



Sutureless functional end-to-end anastomosis using a linear stapler with polyglycolic acid felt for intestinal anastomoses



Masanori Naito, MD, PhD, Hirohisa Miura, MD, Takatoshi Nakamura, MD, PhD, Takeo Sato, MD, PhD, Takahiro Yamanashi, MD, PhD, Atsuko Tsutsui, MD, Masahiko Watanabe, MD, PhD *

Kitasato University, School of Medicine, Department of Surgery, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 252-0374, Japan

HIGHLIGHTS

- Functional end-to-end anastomosis is safe with the Endo GIA™ Reinforced stapler.
- Conventional functional end-to-end anastomosis requires suture reinforcement.
- The Endo GIA™ Reinforced allows sutureless anastomosis by creating staple planes.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 30 October 2016

Received in revised form

29 March 2017

Accepted 29 March 2017

Keywords:

Functional end-to-end anastomosis

Sutureless anastomosis

Polyglycolic acid felt

Linear stapler

ABSTRACT

Background: Gastrointestinal anastomosis remains associated with a considerable burden of morbidity and, in some cases, mortality. Functional end-to-end anastomosis, whilst extremely efficient, is vulnerable to increased intestinal pressure in the immediate postoperative period, which may predispose to development of anastomotic leakage or bleeding. Therefore, there is a requirement for new techniques that facilitate safe and efficacious anastomotic procedures.

Materials and methods: This study examined the clinical application of functional end-to-end anastomosis with a stapler that automatically applies a bioabsorbable polyglycolic acid sheet (Endo GIA™ Reinforced Reload with Tri-Staple™ Technology). A porcine model was used to examine functional end-to-end anastomosis with and without application of a bioabsorbable polyglycolic acid sheet. As the crotch of the anastomosis is considered the weakest point, a probe was used to test the integrity of these anastomoses. Furthermore, we performed functional end-to-end anastomosis using the Endo GIA™ Reinforced stapler in a clinical series of 20 patients undergoing gastrointestinal tract resection. In all cases, functional end-to-end anastomosis was performed without suture reinforcement.

Results: Small intestine anastomoses in the animal study exhibited no weakness at the crotch of the anastomosis, as tested with a probe, suggesting an increased resiliency to conventional complications of functional end-to-end anastomosis. In the clinical population, no postoperative complications were noted. No adhesive intestinal obstruction was noted.

Conclusion: Sutureless functional end-to-end anastomosis using the Endo GIA™ Reinforced appears to be safe, efficacious, and straightforward. Reinforcement of the crotch site with a bioabsorbable polyglycolic acid sheet appears to mitigate conventional problems with crotch-site vulnerability.

© 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of IJS Publishing Group Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

After gastrointestinal anastomosis, postoperative complications,

such as anastomotic leakage, bleeding, and stricture, may occur [1–9]. Functional end-to-end anastomosis (FEEA) is a type of gastrointestinal anastomosis using an automatic suture device that was first reported in 1968 [10]. Compared to hand-sewn anastomoses, FEEA reduces the time for anastomosis, increases the anastomotic diameter, and permits anastomosis of ducts with different diameters, among other advantages. However, FEEA is

* Corresponding author. Kitasato University, School of Medicine, Department of Surgery, 1-15-1 Kitasato, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa 252-0374, Japan.

E-mail address: intl-aff@kitasato-u.ac.jp (M. Watanabe).

vulnerable to increased intestinal pressure due to mucosal defects in the early postoperative period, as the staples partially intersect each other when the primary surgical incision (for insertion of the automatic suture device) is closed. Furthermore, in the crotch of side-to-side anastomoses, small gaps are created between staples, which are characteristically arrayed in parallel by an automatic suture device. Sutures are needed to reinforce such areas, given their propensity to result in leakage.

The Endo GIA™ Reinforced Reload with Tri-Staple™ Technology (GIA Reinforced™, Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN) is an automatic suture device using integrated bioabsorbable polyglycolic acid (PGA) felt, which is equipped with a cartridge on which Neoveil™ (Gunze, Kyoto), a bioabsorbable suture reinforcement sheet, is attached. This device was produced to reinforce staple lines on fragile tissue, prevent anastomotic leakage due to tissue laceration or increased tissue pressure, improve hemostatic effects, and provide 2-dimensional reinforcement using the bioabsorbable sheet.

In this study, the safety of sutureless FEEA for gastrointestinal anastomosis performed with the GIA Reinforced™ was assessed.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Patients

This study included 20 patients who underwent gastrointestinal tract resection followed by FEEA at the Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Kitasato University during or after June 2016 (Table 1). FEEA was performed using the closed method. After treatment of the mesentery, the oral and anal sides of the intestine were sutured and resected to be aligned in parallel to the mesentery using the GIA Reinforced™ equipped with a purple 60-mm cartridge. A small incision was made in the occluded intestine contralateral to the mesentery with an electric scalpel. From the small incision, the GIA Reinforced™ was inserted into the intestine, and was then oriented to the planned anastomosis line contralateral to the mesentery. Whilst avoiding adipose and other surrounding tissue, the automatic suture device was used to make a side-to-side anastomosis. Subsequently, the GIA Reinforced™ was moved to keep anastomosis lines from overlapping, and the intestine was sutured and closed. Neither the suture-closed site nor the crotch of the side-to-side anastomosis was reinforced with suturing (Fig. 1).

All cases were given full explanation, and consents were received in accordance with the ethics committee based on the Declaration of Helsinki.

2.2. Experiment

On the small intestine of crossbred three pigs originating from Duroc, Large Yorkshire, Yorkshire, and Landrace breeds, FEEA was

performed with the GIA Reinforced™ and Endo GIA™ Tri-Staple™ Technology (Endo GIA™, Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN). After anastomosis, we attempted to insert a probe into the crotch of the side-to-side anastomosis (Fig. 2).

2.3. Analysis

Postoperative complications were classified according to the Clavien-Dindo classification.

3. Results

3.1. Experiment using small intestine of pig

When the Endo GIA™ was used, a probe could be inserted into the crotch of the side-to-side anastomosis with staples aligned in parallel. Conversely, when the GIA Reinforced™ was used, the probe could not be inserted, as the gaps between staples were closed 2-dimensionally with bioabsorbable suture reinforcement sheets made of PGA (Fig. 2). Anastomosis and insertion of probe were performed three times each, with the same results obtained for those three times.

3.2. Operative and postoperative results

Anastomoses were created between 2 parts of the small intestine in 7 patients, between the small intestine and colon in 9 patients, and between 2 parts of the colon in 4 patients. The median postoperative follow-up period was 130.9 days (range: 40–233). Given results from the animal study, in which the probe could not be inserted into the crotch of the side-to-side anastomosis, suture reinforcement was not performed. No complications, such as anastomotic leakage, bleeding from the anastomotic site, or adhesive intestinal obstruction, were observed in follow-up periods (Table 2).

4. Discussion

In gastrointestinal anastomoses, anastomotic leakage and bleeding from the anastomotic site are life-threatening critical complications, with a reported incidence of approximately 10% [1–9]. Since the use of an automatic suture device was reported in 1968, various automatic suture devices have been developed and evaluated to reduce the incidence of complications [10–15].

Although a number of articles describe reinforcement materials for staple lines applied with automatic suture devices that are designed to reduce anastomotic complications, there are sporadic studies examining efficacious reinforcement materials for pneumonectomy and gastrointestinal anastomosis [16–23]. The GIA Reinforced™ is an automatic suture device that applies a sheet of Neoveil™, a tissue reinforcement PGA felt for automatic suture devices, over 3 staple lines. The PGA felt is as thin as 0.15 mm, and is completely absorbed in 15 weeks. However, the tensile strength of the PGA is maintained at approximately 90% at 1 week, 30% at 2 weeks, and 4% at 3 weeks. Thus, the felt appears to be associated with no risk of causing tissue damage during intestinal anastomosis, and is sufficiently resistant to pressure. In addition, the felt reduces anastomotic complications by reducing blood flow disorders by preventing anastomotic bleeding. Using suture reinforcement sheets effectively converts staple lines into a plane, rather than numerous lines of separate points. In this study, we performed FEEA with the GIA Reinforced™ for gastrointestinal anastomosis, and analyzed the safety of a new FEEA technique without applying suture reinforcement to the crotch of the side-to-side anastomosis and other anastomotic sites.

Table 1
Patient characteristics. ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists.

		n = 20
Mean age (years±SD)		65.3 ± 12.1
Gender	Male/Female	7/13
	BMI	21.5 ± 2.16
ASA indicates	I/II/III	7/12/1
	Procedure	
	Partial resection of small intestine	2
	Partial resection of colon	4
	Right hemicolectomy	9
	Stoma close	5
Median follow-up times (days, range)		130.9 (40–233)

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5722947>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5722947>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)