Vagus nerve-preserving distal gastrectomy may improve the quality of life after gastrectomy in early stage gastric cancer patients

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To minimize these postoperative issues, a vagus nerve-sparing gastric resection technique has been attempted (5,6). Spared nerves are of the hepatic branch of the anterior vagal trunk and the celiac branch of the posterior vagal trunk. There have been no comparative studies on the outcome of vagus nerve-sparing surgeries versus non-nerve-sparing surgeries. Instead, all studies investigating the issue have been observational studies. These have reported that diarrhea and weight loss were reduced upon performing nerve-sparing surgeries (6). However, observational studies are limited to verifying the superiority of nerve sparing.

Kim et al. had reported the results of a comparison of vagus nerve sparing in patients with gastric cancer in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) (7). The patients had stage I gastric cancer and were treated at the Samsung Medical Center in Korea from January 2006 to December 2007. Of the 163 patients in total, 85 were assigned to the nerve-sparing group and 78 were assigned to the non-nerve-sparing group. Although surgeons could not be blinded to surgery, the patients were blinded during postoperative follow-up. The surgery was a radical resection accompanied with a D2 lymph node dissection performed by three experts. In the nerve-sparing group, the hepatic branch of the anterior vagal trunk and the celiac branch of the posterior vagal trunk were spared without any damage. A postoperative quality of life (QOL) evaluation was performed using EORTC QLQ-30 (8) and EORTC STO22 (9,10). The main concern, diarrhea, was also evaluated. These evaluations were made preoperatively and at 3 and 12 months, postoperatively. In addition to QOL evaluation, the social background of the patients, clinical factors, gallstones, recurrence of cancer, and 5-year survival rates were evaluated.

Patient backgrounds showed that the mean age was 55.2 years, and there were more males (77.1%) than females. In addition, more than 92% of patients in each group were stage IA patients. On comparison with the baseline scores, the diarrhea score was significantly lower for the nerve-sparing group than for the non-nerve-sparing group at 3 and 12 months postoperatively.

General QOL was evaluated using EORTC QLQ-C30. Compared with the non-nerve-sparing group, the score
for anorexia was significantly reduced in the nerve-sparing group at 3 and 12 months postoperatively. There was no significant difference between the groups regarding weight loss. In both groups, fatigue, anxiety, eating restriction, and body image deteriorated at 3 months postoperatively and did not regain baseline levels 12 months postoperatively. There were no significant differences between the groups with regards to cancer recurrence and death over 5 years of follow-up.

A reduction in loss of appetite and ghrelin secretion due to nerve sparing was studied. According to a report by Takiguchi et al., sparing the celiac branch of the vagus nerve was associated with ghrelin secretion postprandially after surgery for gastric cancer (11). Explaining the postoperative loss of appetite to patients with gastric cancer and ghrelin is debatable and further examination is required. Postoperative loss of appetite in patients with gastric cancer may also be associated with changes in movement of the fundus. By vagus nerve sparing, nerve branches to the fundus are also spared, allowing better movement maintenance and reducing anorexia.

The limitations of this study are the small sample size, the fact that this was a single-facility study, and that the questionnaire was self-administered by the patients. There was also an issue with the surgeons’ techniques. Although it has not been discussed, more oncological discussion may be needed. In the present study, stage IA patients accounted for ≥92% in both groups. Thus, most patients did not exhibit lymph node metastasis. Vagus nerve sparing makes the most important procedure in surgery for gastric cancer, i.e., en-bloc resection of lymph nodes around the left gastric artery and the celiac artery, difficult. In cases with metastasis, oncological issues are likely. From the present test results, it is difficult to conclude that all stage I cases are suitable for nerve-sparing surgery.

However, the present study is significant as it is the first RCT that questioned the need for vagus nerve sparing in surgeries for gastric cancer. Results showed that diarrhea and anorexia could be reduced by vagus nerve sparing. In future, an evaluation using a larger sample size is required.

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Footnote
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References

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