A novel traction device (EndoTrac) for use during endoscopic submucosal dissection

Recently, various traction methods have been employed to ensure that endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is performed safely and efficiently [1–3]. These methods provide good exposure of the submucosal layer and facilitate ESD. We developed a novel traction device (the EndoTrac) to facilitate line tying and change in the direction of traction. The device is composed of a line with a clinch-knotted loop at its tip, which passes through a plastic sheath and has a T-shaped handle at its end (Fig. 1).

To tie the line to an endoclip, the loop is hooked over one jaw of the endoclip (Fig. 2a), and the T-shaped handle is pulled, which pushes the knot towards the tip of the sheath (Fig. 2b, c). During ESD, an endoscope is inserted into the patient through an overtube, with the EndoTrac running alongside the shaft of the endoscope. The endoclip tied line is deployed at the margins of the partially resected lesion (Fig. 3a, b). When the lesion is being pulled to the proximal side from an anteflexed position, the tip of the plastic sheath is released from the lesion to make it easier to access the submucosal layer without disturbing the plastic sheath (Fig. 3c, d). On the other hand, when the lesion is being pushed to the distal side, the tip of the plastic sheath is advanced towards the lesion to efficiently transmit force to the distal side (Fig. 3e, f).

Applying traction in the proximal direction is effective during submucosal dissection in most situations but, in ESD for gastric lesions that are resected from a retroflexed position, applying traction in
the distal direction can also be effective, as shown in Video 1. We consider that the ability of the EndoTrac to change the direction of traction as needed improves the endoscopic view and allows ESD to be performed safely.

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Competing interests

Takashi Toyonaga has received the EndoTrac royalty from TOP.

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Fig. 3 Endoscopic views showing: a, b the endoclip tied line deployed at the margins of a partially resected lesion; c, d the lesion being pulled towards the proximal side from an anteflexed position; e, f the lesion being pushed to the distal side with the tip of the plastic sheath advanced towards the lesion.