

ENDOSCOPIC RESECTION FOR GASTRIC SUBMUCOSAL TUMORS: A JAPANESE MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A multicenter retrospective study of 117 patients in Japan found endoscopic resection for gastric submucosal tumors to be feasible, with 99% complete resection, 76% R0 resection, and no recurrence over a mean 4.3-year follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- Complete endoscopic resection was achieved in 117 of 118 lesions (99%), with R0 resection in 76% of cases.
- Endoscopic treatment was completed in 97% of lesions; three required conversion to laparoscopic surgery due to luminal collapse, bleeding, or closure difficulty.
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumors were the most common pathology (74%); mean tumor size was 20 mm and 90% were intraluminal.
- No recurrence was observed during follow-up (mean 4.3 years); the 5-year overall survival rate was 98.9%.
- The authors conclude that endoscopic resection for gastric submucosal tumors appears feasible in Japanese practice and warrants prospective validation.

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