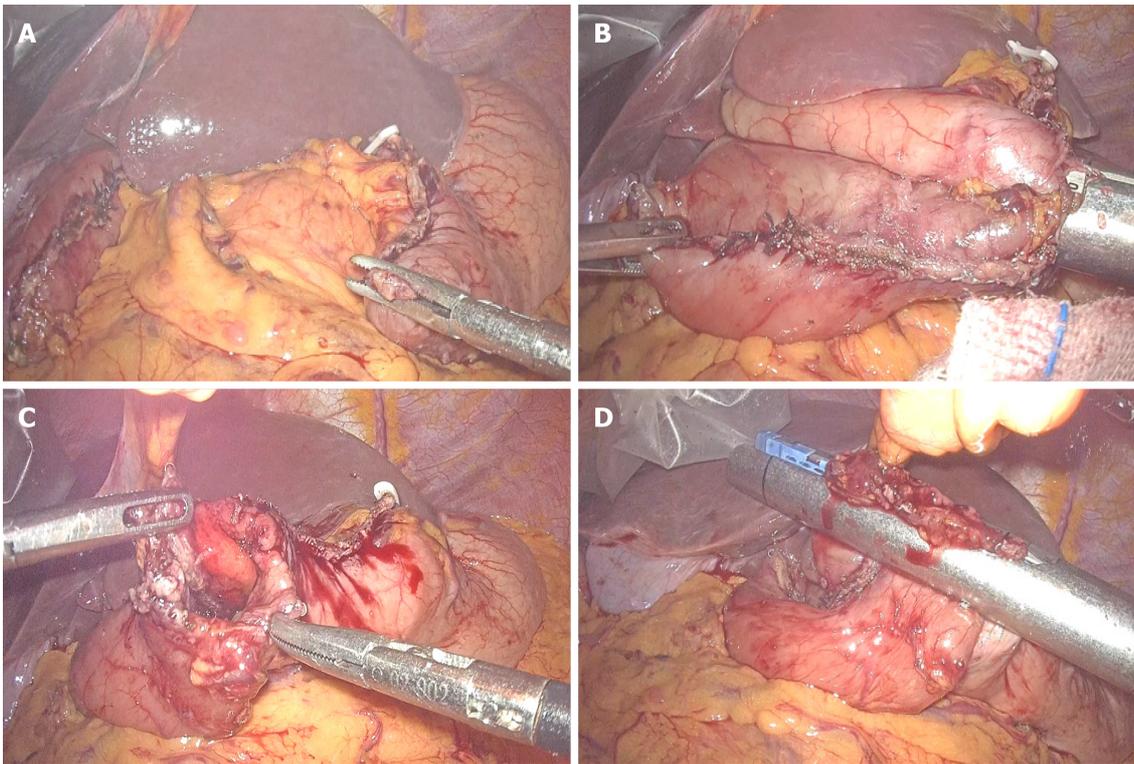
However, GISTs are benign tumors with a tendency toward malignant transformation. Postoperative tumor-free survival is usually longer making eating and quality of life important considerations after surgery. Unfortunately, radical resection with retention of gastric function is often at odds with improved survival and quality of life.

In this study, we reported laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy with residual gastric end-to-end anastomosis in 17 patients with GISTs. Segmental gastrectomy has not been previously used to treat GISTs, since it was first reported by Wangenstein *et al*<sup>[14]</sup> as an operation for peptic ulcer in 1952. Yang *et al*<sup>[11]</sup> reported that the incidence of biliary reflux was 60.9% with uncut Roux-en-Y and 90.3% with Billroth II reconstruction 1 year after distal gastrectomy. The incidence of reflux gastritis was similar for both techniques (70.8% for Roux-en-Y and 63.8% for Billroth II).

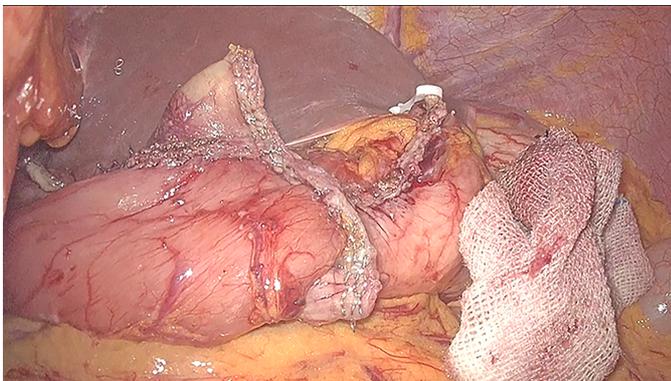
In our series, the incidence of reflux esophagitis and gastritis after surgery was infrequent, occurring in only one patient. Meanwhile, not only the blood supply but also the venous drainage of the pyloric region was better with our procedure, and no postoperative gastric stasis was observed. The number of meals, single meal intakes and the Visick assessment of quality of life 3 mo after surgery suggests that all patients had better recovery of gastrointestinal function.

## CONCLUSION

Laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy for primary gastric GISTs seems to be feasible and safe. However, further studies including a larger series of patients and longer follow-up periods are needed to fully evaluate the advantages of laparoscopic segmental gastrectomy.



**Figure 2 Procedure of end-to-end anastomosis.** A: Proximal residual stomach and distal end after segmental resection of the stomach; B: Using mechanical anastomotic devices for proximal residual stomach and distal end end-to-end anastomosis between the residual stomach; C: Residual common openings after end-to-end anastomosis between the residual stomach; D: Residual common opening was closed by mechanical anastomotic devices.



**Figure 3 Gastric caps are well closed after segmental gastrectomy.**

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