

Impact of stepwise introduction of esophagojejunostomy during laparoscopic total gastrectomy: a single-center experience in Japan

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Abstract

Background The number of laparoscopic gastrectomies performed in Japan is increasing with the development of laparoscopic and surgical instruments. However, laparoscopic total gastrectomy is developing relatively slowly because of technical difficulties, particularly in esophagojejunostomy.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed 83 patients with early gastric cancer in the upper portion of the stomach who underwent laparoscopic total gastrectomy between April 2007 and March 2016. We classified the patients into three periods, mainly on the basis of the esophagojejunostomy procedures performed: first period, various conventional procedures based on the physicians' choice (n=14); second period, transoral method (n=51); and third period, fully intracorporeal technique (n=18). We evaluated the clinical impact of a stepwise introduction of unfamiliar new methods during laparoscopic total gastrectomy.

Results Between the first and second periods, there were significant differences in the blood loss volume, number of harvested lymph nodes, frequency of conversion to open surgery, and postoperative hospital stay. The number of harvested lymph nodes was significantly higher in the third than in the second period, with no detriment to other intraoperative or postoperative factors.

Conclusion The use of a unified surgical method for esophagojejunostomy seems to be the key to a successful and advantageous laparoscopic total gastrectomy. Stepwise introduction of a well-established technique of esophagojejunostomy during laparoscopic total gastrectomy will benefit patients, as shown, for example, by the higher number of dissected lymph nodes in the present study. However, a protracted learning curve is required.

Keywords Esophagojejunostomy, gastric cancer, laparoscopic total gastrectomy

Ann Gastroenterol 2017; 30 (4): 564-570

Introduction

Gastric cancer is one of the most common causes of cancer-related death worldwide. Particularly in Eastern Asian countries, such as Japan, the mortality rate associated with gastric cancer remains very high [1]. The detection rate of early

gastric cancer (EGC) has recently been increasing [2]. Thus, it is reasonable that early detection and screening programs for gastric cancer and subsequent surgical treatment, including appropriate lymph node (LN) dissection, have been successfully developed in high-risk areas such as Eastern Asia [2,3].

Each country has its own health insurance system; the Japanese government employs a universal health insurance system. Therefore, novel surgical procedures in Japan are not authorized until they receive a listing in the health insurance system by the governmental council. The first report of laparoscopy-assisted distal gastrectomy (LADG) was documented in 1994 [4], and laparoscopic gastrectomy (LG) was approved by the Japan governmental council in 2002. LADG has since developed markedly [5,6] and has been widely performed for treatment of EGC in recent years. LG in the treatment of EGC has many advantages, including better cosmesis, less postoperative pain, less operative stress, earlier postoperative recovery, earlier meal ingestion, a shorter hospital stay, and a higher quality of life [5-8]. The safety and

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Conflict of Interest: None

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Received 4 January 2017; accepted 12 April 2017;
published online 11 May 2017

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20524/aog.2017.0157>

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www.annalsgastro.gr

efficacy of LG for EGC have been demonstrated in several clinical studies [5,9,10]. Moreover, the current study clearly demonstrates that LADG for advanced gastric cancer is also feasible, safe, and effective in selected patients [11].

However, laparoscopic total gastrectomy (LTG) has developed relatively slowly because of technical difficulties, particularly in esophagojejunostomy (i.e. esophagojejunal reconstruction [EJR]). Extracorporeal EJR through a mini-laparotomy has been performed during LTG. However, it is often difficult to complete the anastomosis through this mini-laparotomy because of the narrow window for insertion of the anvil head and instruments [12]. Side-to-side anastomosis or the overlap method for intracorporeal EJR during LTG has refined complicated reconstructive procedures and provided impressively satisfactory outcomes [13,14], although LTG with these novel techniques may require an advanced skill set.

We have been performing LTG for patients with EGC in the upper portion of the stomach since April 2007 and have thus developed an impression regarding the safety and feasibility of LTG for EGC [12]. Our institution appears to have gone through three eras of anastomotic techniques. We retrospectively evaluated 83 patients who underwent LTG, according to the anastomotic patterns of EJR. We investigated intraoperative factors, oncological findings, the postoperative course, morbidity, and mortality in each of the periods and herein we discuss the effects of a stepwise introduction of unfamiliar new methods during LTG.

Patients and methods

Patients

We retrospectively reviewed 83 consecutive patients who underwent LTG with Roux-en-Y (RY) reconstruction at our institution between April 2007 and March 2016. Preoperative staging was based on the findings of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, upper gastrointestinal series, and enhanced computed tomography. Based on the findings of the preoperative examinations, gastric cancers exhibiting either deep invasion into the proper muscle layer or LN metastasis were excluded from LG. All patients were preoperatively diagnosed with EGC located in the upper portion of the stomach, and the depth of tumor invasion was limited to the submucosa without LN metastasis. This study design was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Tenriyodousudanjyo Hospital and performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Surgical procedures of LTG

The patient was placed in an open-leg position. The operator stood on the right side of the patient, the first assistant stood on the left side, and the laparoscopist stood between the patient's legs. After carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum of 8-10 mmHg had been established through the umbilical port, four operating ports were placed in the upper abdomen.

A flexible laparoscope was then introduced via the umbilical port; a three-dimensional laparoscopic system was employed (Endoeye Flex 3D, EVIS EXERA III; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). During LTG, dissection of the LNs was D1 plus dissection, as defined by the Japan Gastric Cancer Treatment Guideline, 4th ed., in 2014 [15]. In our institution, a total of twelve surgeons performed this surgery, under two supervisors. Hence, our surgical procedures were performed in a unified way.

Transoral method

We performed EJR by the transoral method, which involves intracorporeal circular stapling with a transorally inserted anvil (OrViITM; Covidien, Mansfield, MA, USA). According to the manufacturer's instructions, this anvil tube was introduced transorally into the esophagus and a smaller hole was created on the esophageal stump. A 4-cm longitudinal mini-laparotomy incision was made between the epigastrium and umbilicus. The mini-laparotomy wound was retracted and protected using a wound retractor device (Alexis Wound Retractor; Applied Medical, Rancho Santa Margarita, CA, USA). The stomach was then extracted through the mini-laparotomy. A side-to-side jejunojunction was made in the fashion of RY reconstruction, and a 45-cm-long section of jejunum accompanied by the mesentery (so-called RY limb) was prepared for subsequent EJR. The actual surgical procedures are shown schematically in Fig. 1.

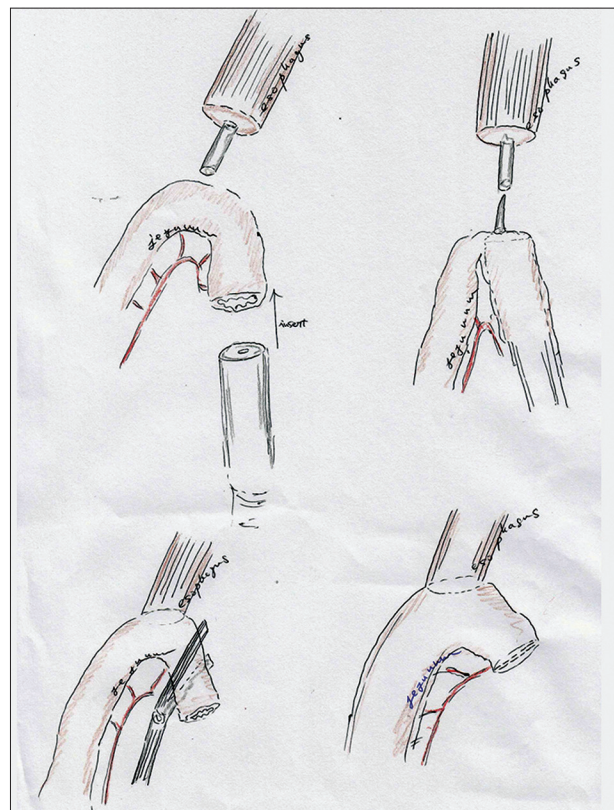


Figure 1 Actual procedures of transoral method

Fully intracorporeal technique

To complete the functional end-to-end anastomosis for fully intracorporeal EJR, we employed a side-to-side anastomosis. A minimal incision (only 4.5 cm long) was made in the umbilical portion; this was used for extraction of the stomach and for an extracorporeal formation of a side-to-side jejunojejunostomy prior to EJR. The same above-described RY limb was made. The entry hole on the jejunum was placed on the opposite side of the mesentery and was made as small as possible. Pneumoperitoneum was then resumed after the wound retraction device had been sealed using a surgical glove. All further procedures for EJR were completed laparoscopically. The entry hole on the esophageal stump was also made as small as possible, and the tip of the nasogastric tube appeared through this entry hole. A laparoscopic stapler (Tristaple™ [purple cartridge, 45 mm], EndoGIATM; Covidien) was inserted via a suitable working port. The stapler jaw was first applied to the jejunum, and the other jaw was then inserted into the esophageal stump with adequate guidance from the nasogastric tube. The stapler was then used to grasp the esophagus and jejunum without any involvement of the surrounding tissues and fired. The whole layer of the combined entry hole was lifted by fixation sutures and closed by a two-step stapling technique. A couple of sutures remained on the mesentery to close the abnormal hiatus and prevent twisting of the EJR. The actual surgical procedures are shown schematically in Fig. 2.

Classification

We classified a total of 83 patients into 3 periods, according to the main procedures performed for EJR: first period, various conventional procedures based on the physicians' choice ($n=14$) (April 2007 to March 2009); second period, transoral method ($n=51$) (April 2009 to July 2014); and third period, fully intracorporeal technique ($n=18$) (August 2014 to March 2016).

Statistical analysis

Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation. The Mann-Whitney U test and χ^2 test were used for comparison of unpaired continuous or discontinuous variables between two groups. Statistical calculations were performed using StatView software, Version 5.0 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Values of $P<0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

Patients' profiles

We checked whether the patients underwent preoperative endoscopic submucosal dissection because of concern that

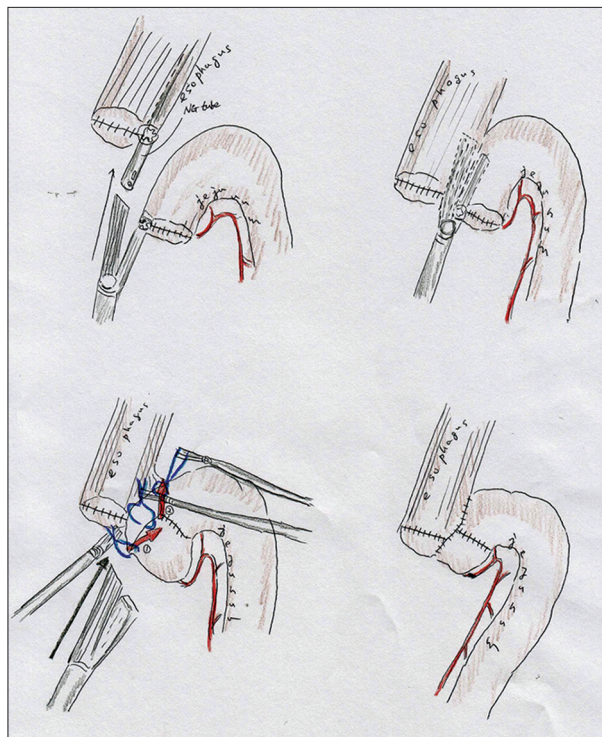


Figure 2 Actual procedures of fully intracorporeal technique

reactive/inflammatory LN swelling may have been detected in the imaging studies and/or intraoperative findings. The patients' profiles are summarized in Table 1. There were no significant differences in age, sex, body mass index, or performance of preoperative endoscopic submucosal dissection, between the first and second periods or between the second and third periods.

Procedures of EJR in each period

The actual procedures of the esophagojejunal anastomoses performed in each period are summarized in Table 2. In the first period, various EJR procedures were performed, based on the physicians' choice. In the second period, the transoral method was mainly employed in a total of 48 patients (94.1%). In the third period, the fully intracorporeal technique was employed in 17 of 18 patients (94.4%).

Intraoperative factors

Intraoperative factors, such as the operation time, blood loss, number of harvested LNs, and conversion to open surgery are shown in Table 3. In the comparison between the first and second periods, we observed no significant difference in the operation time; however, there were significant differences in blood loss, number of harvested LNs, and frequency of conversion to open surgery. In the comparison between the second and third periods, there were no significant differences

Table 1 Patients' profiles in each period

Parameter	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)	1 st vs. 2 nd period	2 nd vs. 3 rd period
Age (y)	66.4±12.1	67.8±9.4	65.3±12.6	NS	NS
Male (%)	12 (85.7)	34 (66.7)	15 (83.3)	NS	NS
BMI	23.4±2.5	22.7±2.5	23.1±3.0	NS	NS
History of ESD (%)	4 (28.6)	14 (27.5)	3 (16.7)	NS	NS

BMI, body mass index; ESD, endoscopic submucosal dissection; NS, not significant

Table 2 Surgical procedures of esophagojejunal anastomoses, in each period

Procedure	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)
Transoral method, n (%)	1 (7.1)	48 (94.1)	0 (0)
Fully intracorporeal technique, n (%)	3 (21.4)	0 (0)	17 (94.4)
Conventional anastomosis after conversion to open surgery, n (%)	5 (35.7)	2 (3.9)	1 (5.6)
Others, n (%)	5 (35.7)	1 (2.0)	0 (0)

Table 3 Intraoperative factors in each period

Factor	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)	1 st vs. 2 nd period	2 nd vs. 3 rd period
Operation time (min)	363±94.3	346.1±52.7	348.4±53.5	NS	NS
Blood loss* (mL)	85 (26-380)	34 (10-556)	35 (10-750)	0.0001	NS
Number of harvested LNs	29.4±9.5	40.8±16.7	51.1±19.0	0.0216	0.0499
Conversion to open surgery (%)	5 (35.7)	2 (3.9)	1 (5.5)	0.0007	NS
Conversion to open surgery due to difficulty in EJR (%)	5 (35.7)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0.0001	NS

*Data were shown as median and range

LN, lymph nodes; NS, not significant; EJR, esophagojejunal reconstruction

in the operation time, blood loss, or frequency of conversion to open surgery, whereas a significant difference was identified in the number of harvested LNs. Surprisingly, the number of harvested LNs was clearly improved (increased). As regards the difficulty of EJR causing conversion to open surgery, there was a significant difference between the first and second periods, but not between the second and third periods. Technical difficulty in EJR was the major reason for conversion to open surgery in the first period. Unexpected intraoperative findings (one case in the second period) and severe obesity (one case in the third period) were other reasons. Although conversion is known to result in increased operative time, a longer operative time was not observed during the first period in our study, despite the significantly higher frequency of conversion due to technical difficulties with EJR and the greater blood loss.

Oncological findings

The pathological stages according to the seventh edition of the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) are shown in Table 4. The distribution of tumors was similar in each period.

Anastomotic complications

All complications associated with EJR are detailed in Table 5. There were no significant differences between the first and second periods or between the second and third periods. Although conversion is known to result in a higher complication rate from the anastomosis, an increased anastomotic complication rate was not observed in our study during the first period, despite the significantly higher frequency of conversion due to technical difficulties with EJR.

Postoperative course

Postoperative complications greater than grade III according to the Clavien-Dindo classification are shown in detail in Table 6. There were no significant differences in the incidence of severe complications between the first and second periods or between the second and third periods. The postoperative hospital stay in the second period was shorter than that in the first period, but there was no difference between the second and third periods (Table 6). Only one hospital death, due to severe pneumonitis, was observed in the first period (Table 6).

Table 4 Oncological findings in each period

TNM pathological stage (%)*	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)	1 st vs. 2 nd period	2 nd vs. 3 rd period
I A	10 (71.4)	41 (80.4)	14 (77.8)	NS	NS
I B	2 (14.3)	4 (7.8)	1 (5.6)	NS	NS
II B	1 (7.1)	5 (9.8)	3 (16.7)	NS	NS
II B	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
III A	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
III B/III/IV	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS

*According to the 7th edition UICC staging

NS, not significant

Table 5 Complications related with esophagojejunal anastomoses, in each period

Complication	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)	1 st vs. 2 nd period	2 nd vs. 3 rd period
Stenosis at EJR, Grade II*	0	0	1	NS	NS
Leakage at EJR, Grade III*	1	2	0	NS	NS
Total	1	2	1	NS	NS

*According to Clavien-Dindo classification

EJR, esophagojejunal reconstruction; NS, not significant

Table 6 Postoperative course in each period

Postoperative course	1 st period (n=14)	2 nd period (n=51)	3 rd period (n=18)	1 st vs. 2 nd period	2 nd vs. 3 rd period
Complications (%)*					
Postoperative bleeding	1 (7.1)	2 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
Pancreatic fistula	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
Obstructive ileus	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.6)	NS	NS
Leakage of EJR	1 (7.1)	2 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
Others	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS
Total	4 (28.6)	5 (9.8)	1 (5.6)	NS	NS
Hospital stay					
Postoperative day** (day)	15.5 (12-157)	13.0 (9-153)	12.0 (9-34)	0.0332	NS
Mortality					
Hospital death (%)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NS	NS

*Categorized over grade III according to Clavien-Dindo classification, **Data were shown as median and range

EJR, esophagojejunal reconstruction; NS, not significant

Factors affected by stepwise introduction of EJR

The frequency of conversion to open surgery due to the technical difficulty of EJR was clearly greater only in the first period, and the postoperative hospital stay was longer in the first period (Tables 3 and 6). These results seem to reflect a learning curve.

A simple question arises. What factors were affected by the stepwise introduction of EJR during LTG? Overall, the number of harvested LNs clearly increased in a stepwise fashion (Table 3) with no detriment to other intraoperative, oncological, or postoperative factors (Tables 3-6).

Discussion

With the development of laparoscopic apparatus and surgical instruments, the number of LG procedures is currently increasing in Japan. LG has many advantages in comparison with open gastrectomy, such as improved cosmesis, less postoperative pain, less operative stress, earlier postoperative recovery, earlier meal ingestion, a shorter hospital stay, and a higher quality of life [5-8]. However, LG has a protracted learning curve [16], and the 2014 Japan Gastric Cancer Treatment Guideline, 4th ed., therefore recommends that LG is enrolled in clinical research [15]. We introduced LTG for

the treatment of EGC in April 2007; to date, 83 patients have undergone LTG at our institution. The anastomotic procedure of EJR is one of the most difficult surgical techniques, and we thus employed various EJR procedures during LTG in the first period of the present study. There were no significant differences in the patients' backgrounds between the first and second periods (Table 1). However, the frequency of conversion to open surgery was clearly greater in the first period, with the main reason for conversion being the technical difficulty of EJR; notably, however, the postoperative complications associated with EJR showed no differences (Tables 3 and 5). These data in the first period support the previous opinion that a protracted learning curve is required for stable anastomoses during LTG [17,18]. We have a clear impression that EJR requires advanced skill, although the stepwise introduction of EJR in the second and third periods seemed to be stable (Tables 3, 5, and 6).

Some studies have reported the short-term safety and feasibility of EJR using the transoral method [19-21]. Anastomotic stenosis after LTG occurs more frequently when the transoral method is used [22,23]; nevertheless, our own results showed no significant difference in the complications of EJR by the transoral method with circular stapling compared with the fully intracorporeal technique using linear staplers. The fully intracorporeal technique for EJR during LTG is safe and feasible, and a wide lumen causes less anastomotic stricture [13]. There are controversial opinions as to the best method for EJR during LTG [24-26]. Some surgeons have reported that the fully intracorporeal technique is advantageous for shortening the operative time and hospital stay compared with the transoral method [24], although other surgeons have reported that the transoral method shortens the operative time adequately [25]. Conversely, the safety and feasibility of the overlap method, another technique of fully intracorporeal EJR with linear stapling during LTG, has also been reported [14,27]. However, to determine which EJR procedure is the most feasible technique during LTG, well-designed and carefully considered studies are needed in the near future.

We have unified the procedure of EJR during LTG using the transoral method and fully intracorporeal technique; after the unification of the surgical methodology in the second and third periods some advantages were confirmed (Tables 3 and 6). Unification of the surgical method for EJR seems to be the key for successful and advantageous LTG. Furthermore, in the comparison between the second and third periods, the number of harvested LNs was clearly improved in a stepwise fashion, with no detriment to other intraoperative, oncological, or postoperative factors. Stepwise introduction of EJR techniques during LTG is likely to have oncological benefits for patients with EGC. One possible explanation for this is that the EJR procedures become more simplified with introduction of the fully intracorporeal technique in LTG; this allows LN dissection, one of the most important factors in LTG for gastric cancer, to be performed more aggressively. A laparoscopic approach for the surgical treatment of EGC in the upper portion of stomach is still under consideration, because of its technical demands and the consequent prolonged learning curve. In addition, many studies have demonstrated that LN

clearance is adequate in both the laparoscopic and the open approach and that there is no superiority from an oncologic point of view. Although we understand that no relationship has been established between a higher number of harvested LNs and a more secure performance of EJR, we speculate that confident EJR anastomoses following the protracted learning curve allow a greater degree of leeway for performing more aggressive lymphadenectomy during LTG.

We understand that the introduction of novel methods for EJR during LTG is usually done with reservation. In the present study, however, we carefully introduced well-established and more simplified methods during LTG in a stepwise manner. We would suggest that a stepwise introduction of even unfamiliar methods is reasonable, provided that skilled laparoscopic surgeons have validated these new methods. Surgeons should not hesitate to introduce a new but simplified technique of EJR during LTG. New but excellent techniques for EJR during LTG will be developed day by day and will become established in the future.

Of course, this was a retrospective study in a single institution, and this type may be hampered of a number of

Summary Box

What is already known:

- The number of laparoscopic gastrectomies for gastric cancer is currently increasing, and the number of laparoscopic gastrectomies is increasing with the development of laparoscopic and surgical instruments
- Laparoscopic total gastrectomy (LTG) is developing relatively slowly because of technical difficulties, especially in esophagojejunostomy
- The introduction of unfamiliar new methods for esophagojejunostomy during LTG is clinically considered as difficult

What the new findings are:

- We carefully introduced well-established and more simplified methods during LTG in a stepwise manner
- An institutionally unified surgical method for esophagojejunostomy seems to be a key to successful and advantageous LTG
- Although a protracted learning curve is required, a stepwise introduction of even unfamiliar methods is reasonable if skilled laparoscopic surgeons validate these new methods
- Stepwise introduction of a well-established technique of esophagojejunostomy during LTG will bring benefits, such as a higher number of dissected lymph nodes

biases and mostly a selection bias. Hence, we understand that the conclusions must be drawn with extreme caution.

In conclusion, stepwise introduction of a well-established technique of EJR during LTG will benefit patients, as shown, for example, by the higher number of dissected LNs in the present study. However, a protracted learning curve is required.

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