PURE FLEXIBLE ENDOSCOPIC LOBULAR RESECTION OF THE PANCREAS: A PILOT EXPERIMENT IN THE PORCINE MODEL

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A pilot study in five swine demonstrated that pure flexible endoscopic lobular resection of the pancreas is feasible and safe, achieving 100% technical success and survival without perioperative complications.

KEY POINTS

- All five pigs underwent successful endoscopic pancreatic lobular resection with 100% technical success rate, no perioperative complications, and 100% survival through 12 weeks post-procedure.
- The technique used EUS-guided methylene blue labeling, full-thickness gastric incision, and endoscopic dissection of approximately 2 cm pancreatic parenchyma while avoiding the main pancreatic duct, with closure using endoclips.
- The resection size was approximately 2.2 ± 0.8 cm, and all animals recovered well with normal routine blood, inflammatory factors, amylase, and blood glucose measurements.
- The authors conclude this approach could serve as an alternative to laparoscopic resection, which has a 10% complication rate, and suggest further exploration for clinical application.
- This material is relevant to gastroenterologists and surgeons interested in minimally invasive techniques for pancreatic lesion management.

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