

# Laparo-endogastric surgery

HealthTech guidance

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[www.nice.org.uk/guidance/htg10](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/htg10)

# Your responsibility

This guidance represents the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take this guidance fully into account, and specifically any special arrangements relating to the introduction of new interventional procedures. The guidance does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

All problems (adverse events) related to a medicine or medical device used for treatment or in a procedure should be reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency using the [Yellow Card Scheme](#).

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the guidance, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this guidance should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties. Providers should ensure that governance structures are in place to review, authorise and monitor the introduction of new devices and procedures.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should [assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible](#).

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This guidance replaces IPG25.

# 1 Recommendations

- 1.1 Current evidence on the safety and efficacy of laparo-endogastric surgery does not appear adequate to support the use of this procedure without special arrangements for consent and for audit or research. Clinicians wishing to undertake laparo-endogastric surgery should inform the clinical governance leads in their Trusts. They should ensure that patients offered it understand the uncertainty about the procedure's safety and efficacy and should provide them with clear written information. Use of NICE's information for the public is recommended. Clinicians should ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place for audit or research. Publication of safety and efficacy outcomes will be useful in reducing the current uncertainty. NICE is not undertaking further investigation at present.
- 1.2 The procedure should only be performed by specialists in laparoscopic surgery who have observed at least one patient undergoing the procedure.

## 2 The procedure

### 2.1 Indications

- 2.1.1 Laparo-endogastric surgery is also known as laparoscopic endoluminal surgery, endo-organ gastric surgery and laparoendoscopic gastric surgery. It is used to treat lesions located in the fundus of the stomach, the gastroesophageal junction, and near the pylorus. These include gastric polyps, gastric wall tumours (lymphomas, leiomyomas, leiomyosarcomas, carcinoids), gastric cancer, Dieulafoy's lesion (arterial malformation) and intractable gastroduodenal ulcers. Lesions on the greater and lesser curvatures are relatively inaccessible.
- 2.1.2 Large or advanced gastric cancers are rarely suitable for laparo-endogastric surgery.
- 2.1.3 Traditional approaches to gastric surgery are resection operations through a laparotomy incision or laparoscopy.

### 2.2 Outline of the procedure

- 2.2.1 Laparo-endogastric surgery is a minimally invasive approach to surgery for gastric wall lesions, and attempts to avoid resection of the full thickness of the stomach wall. With the patient under general anaesthetic, the surgeon passes an endoscope through the oesophagus into the stomach. A laparoscope is inserted through a small incision in the upper abdominal wall, passed into the stomach, and surgery is performed from inside the stomach.

### 2.3 Efficacy

- 2.3.1 Evidence was from small, uncontrolled case series. The efficacy of the procedure compared with conventional open laparotomy or laparoscopic partial gastrectomy remains uncertain. For more details, refer to the [overview for this guidance](#).

2.3.2 Specialist advisors considered laparo-endogastric surgery to be a very new procedure carried out in very few specialist units worldwide. The technique is not widely disseminated, and there are few opportunities for training. One specialist advisor questioned the procedure's efficiency in excising small malignant lesions completely.

## 2.4 Safety

2.4.1 Few complications were reported in the studies. As the case series are so small, it is not possible to reliably estimate the frequency of complications. For more details, refer to the [overview for this guidance](#).

2.4.2 Specialist advisors noted that possible complications include leaking at the site of repair to the stomach following surgery and subsequent infection or bleeding, but these were uncommon.

## 2.5 Other comments

2.5.1 The committee noted that the inadequate visualisation of tumours might lead to staging errors, and identified tumour spillage as a potential risk.

2.5.2 The committee also noted that the technique is likely to have limited application in the foreseeable future.

## 3 Further information

### Sources of evidence

The evidence considered by the committee is in the [overview for this guidance](#).

### Information for patients

NICE has produced [information on this procedure for patients and carers](#). It explains the nature of the procedure and the guidance issued by NICE, and has been written with patient consent in mind.

# Update information

## Minor changes since publication

**January 2026:** Interventional procedures guidance 25 has been migrated to HealthTech guidance 10. The recommendations and accompanying content remain unchanged.

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## Endorsing organisation

This guidance has been endorsed by Healthcare Improvement Scotland.