Acute pancreatitis may run a severe course when pancreatic necrosis becomes infected, with mortality rates of up to 30% [1–3]. Endoscopic drainage and ensuing necrosectomy have been shown to be effective in the management of pancreatic necrosis [4,5]. One of the main limitations of endoscopic necrosectomy is the lack of dedicated and effective instruments to remove the necrotic tissue.

The EndoRotor (Interscope Medical, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts, USA) is a novel automated mechanical endoscopic resection system designed for use in the gastrointestinal tract for tissue dissection and resection with a single device; it can be used to suck, cut, and remove small pieces of tissue. The EndoRotor catheter has a fixed outer cannula with a hollow inner cannula (Fig. 1). A motorized, rotating cutting tool, driven by an electronically controlled console, performs tissue resection and rotates at either 1000 or 1700 revolutions per minute. The resected tissue is immediately aspirated away from the resection site, cut by the rotating inner cannula, and collected in the tissue collection trap. Both the cutting tool and the suction are controlled by the endoscopist using two separate foot pedals. We here present the first two patients with infected walled-off pancreatic necrosis who were endoscopically treated using the EndoRotor. Imaging of the pancreas revealed a mean necrotic collection size of 135 mm in diameter (Fig. 2).

Both patients had previously been treated unsuccessfully with conventional tools in two and four procedures, respectively. Complete removal of the pancreatic necrosis was achieved with two additional procedures in each patient using the EndoRotor (Video 1). No procedure-related adverse events occurred. Both endoscopists were very satisfied about the ease of use and effective removal of necrotic tissue.
Initial experience with the EndoRotor in two patients suggests that this device can safely, quickly, and effectively remove pancreatic necrosis.

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Competing interests

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