A case of successful full-thickness resection using endoscopic submucosal dissection and transanal suturing of rectal cancer

Endoscopic resection techniques have been applied to full-thickness resection of gastrointestinal neoplasms as combination procedures with surgical resection [1, 2]. However, the applications of these procedures are mainly limited to the upper gastrointestinal tract owing to severe leakage complications in the lower gastrointestinal tract. Here we present a case of a successful full-thickness resection using endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) techniques to treat rectal adenocarcinoma [3, 4].

A 68-year-old man with a rectal flat elevated lesion, 20 mm in diameter, was referred to our department (▶ Fig. 1a). We consulted surgeons for a radical resection because of the estimated depth of invasion. General anesthesia was judged to be risky because of the patient’s severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. After careful discussion with surgeons, we decided to resect the lesion by using a combination of ESD techniques and transanal suturing (▶ Video 1).

After creating a circumferential mucosal incision around the lesion, two clips were anchored directly to the muscular layer on one side of the lesion. One of the clips was tied with a line to pull from outside the body. Pulling the line, we incised the muscular layer around the lesion (▶ Fig. 1b). Finally, the lesion was resected in an en bloc fashion that included the muscular layer (▶ Fig. 1c). The muscular defect was completely closed by transanal suturing (▶ Fig. 1d).

Computed tomography immediately after the procedure revealed minimal leakage of air into the retroperitoneal space (▶ Fig. 2).

The patient recovered well without any complications. Histopathological assessment revealed that a well-differentiated adenocarcinoma had invaded beneath the muscular layer, with free vertical and lateral margins.
Thus, full-thickness resection using ESD techniques may be acceptable for patients at high risk of needing radical resection for lesions located on the retroperitoneal side by completely suturing the muscular defect.

References


Bibliography

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