

Technical Notes: Single-Port Sleeve Gastrectomy

A Focus on Modern Surgical Practice

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Mini-Laparotomy Placement

- **Placement is critical for optimal access.**
 - **Too high:** Poor access to the antrum.
 - **Too low:** Poor access to the subcardial region.



Incision de 4 cm...

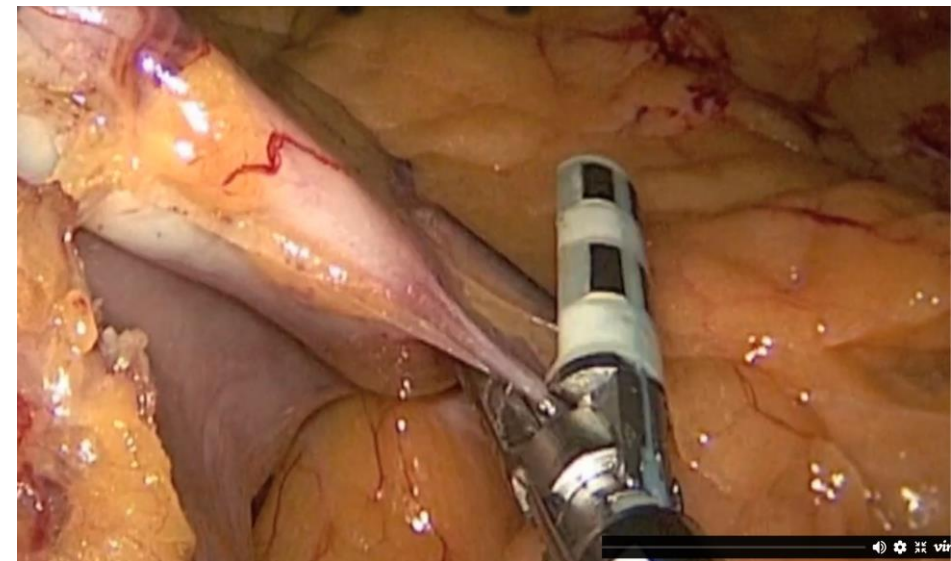
Antral Dissection

- **Endoboy in the inverted position.**
- **Surgeon's Actions:**
 - Dissects beneath the incision.
 - Hands are positioned higher, working in depth.
- **Tips:**
 - Increase pneumoperitoneum to 14–15 mmHg for distance.
 - Slightly air-filled stomach facilitates dissection.
 - Use a sponge to lift the left liver lobe for exposure.



Gastric Body & Fundus Dissection

- **Endoboy in the normal position.**
- **Surgeon's Actions:**
 - Dissects at a distance from the incision.
 - Hands are positioned low.
 - The "voyant" instrument works in the axis of the right hand.
 - Left hand exposes by pulling on the omentum.
- **Assistant's Role:**
 - Retracts the stomach toward the patient's right.



Posterior Dissection

- **Nasogastric Tube (MID)** is essential.
 - Helps unfold the stomach.
 - Assistant should hold it to prevent slippage.
- **Goal:** Complete dissection, widely exposing the left crus.



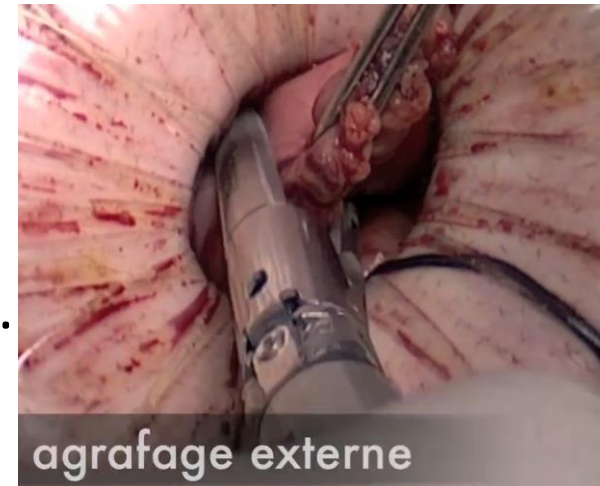
Cardial Dissection

- **Completed anteriorly by opening the gastro-phrenic ligament.**
- **Roles:**
 - **Assistant:** Lifts the left liver lobe.
 - **Surgeon:** Pulls the stomach by the fundus.
- Dissection meets the posterior plane.
- A sponge can be placed posteriorly to push back the omentum.



Antral Stapling

- Performed under direct (open) vision.
- **Precautions:**
 - Avoid posterior angulation (slight angulation of stapler is acceptable).
 - Black cartridges are more appropriate.
 - Check pylorus position and calibration bougie at the juxta-pyloric level.



Body Stapling

- Re-insufflate the pneumoperitoneum.
- Use purple Tri-Staple cartridges.
- Progress while tightening the calibration bougie (38 Fr).
- Surgeon's grasping forceps expose by pulling on the greater curvature.

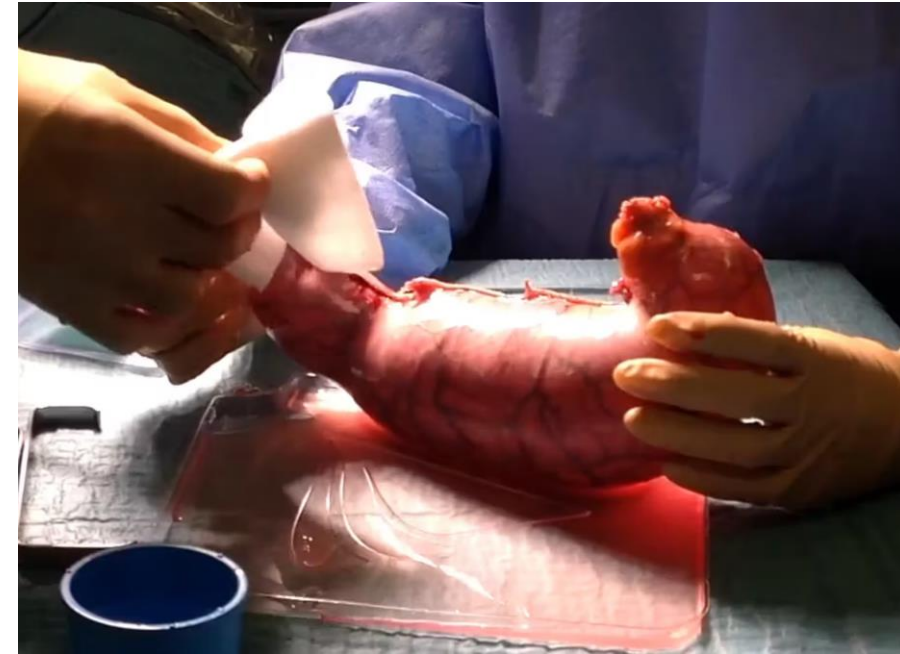
Fundic Stapling

- Perform **without traction**.
- **Critical** to reduce risks of hematoma and leak.
- Use purple cartridges.
- Preserve a small fundic pouch for anti-reflux purposes.
- Perform immediate hemostasis check.



Post-Stapling Tests

- Immediate control after bougie removal.
- Additional hemostasis if needed (using "voyant")
- Retrieve any clots or blood traces with a sponge.
- Extract the specimen and the sponge.
- **Tests on specimen:** Volume, leak test, check for staple-line twisting.



Closure

- Placement of a Gosset retractor.
- **Layered Closure:**
 - Aponeurosis: Running suture with Vicryl 1 or 0.
 - Subcutaneous layer: Vicryl 2/0.
 - Skin: Intradermal suture with colorless Vicryl 3/0 rapid.
 - Apply skin glue.

