

# Index

## A

- Anesthesia, 123
- Anterior partial fundoplication
  - achalasia, 109
  - aorta lies posterior, 119
  - crown sutures, 117, 118
  - distal esophagus, 114
  - dysphagia, 109
  - esophageal hiatus, 114, 115, 119
  - esophagus, 111, 114–116
  - gastric fundus, 109
  - gastro-esophageal junction, 109
  - gastro-esophageal reflux disease, 110
  - giant hiatus hernia, 118
  - hiatal dissection and repair, 112–114
  - hiatal repair suture, 116, 117
  - high risk situations, 110
  - and intra-abdominal position, 111
  - left inferior phrenic artery, 119
  - meta-analysis, 110
  - outcomes, 119–120
  - overweight and obese patients, 117
  - positioning and port placement, 111–112
  - postoperative care, 119
  - randomized controlled trials, 110
  - splenic hilum, 116
  - stable flap valve, 117
  - stomach, 116
  - surgery, 110, 111, 119, 120
  - vascular injury, 118
- Antireflux surgery, 11, 13, 35, 71, 72

## B

- Barrett's esophagus, 133–135, 137

## C

- Collis gastroplasty
  - dysphagia, 35
  - fundoplication, 35
  - gastroplasty, 35
  - laparoscopic surgery, 34
  - primary crural closure, 36
- Computerized tomography (CT), 26–27

## D

- Database, 130
- Diaphragmatic crus
  - component, 39
  - drawback, 40
  - esophageal hiatus, 39, 40
  - falciform ligament, 40, 43–45
  - gastropexy, 43, 51–52
  - hiatal hernia, 39, 40
  - hiatal tension, 40, 43
    - esophageal hiatus, 46
    - hiatal hernia, 46
    - huntington's operative technique, 46
    - intentional pneumothorax and diaphragmatic relaxing incisions, 45
  - intentional pneumothorax, 40
  - liver, 43
  - primary hiatal closure, 42
  - triangular ligament, 45
  - types, mesh, 40
  - unclosed hiatus, 42
  - vascularized pedicle flaps, 43
- Dysphagia, 35, 126, 127

**E**

EGD. *See* Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)  
 Endoscopy, 125, 126, 128  
 ERD. *See* Erosive reflux disease (ERD)  
 Erosive reflux disease (ERD), 7  
 Esophageal adenocarcinoma, 133, 135, 138  
 Esophageal Diagnostic Advisory Panel, 137  
 Esophageal hiatus  
   axial tension, 41  
   radial tension, 41–42  
   xiphoid process, 57  
 Esophageal manometry, 137  
 Esophageal pH monitoring, 137  
 Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), 23

**F**

Falciform ligament, 43–45  
 Follow-up  
   late, 128  
   long-term, 128–129  
   surveillance data collection and tools, 129–130  
 French Academy of Surgery, 92  
 Fundoplication, 35

**G**

Gastroesophageal junction (GEJ), 31, 71  
 Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), 87, 109–112, 114, 120  
   aerophagia, 127  
   anti-reflux  
     procedures, 20  
     surgery, 133  
   cancer prevention, 134  
   diagnosis  
     esophagus, 143  
     intraluminal esophageal pH monitoring, 142  
     Ladd procedure, 143  
     malrotation, 143  
     MII, 142  
     prophylactic appendectomy, 143  
     pyloric stenosis, 142  
     upper endoscopy, 143  
     upper gastrointestinal contrast study, 142  
   dysphagia, 129  
   eminence-based, 133  
   esophageal adenocarcinoma, 133  
   follow-up, 137–138

fundoplication, 133  
 hiatal hernias, 9  
 infants and children, 141–142  
 intrinsic anti-reflux barriers, 20  
 laparoscopic fundoplication, 20  
 laparoscopic technique and operative experience, 20  
 LES, 6, 20  
 medical/surgical practice, 133  
 patient selection, 21–22  
 pH testing and manometry, 4  
 PPIs, 20  
 preoperative evaluation  
   acid reflux and potential complications, 23  
   ambulatory pH monitoring, 25  
   antisecretory medications, 22  
   CT, 26–27  
   distal esophagus, 23  
   esophageal manometry, 25–26  
   esophageal/extra-esophageal symptoms, 23  
   gastric emptying study, 27  
   impedance testing, 26  
   mouth/hypopharynx, 23  
   multimodal evaluation, 22  
   pyrosis, 23  
   reflux disease, 23  
   upper endoscopy, 23–24  
   video esophagram, 24  
 stomach and gastrointestinal (GI) tract, 19  
 surgical indications, 20–21  
 surgical therapy  
   antireflux medications, 143  
   dysphagia, 145  
   equivalent safety and efficacy, 144  
   esophagus, 144  
   insufflation pressures, 144  
   laparotomy, 144  
   long-term antireflux medical therapy/jejunal feedings, 144  
   partial posterior Toupe fundoplication and anterior Thal fundoplication, 144  
   pediatric antireflux surgery, 145  
   wrap transmigration, 144  
 Gastroesophageal valve (GEV), 72  
 Gastropexy, 51–52  
 Gastroplasty, 35  
 GEJ. *See* Gastroesophageal junction (GEJ)  
 GERD. *See* Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)  
 GEV. *See* Gastroesophageal valve (GEV)

**H****Hiatal hernia**

- esophagitis, 35
- foreshortened esophagus, 32
- GEJ, 31
- GERD, 32

**Hiatal surface area (HSA), 9****High resolution manometry (HRM), 5****Hill repair**

- advantages, 71–72
  - barium swallow, 80, 81
  - collar sling musculature, 72, 73
  - durability, 80
  - effectiveness and safety, 80
  - GEV, 72
  - vs. Nissen repair, 80
  - posterior bundle sutures and fundus, 80
  - principles, 72
  - technique
    - anatomical landmarks, 75
    - anterior bundle, 76, 77
    - completion, 79
    - equipment, 72, 73
    - esophagus, 77
    - fixation and manometric measurements, 78–79
    - hiatal dissection and closure, 74–75
    - manometry catheter and bougie dilator placement, 72–73
    - patient positioning and port placement, 74
    - posterior bundle, 76, 77
    - postoperative care, 80
    - preaortic fascia, 76, 78
- HRM. *See* High resolution manometry (HRM)
- HSA. *See* Hiatal surface area (HSA)

**L****Laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication**

- abdominal access and port placement
  - camera, 58
  - esophageal hiatus, 57
  - pitfalls and pearls, 58–59
  - Veress needle, 58
  - xiphoid process, 57
- anterior vagus nerve, 66
- chylothorax, 68
- crural closure
  - atraumatic grasper, 64
  - diaphragmatic hiatus, 64
  - esophagus, 64, 65
  - hiatal hernias, 64

intra-abdominal crural fascia/  
peritoneum, 64

pitfalls and pearls, 65

dysphagia, 69

esophageal hiatus, 68

esophagus, 66

final appearance, 66, 67

gastroesophageal reflux, 55

heartburn, 55

hemostasis, 68

hiatal dissection

- anterior vagus nerve, 60
- esophageal dissection, 59
- gastrohepatic ligament, 59
- pericardium, 59
- pitfalls and pearls, 60–61
- posterior vagus nerve, 59
- ultrasonic shears, 59

intraoperative knotting techniques, 66

liver retractor, 68

minimally invasive approach, 55

mobilization, fundus

- cephalad portion, 62
- energy device, 61
- gastrosplenic ligament, 61
- intra-abdominal esophagus, 62
- pitfalls and pearls, 62–64
- posterior gastric vessels and mobilization, 62
- “shoeshine” maneuver, 62, 63
- stomach, 62

patient positioning and equipment, 56–57

pitfalls and pearls, 66–68

posterior hiatal dissection, 68

postoperative management, 68

principles, 56

short floppy, 55

**Laparoscopic Toupet fundoplication**

- adverse side effects, 104
- antireflux surgery, 91, 104
- capnoperitoneum, 102
- capnothorax, 102
- DeMeester score, 105, 106
- diaphragmatic hiatus, 92
- dysphagia and gas-bloat, 104
- esophagus, 92
- French Academy of Surgery, 92
- gas-bloat side effects, 92
- gassy side effects, 92
- gastric cardia and fundus, 92
- gastrointestinal side effects, 106
- gastropexy, 92
- GERD, 102
- hiatal laxity and ring, 93

- Laparoscopic Toupet fundoplication (*cont.*)
- hiatal pillars, 92
  - invasive arterial pressure monitoring, 102
  - lithotomy position, 102
  - outcomes, 93
  - patient positioning, 93
  - ports and placement
    - blunt and sharp dissection, 97
    - blunt-nosed laparoscopic graspers, 101
    - esophagus, 95
    - flaccida, 96
    - gastroparesis and diarrhoea, 96
    - harmonic scalpel/bipolar diathermy, 95
    - hiatal closure, 97, 98
    - hiatal crura, 97
    - liver retraction, 94, 95
    - needle point, 94
    - omental retraction, 94–95
    - retro-esophageal space, 96
    - suturing, wrap, 99–100
    - vagus nerves, 96, 101
    - wound infection and port-site herniation, 94
    - wrap, 98–99
  - posterior herniation progresses, 93
  - post-operation
    - analgesia, 103–104
    - nausea and vomiting avoidance and management, 103
    - care, 101
    - randomised trials, 105
    - reflux symptoms, 105
    - risk factors, 93
    - subcutaneous emphysema, 102
    - Toupet and Nissen fundoplication techniques, 104, 105
    - trans-abdominal *vs.* transthoracic fundoplication, 91
    - ultrasound examination, 102
- LES. *See* Lower esophageal sphincter (LES)
- Lower esophageal sphincter (LES), 1, 20, 72, 78, 80
- M**
- Manometry, 71, 72, 128
- Mediastinum, 33
- Medical *vs.* surgical therapy
- bile acids, 135
  - esophageal strictures and adenocarcinoma, 135
  - fundoplication, 134
  - operative complications, fundoplication, 135
  - PPIs, 134
- MII. *See* Multichannel intraluminal impedance (MII)
- Multichannel intraluminal impedance (MII), 26, 137, 142
- N**
- NERD. *See* Non-erosive reflux disease (NERD)
- Nissen fundoplication, 144, 145
- Nissen-Hill hybrid repair
- axial and radial integrity, 83
  - configuration, 83–84
  - construction, 84, 85
  - costal margin, 83
  - dysphagia, 87
  - intraoperative view, 86
  - mediastinal herniation, wrap, 83
  - modification, 84
  - para-esophageal hernia and Barrett's metaplasia, 87
  - placement, hill sutures, 84
  - short esophagus, 83
  - vagus nerves, 83
- Non-erosive reflux disease (NERD), 7
- P**
- Paraesophageal hernia (PEH), 32
- PEH. *See* Paraesophageal hernia (PEH)
- pH testing, 128
- Phrenoesophageal ligament, 6
- Pneumoperitoneum, 33
- Postoperative management
- activities, 125
  - acute herniation, 123, 125
  - anesthesia, 123
  - antiemetic protocols, 124
  - dysphagia, 126, 127
  - eating, 126
  - gas, 127
  - heartburn, 127
  - nausea, 125
  - pain management, 124, 125
  - patient communication, 123
  - patient experience and risks, 123
  - surgery, 123
  - wound care, 125
- PPIs. *See* Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
- Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
- acid reflux, 136
  - acid suppression, 136
  - adverse events, 135
  - antireflux surgery, 134

antisecretory medications, 134  
 categories, 134  
 defective antireflux mechanisms, 134  
 esophageal pH monitoring, 137  
 GERD symptoms, 136, 137  
 multivariate analysis, 136  
 nonacidic reflux, 134  
 potential side effects, 135  
 surgical planning, 137

**Q**

QOL. *See* Quality of life (QOL)

Quality of life (QOL), 127

**R**

Recurrent hiatal hernia, 39–41, 44, 46,  
 50–52

## Reflux barrier

axial tension, 12

clasp and sling fibers, 3, 10

## components

angle of his, 5–6

crural diaphragm, 6

LES length and pressure, 4

phrenoesophageal ligament, 6

diaphragmatic hiatus, 12, 13

different forces, tension, 10, 12

## disease

aerophagia, 7

cycle, GERD, 7, 8

effects, obesity, 8

food and drink dilute, 9

gastric distension, 7

hiatal hernias, 8, 9

metaplasia and dysplasia, 9

NERD and ERD, 7

peristalsis and reservoir function, 9

sphincter, 7

vasovagal-mediated response, 7

distal esophagus, 11

esophageal dissection and adjunct  
 maneuvers, 10

esophagus and stomach, 1

gastroesophageal reflux, 1

LES, 1, 2

Nissen fundoplication, 10, 11

Nissen-Hill hybrid, 12

optimal medical therapy, 10

paraesophageal hernias, 10

radial tension, 12

reconstruction, 9–10

short esophagus, 10

sphincter, 2

Reflux esophagitis, 134, 136, 137

## Relaxing incisions

clinical effectiveness, 50–51

complications, 47

efficacy, 47

hiatal tension, 50

operative technique, 46–47

posterior hiatoplasty, 48

reinforcement, 48–50

**S**

## Short esophagus

foreshortened, 32

gastroplasty, 32

GEJ, 31

GERD, 31, 32

hiatal hernia, 32

laparoscopic approach, 31

## management

fundoplication, 33

gastroplasty, 33

hiatal hernia, 32

intra-abdominal esophagus, 33

mediastinum, 33

pneumoperitoneum, 33

primary crural closure, 34

WFCG, 33

PEH, 32

Sleeve gastrostomies, 22

Sphincter, 2

Splenic hilum, 116

**T**

Toupe fundoplication, 144

**W**

Wedge fundectomy Collis gastroplasty  
 (WFCG), 33, 34