

Routine histopathology examination of the sleeved stomach after sleeve gastrectomy -Significance and Comparison with Preoperative Endoscopy

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Introduction:

- Sleeve gastrectomy (SG) is one of the most commonly performed bariatric procedures. However, the available literature on histological examination of the resected sleeved stomachs is widely inconsistent.
- This study aimed at assessing the histopathological findings after SG performed in our center compared to the routinely performed preoperative esophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD) and the intraoperative findings.

Methods:

- We conducted a retrospective cohort study using the bariatric unit database of all patients who had SG procedures from June 2007 to December 2019.
- We studied the histopathology reports after SG. We recorded the positive findings, including the presence of inflammation, its type and degree, and the presence of any lesions; benign, premalignant, or malignant.
- Preoperative OGD reports were studied and compared to the postoperative histopathology results.
- We reviewed the operative notes to understand whether any positive findings were detected at the time of surgery.

Results:

- Out of the 620 SG performed, there were 219 patients with complete data, including preoperative OGD reports, operative notes, and postoperative histopathology reports.
- We found normal specimens in 43.83% (n = 96) and evidence of inflammation in 50.68% (n = 111) of cases.
- There were 10 (4.56%) specimens with evidence of inflammation and other lesions and two (0.91%) specimens with lesions only.
- Twenty-five patients had inflammation, and 10 had lesions on preoperative OGD with negative histopathology reports.

Conclusions:

- Routine histopathology examination after SG does not change the management, and preoperative OGD can detect inflammatory changes and lesions, which could have been missed with histology analysis only.

