ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Peroral endoscopic full and partial-thickness myotomy. A viability study in an animal model


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Abstract

Background: Peroral endoscopic myotomy has recently been developed and performed on patients with good results.

Aims: To evaluate the technical feasibility of peroral endoscopic full-thickness and partial thickness myotomy in a porcine model.

Material and methods: Eighteen criollo pigs were randomly assigned to 2 groups: group A (partial-thickness myotomy) and group B (full-thickness myotomy). The mucosal defect proximal to the myotomy site was left open. On the seventh postoperative day the pig was euthanized and follow-up surgical exploration was performed. The duration of each procedure, postoperative progression of the animal, complications, and anatomopathologic findings were registered.


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Introduction

Achalasia is a primary disorder of the motility of the esophagus of unknown cause that is characterized by aperistalsis of the esophageal body and, at times, by deterioration in the relaxation of the inferior esophageal sphincter.1

Esophagomyotomy continues to be the treatment of choice, and while it may not correct the esophageal aperistalsis, it does not allow natural disease progression, thus preventing long-term complications and significantly improving patient quality of life by reducing inferior esophageal sphincter pressure and favoring esophageal clearance.2

Anterior vertical extramucosal esophagomyotomy was first described by Ernest Heller in 1914. Then in 1918 it was modified by De Bruine Groeneveld who limited the procedure to an anterior myotomy, which involved a surgical incision of the circular and longitudinal fibers of the esophagus.3

As with other surgical procedures, the advent of minimally invasive surgery has reduced morbidity as well as hospital stay. However, minimally invasive surgical myotomy is still related to a perforation rate of 5 to 10% and a recurrence rate of 25 to 33% at 10-year follow-up.4

The recent emergence of the surgical approach through natural orifices has challenged laparoscopic access in the search for a less invasive procedure with the same risks, equivalent results, shorter hospital stay, a more comfortable postoperative progression, and more esthetic results to benefit the patients.5

Ortega et al. pushed the development of this new form of approach more than 3 decades ago.6 In 2007 Pasricha et al. published their experience with submucosal myotomy in pigs, limiting it to the internal muscle layer and closing the mucosal defect distal to the myotomy site.7

One year later, Inoue et al. successfully carried out the first myotomy in humans.8 And in 2011, these authors reported on a series of 116 cases with good short-term results and no serious complications.9 Nevertheless, there are still no reports on peroral endoscopic myotomy in Mexico, and so we considered it relevant to develop the endoscopic technique in a porcine model and evaluate the feasibility of its application in humans.

Aim

Our study aim was to analyze the technical viability of endoscopic full and partial-thickness myotomy in a porcine model.

Methods

A randomized experimental study was conducted after receiving the approval of the research and ethics committee of our institute.

Two endoscopists experienced in therapeutic endoscopy and trained in the peroral endoscopic myotomy technique
(M.R.R. received his training at the European Institute of TeleSurgery of the Institute for Research Against Digestive Cancer, Strasbourg, France, and J.J.H.E. took a PG-POEM training course offered by the Society of American Gastrointestinal and Endoscopic Surgeons, San Diego, California, USA) coordinated the procedures.

Eighteen Criollo female pigs with a mean weight of 18 kg (range: 16-20 kg) were randomly assigned to 2 groups: 9 pigs in group A that underwent peroral endoscopic partial-thickness myotomy and 9 pigs in group B that underwent peroral endoscopic full-thickness myotomy.

The pigs were kept in a fasting state for 12 h prior to the procedure and they were all given enrofloxacin at the prophylactic dose of 2.5-5 mg/kg IM.

Endoscopic technique: Peroral endoscopic myotomy

The animals were given tiletamine/zolazepam (4.4 mg/kg IM) and xylazine (2.2 mg/kg IM). Once they were sedated, a mask was put in place for passing oxygen and later for passing isoflurane at 3% for their anesthetization. Each pig was intubated and monitored, and anesthesia was kept at 2% isoflurane.

Upper endoscopy using a Pentax (EPM-3500) processor and an EG 29 gastroscope was performed.

The submucosa was infiltrated with 0.9% saline solution 12 cm above the gastroesophageal junction with an injection needle (Olympus NM-200U-0423) in order to create a welt (fig. 1).

An incision with electrocoagulation was made in the wall of the welt (precut needle knife Olympus NeedleCut 3V, 30W pure cut) (fig. 2) in order to introduce the endoscope into the mucosa and dissect the submucosal layer up to the cardia (fig. 3).

Myotomy of 8 cm in length (6 cm esophageal and 2 cm gastric) was performed at this site (fig. 4). In the group A pigs, only the internal muscle layer was sectioned, performing a partial-thickness myotomy, and in the group B pigs, both the internal and external muscle layers were sectioned. The mucosal defect was left open in both groups.

Atmospheric air was used for the insufflation, and depending on equipment availability at the bioterium, a hood (Olympus MH-588) or balloon (Boston Scientific CRE™) dilator was used for the creation of the submucosal tunnel.

The postoperative follow-up was carried out by the lead researcher and the veterinarian and lasted for 7 days, which was the period of time the majority of acute complications were expected to be found.

The duration of each of the procedures, the postoperative progression of the animal (changes in habitual activities, ability to eat food, loss of appetite, weight gain or loss, vital signs), and the presence of complications were recorded.

On the seventh postoperative day, the pigs were euthanized. Thoracic, mediastinal, and peritoneal exploration was carried out in the search for signs of perforation and
infection. The macroscopic findings during autopsy and the anatomopathologic findings were registered.

Statistical analysis

The statistical inference analysis was done using the Stat® 8 and Minitab® 16 software. The following tests were employed: The Z test, the Fisher exact test, the one-way analysis of variance, and the non-parametric analysis of variance of the Mann-Whitney test.

Results

The procedure was viable in all the pigs. The mean surgery duration was 81 ± 35.3 min; group A 51.11 ± 11.12, group B 111 ± 22.61 (figs. 5 and 6).

The main complication during myotomy was subcutaneous emphysema that presented in 16% of the sample (all in group B). Self-limited and transitory bleeding presented in 16% of the sample, mainly during the creation of the submucosal tunnel and the myotomy, with no difference in presentation between the two groups.

Only one pig presented with significant blood loss during full-thickness myotomy, requiring combination therapy (injection of saline solution at 0.9% + adrenaline, monopolar coagulation).

Esophageal mucosa tearing at the entrance site presented in the first 7 cases (group A 25% and group B 33%) and one group B pig presented with perforation of the gastric mucosa.

During follow-up the animals were found to be healthy, with no fever or loss of appetite. There were no differences in relation to changes in customary activity, the toleration of oral food intake, and weight gain or loss.

Autopsy revealed a 2 mm sealed perforation in one animal from group B. None of the pigs showed signs of mediastinitis or peritonitis.

The histopathologic study of the surgical specimens reported complete circular myotomy in all the group A cases and complete circular and longitudinal myotomy in 100% of the group B animals (fig. 7).

Discussion

Parischa et al. recently developed the concept of the submucosal tunnel that has made the development of peroral endoscopic myotomy feasible. Peroral endoscopic myotomy for the treatment of achalasia has been performed in humans since 2008 and produces excellent short-term results with no serious complications. The aim of both endoscopic and laparoscopic myotomy is to reduce inferior esophageal sphincter pressure and facilitate esophageal clearance in patients presenting with achalasia. Compared with laparoscopic myotomy, endoscopic myotomy has the following advantages:

First of all, because it is an incision-free procedure, it has superior esthetic results; the length of the myotomy can be flexible and is chosen by the operator, whereas the laparoscopic technique is limited by the difficulty in approaching the superior mediastinum; and finally, endoscopic myotomy is carried out through the endoluminal route with a low risk for injuring adjacent organs.
In addition, more studies on
During the present
feasible, it is probably not necessary.
Even though full-thickness myotomy is
myotomy was compared with the full thickness procedure in
the inferior esophageal sphincter pressure when partial-thickness
Bonin et al. found no significant differences in the reduction of
a greater gastroesophageal reflux potential than with the conven-
is not associated with the antireflux procedure, which could induce
with shorter surgery duration and fewer complications, which we
centers in the country, but the results have yet to be published.
However, there are also disadvantages. For example, it is
a recent technique with no long-term results; the endoscopic
approach requires general anesthesia and complex preparations;
it has a similar duration to laparoscopic myotomy (100 min); and it
is not associated with the antireflux procedure, which could induce
a greater gastroesophageal reflux potential than with the conven-
tional laparoscopic technique.
Finally, achalasia is a rare disease that requires referral centers
in order to consolidate the technique.
We found no reports on peroral endoscopic myotomy in Mexico
in our review of the literature. Even though the present study evalu-
ated feasibility in an animal model, it is significant for being the
first Mexican report. Similar studies are being conducted at other
centers in the country, but the results have yet to be published.
In our experience, partial-thickness myotomy was associated
with shorter surgery duration and fewer complications, which we
attribute to having limited the myotomy to the circular layer.
Bonin et al. found no significant differences in the reduction of
the inferior esophageal sphincter pressure when partial-thickness
myotomy was compared with the full thickness procedure in
24 pigs (p = 0.82), but they did find reduced pressure in relation to
the length of the myotomy. Even though full-thickness myotomy is
feasible, it is probably not necessary. In addition, more studies on
myotomy length and depth are required in order to have conclusive
results.
In the description by Inoue et al. of the endoscopic technique,
the dissected mucosal flap was joined together with endoclips. In
our experimental study, the mucosal defect was left open (open flap);
this did not appear to have an influence on the progression of
the pigs, even in the pig from group B (pig 15) that presented with
a perforation that was diagnosed postmortem.

To guarantee safety in humans, the endoscopic technique needs
to be established and the material must be adequate.
First, it is important to select the appropriate type of scalpel
for sectioning esophageal muscle. We used a pre-cut needle knife
(Olympus NeedleCut 3 V), which did not let us adequately estimate
the depth of the tip. Despite this fact, our study was feasible. Inoue
et al. used an endoscopic scalpel (triangle-tip knife) that they con-
sidered safe because it can selectively permit traction and cut the
muscle fibers.
The disadvantage we identified with the use of the balloon was
the difficulty in placing it inside the submucosal space, in turn, facil-
itating loss of the dissection plane. The use of the hood allowed for
adequate visual control and hemostasis. The endoscopic dissection
technique reduced the amount of air that was insufflated for main-
aining adequate visualization. Eleftheriadis et al. recommend using
the hood in order to have precise visual control during the creation
of the submucosal tunnel and the myotomy. During the present
study, we did not find a greater incidence of complications with
one technique or the other.
There were no serious complications in our study. Subcutaneous
emphysema presented in 16% of the sample - all cases were in the
full-thickness myotomy group. This had no repercussions on the
postoperative progression of the animals. Ren et al. analyzed the
complications during and after the peroral endoscopic myotomy in
a case series of 119 patients. The main complication was subcu-
taneous emphysema that occurred in 22% of the patients during
the myotomy, but no additional treatment was required for this
complication.
There are important ethical considerations to be taken into
account in the training process of peroral endoscopic myotomy.
Up to the present, results have been promising. Neverthe-
less, the low incidence of achalasia, together with potential
complications (mediastinitis, bleeding, necrosis of the esophageal
mucosa, esophageal perforation, peritonitis, etc.) has limited
the expansion of the technique. The basic requisites proposed
for surgeons and gastroenterologists that wish to perform this
new technique are: a) certification in gastrointestinal endoscopy;
b) knowledge of the anatomy of the esophagus and the gas-
troesophageal junction, c) knowledge of the pathophysiology of
achalasia, and d) training in peroral endoscopic myotomy. A pro-
posed training model encompasses: a first phase of observing the
procedure performed by qualified specialists; a second phase of
training on inanimate and animate models (the pig is the proposed
animal model because its anatomy is similar to that of humans); a
third phase of training on humans under the supervision of quali-
fied specialists; and finally, the performance of the procedure on
humans.
The present study has several limitations. In the first place, we
did not measure the inferior esophageal sphincter pressure before
and after the endoscopic myotomy and therefore its effectiveness
in this respect could not be evaluated. Secondly, the porcine model
is not ideal because it is not equivalent to a patient with achala-
sia. However, we believe that sharing our experience will provide
endoscopists in training with useful information for shortening the
learning curve.

Conclusions
The technique of peroral endoscopic myotomy was feasible and
the complications were related to the standardization of and the
experience in the procedure.
Leaving the mucosal flap open did not appear to have an impact
on the post-endoscopic progression of the pigs.
Endoscopic partial-thickness myotomy was associated with
shorter surgery duration and better results throughout the intra-
operative period and the 7-day follow-up.
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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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