

RÉUNION ANNUELLE
DU GROUPE FRANÇAIS

DE NEURO-GASTROENTÉROLOGIE



26 & 27 JUIN

2025

VILLAGE BY CA
ROUEN



Traitement chirurgical des gastroparésies réfractaires

Emmanuel HUET

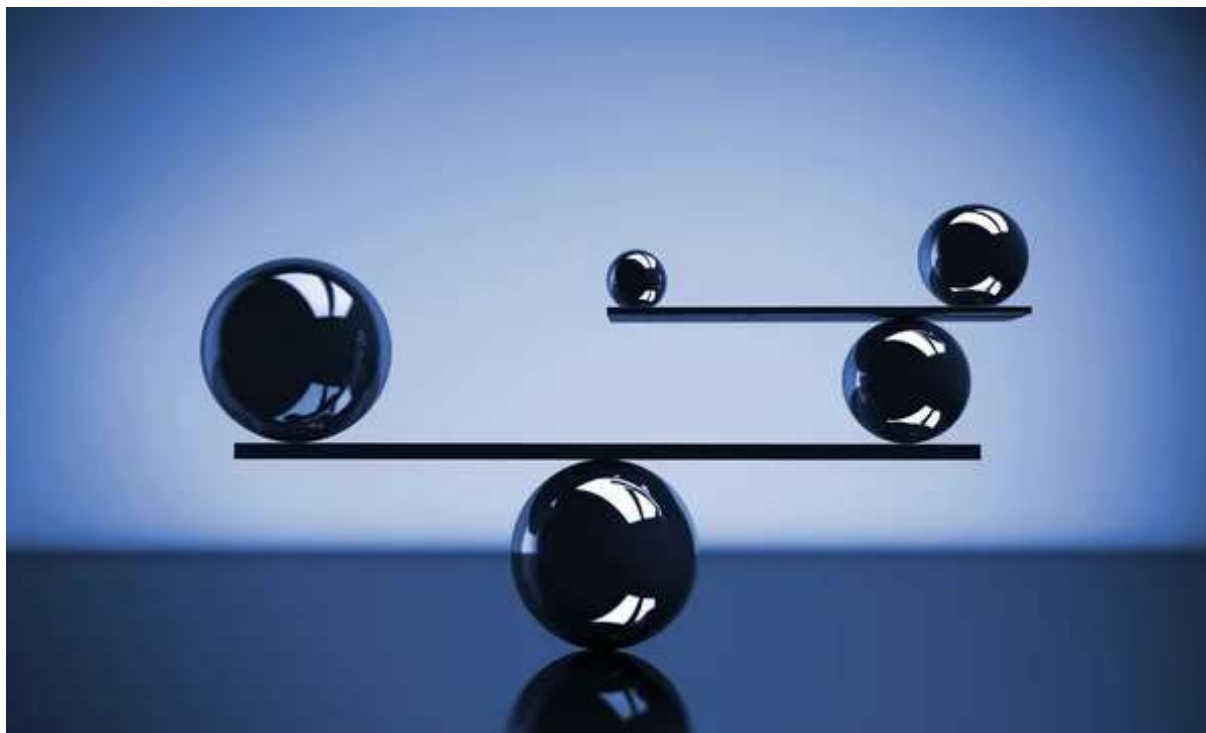


GFNG
Groupe Français de
Neuro-Gastroentérologie



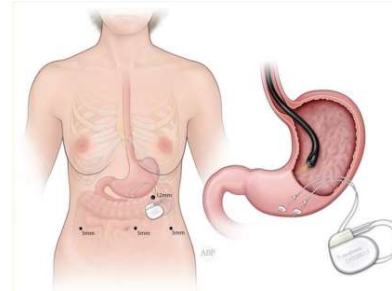
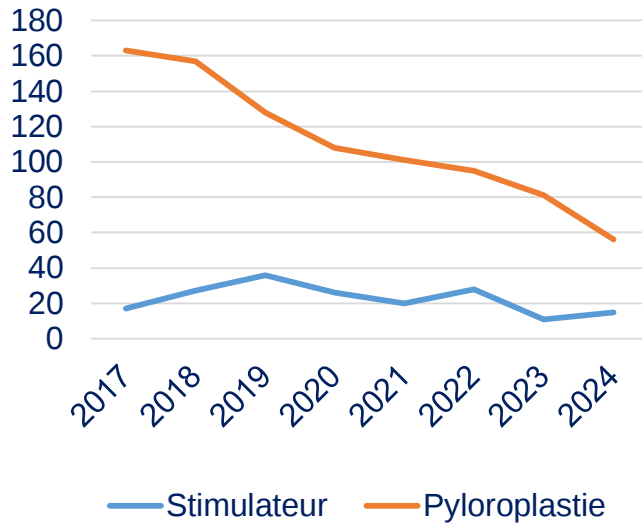
APE ?

Etude SOS...

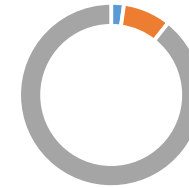




Actes Codés

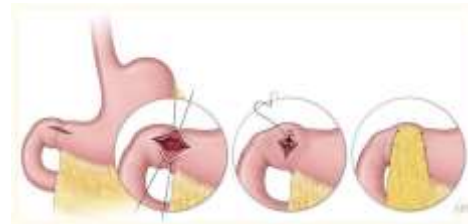


Actes 2024



n=15
n=56
n=808

■ Stimulateur ■ Pyloroplastie ■ Dilatation endoscopique

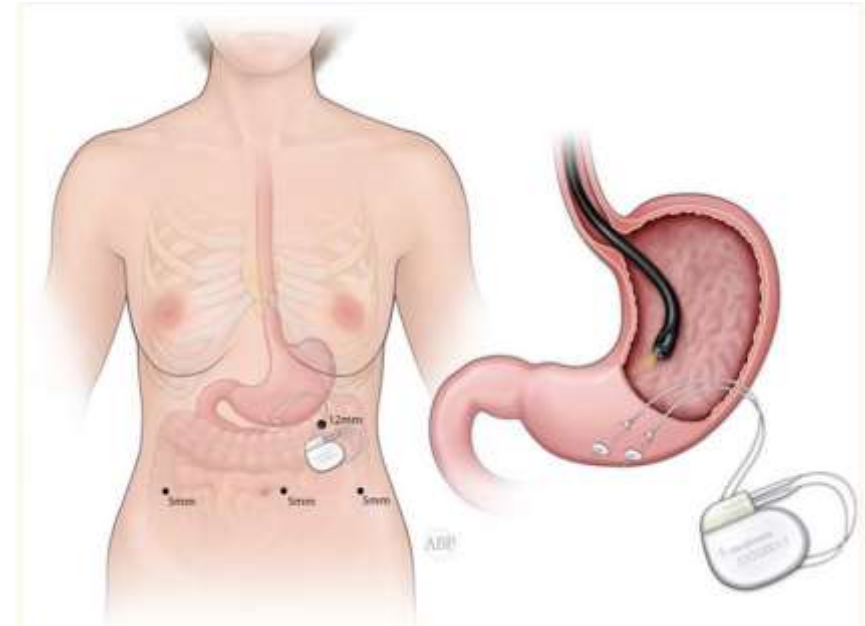




- Coelioscopie, laparotomie, robotique
- Endoscopie peropératoire?
- Post antrectomie et chirurgie?
- Pose de jejunostomie concomitante?

Morbidité chirurgicale précoce

- Hémorragies
- Hématomes
- Abscess
- Gène et douleurs !!



Patients fragiles



- ✓ Rupture d'électrode
- ✓ Migration d'électrode
- ✓ Infection du boîtier
- ✓ Occlusion du grêle
- ✓ Stimulation pariétale
- ✓ Changement de pile ?





Clinical Outcomes of a Large, Prospective Series of Gastric Electrical Stimulation Patients Using a Multidisciplinary Protocol

Douglas J Cassidy¹, William Gerull, Valerie M Zike, Michael M Awad



157 patients, 24 reprises chirurgicales

- 12 changements de batterie
- 7 problèmes d'électrodes (3 déplacements; 4 fractures)
- 5 explantations (1 Infection; 4 mauvais résultats)



RESULTS

At 5 Years Postop



79% Satisfied with symptom relief

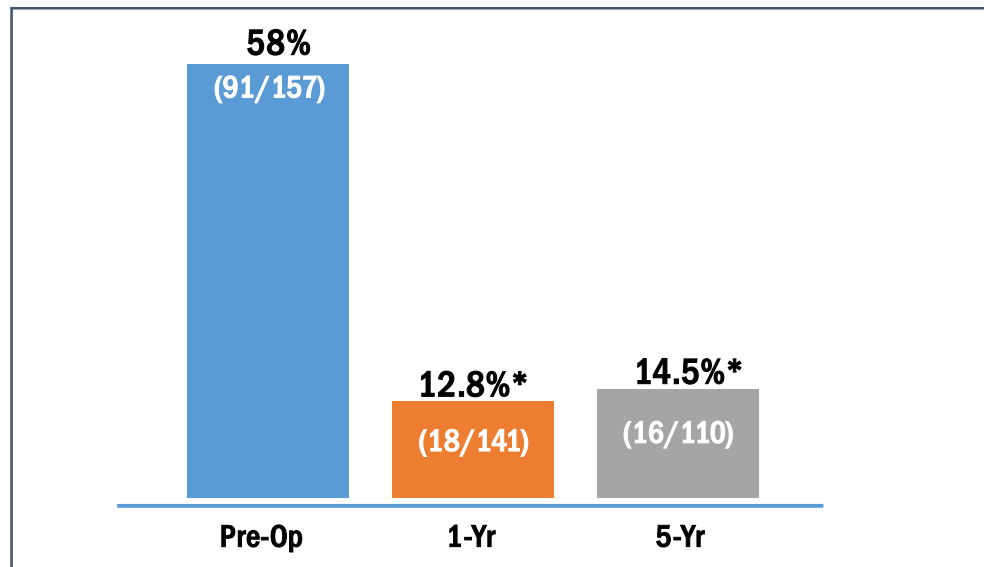
Gastroparesis Cardinal
Symptom Index (GCSI) Score

3.7 → **1.3**
Preop 5-Years Postop

No. of Hospitalizations in the
Past Year

3.7 → **1.6**
Preop 5-Years Postop

% of Patients Hospitalized for GP in past year



*P<0.05 compared to pre-operative values



ACG Clinical Guideline: Gastroparesis

[Michael Camilleri](#)¹, [Braden Kuo](#)², [Linda Nguyen](#)³, [Vida M Vaughn](#)⁴, [Jessica Petrey](#)⁴, [Katarina Greer](#)⁵, [Rena Yadlapati](#)⁶, [Thomas L Abell](#)⁴



NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Pyloric injection
botulinum toxin

G-POEM or
laparoscopic pyloroplasty

GES

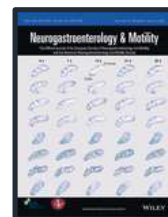
Venting gastrostomy
Feeding jejunostomy

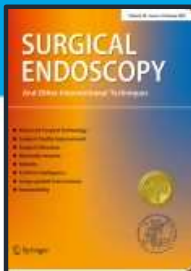
Partial gastrectomy
Sleeve gastrectomy

38% Gastric electrical stimulation
13% Pyloric botox injection
28% Pyloric endoscopic myotomy
18% (partial) Gastrectomy

United European Gastroenterology (UEG) and European Society for Neurogastroenterology and Motility (ESNM) consensus on gastroparesis

Jolien Schol, Lucas Wauters, Ram Dickman, Vasile Drug, Agata Mulak, Jordi Serra, Paul Enck, Jan Tack
the ESNM Gastroparesis Consensus Group





Minimally invasive surgical approach for the treatment of gastroparesis

Joerg Zehetner · Farrokh Ravari · Shahin Ayazi · Afshin Skibba ·
Ali Darehzereshki · Diana Pelipad · Rodney J. Mason ·
Namir Katkhouda · John C. Lipham

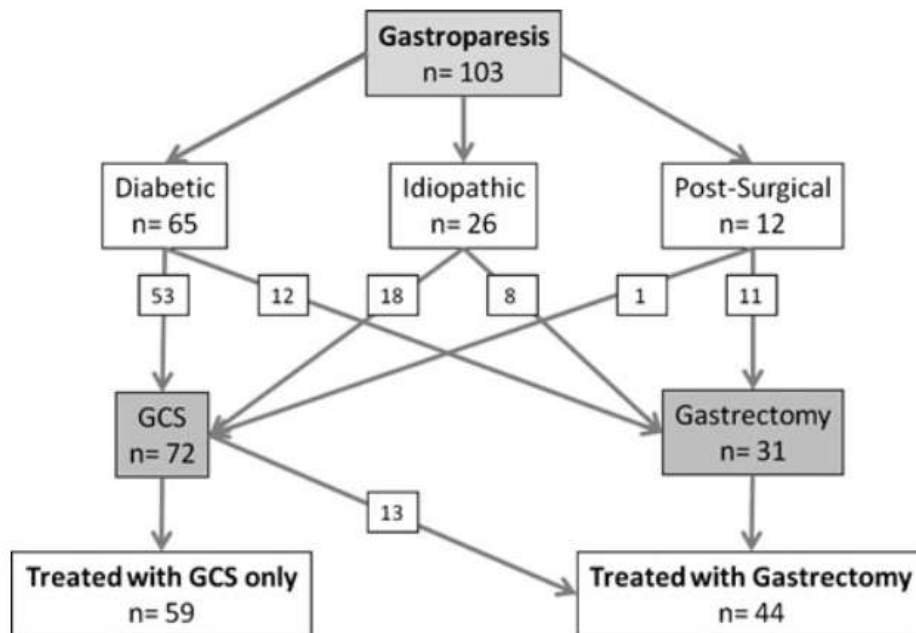
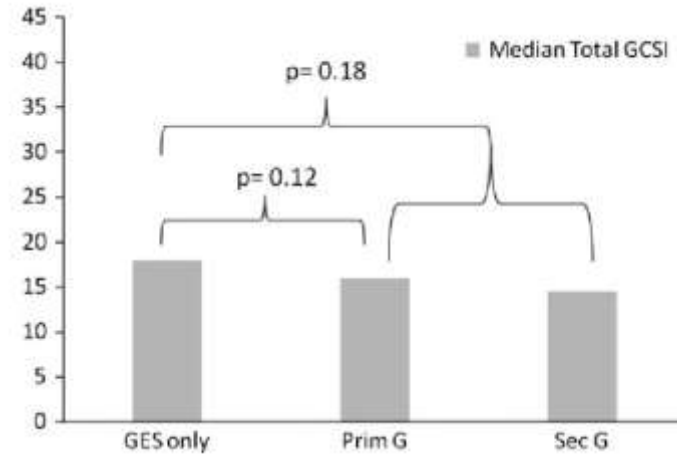
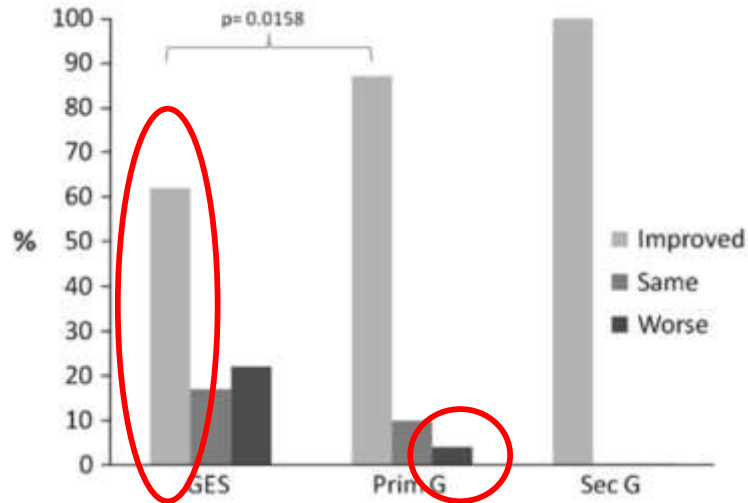




Table 3 Postoperative complications

	GES (<i>n</i> = 72)	Gastrectomy (<i>n</i> = 31)	<i>p</i>
Morbidity (<30 days)	3 (4.2 %)	6 (19 %)	0.02
Atrial fibrillation	1	1	
Wound infection		2	
Small bowel infarction	1		
Cardiac failure/MI	1	1	
Sepsis		2	
Morbidity (>30 days)	3 (4.2 %)	1 (3 %)	1.00
GES infection	3		
Small bowel obstruction		1	
Total morbidity	6 (8.3 %)	7 (23 %)	0.06
Mortality (<30 days)	2 (2.7 %)	1 (3 %)	1.00





Patient factors influence surgical options in gastroparesis

Jon S. Thompson ^a  , Alexander Hewlett ^b, Elizabeth Lyden ^c, James R. Scott ^a,
Corrigan McBride ^a

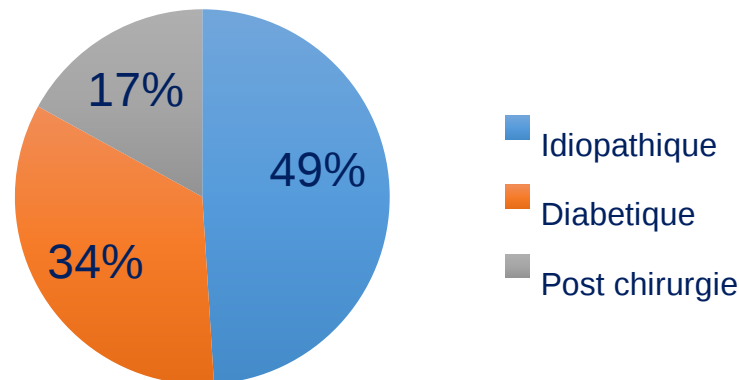
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- 95 patients, 105 procedures
- 20 ans
- Scintigraphie de vidange gastrique anormale à 4 H
- Symptômes
- Bilan endoscopique et radiologique

25% BMI > 35
48% RGO

- ☐ Stimulateur
- ☐ Pyloroplastie
- ☐ Stimulateur et pyloroplastie
- ☐ Sleeve
- ☐ Bypass
- ☐ Gastrectomie totale.





Grades de sévérité

Grade 1 (mild gastroparesis)

Traitement medical occasionnel et diététique

Grade 2 (compensated gastroparesis)

Traitement medical journalier et complements alimentaires

Grade 3 (gastric failure)

symptomes non controlés

Hospitalisations, alimentation enterale ou parenterale

40%



- ✓ Jejunostomie 24%
- ✓ Gastrostomie 9%
- ✓ APE 7 %



Table 5. Symptom severity and patient outcomes.

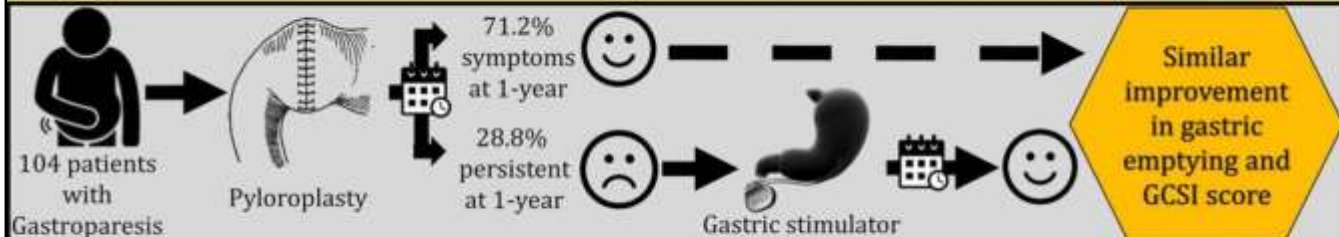
	GES	Pyloroplasty	GES and Pyloroplasty	Sleeve Gastrectomy	Gastric Bypass	Gastrectomy P
Number	36	13	18	18	6	4
Improved	18(50%)	3(23%)	11(61%)	14(78%)	3(50%)	1(25%)
No Change	16(44%)	7(54%)	5(28%)	3(17%)	1(17%)	3(75%)
Worse	0(0%)	3(23%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	2(33%)	0(0%)
Unknown	2(6%)	0(0%)	2(11%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)

Efficacy of gastric stimulator as an adjunct to pyloroplasty for gastroparesis: characterizing patients suitable for single procedure vs dual procedure approach

Sven E. Eriksson ^{a,b}, Margaret Gardner ^a, Inanc S. Sarici ^{a,b}, Ping Zheng ^a, Naveed Chaudhry ^c,
Blair A. Jobe ^{a,b,c}, Shahin Ayazi ^{a,b,c}



Efficacy of Gastric-Stimulator as an Adjunct to Pyloroplasty for Gastroparesis: Characterizing Patients Suitable for Single Procedure vs. Dual Procedure Approach



Predictors of need for adjunct gastric stimulator

<50

OR=5.0

Age <50
years



OR=4.5

Male sex



OR=3.6

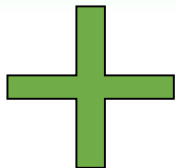
Preoperative
GCSI score ≥ 3

Pyloroplasty improved gastroparesis symptoms and gastric emptying, yet 28.8% failed, requiring gastric stimulator.

Younger patients and those with preoperative GCSI ≥ 3 were more likely to fail.

Gastric stimulator improved outcomes after failed pyloroplasty, with comparable final GCSI and GES to those who did not fail.

Stimulateur gastrique



- Réversible
- Faible morbidité
- Efficacité ~ 60%



- Difficultés d'accès
- Non remboursé
- Place /t gestes pyloriques

