Traction-assisted endoscopic submucosal dissection for a gastric lesion involving the pyloric ring and duodenal bulb

An 81-year-old woman underwent an upper gastrointestinal endoscopy because of anemia. Two lesions were detected: a 30-mm type 0-lp located in the lesser curvature of the antrum, and a 25-mm type 0-Is involving the upper hemisphere of the pylorus and the proximal duodenal bulb. Biopsy specimens revealed hyperplastic polyp and adenocarcinoma, respectively. Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) was proposed (► Video 1). The procedure was performed using an insulated-tipped knife (IT-knife 2; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), with the patient under deep sedation. First, a submucosal injection on the distal part was performed and initial approach to the lesion from the duodenal bulb was attempted; however, neither the forward nor retroflexion view allowed a good endoscopic approach to the lesion. Therefore, clip traction was performed using dental floss, pulling the whole lesion into the gastric lumen (> Fig. 1). ESD was accomplished from the distal to the proximal side (► Fig. 2), achieving en bloc resection of both lesions on the same pathological specimen (> Fig. 3). At the end of ESD, moderate bleeding was observed from two vessels in the scar, and five hemoclips were applied for successful hemostasis (▶ Fig. 4). Major nonbleeding vessels were coagulated using Coagrasper Hemostatic Forceps (Olympus) to prevent delayed hemorrhage. The procedure time was 60 minutes. The patient did not develop complications and was discharged after 3 days.

Histopathological examination revealed a hyperplastic polyp without dysplasia in the 30-mm lesion, and a moderately differentiated intramucosal adenocarcinoma, without lymphovascular invasion and with negative horizontal margins in the 25-mm lesion (expanded curative criteria).

The pylorus and duodenal bulb have been reported among the most challenging locations for performing ESD, with a greater risk of complications [1-3]. The complete resection rate decreases for tumors that are located in the upper hemisphere, have duodenal extension, and have a large circumferential extent of resection [3]. Different traction systems have been developed to assist ESD.



▶ Fig. 1 Traction with dental floss and clip was performed from the duodenal part of the lesion.



▶ Fig. 2 Endoscopic submucosal dissection was performed from the distal to the proximal side.



■ Video 1 Traction-assisted endoscopic submucosal dissection for a gastric lesion involving the pyloric ring and duodenal bulb.



► Fig. 3 En bloc resection was achieved for both lesions in the same pathological specimen.



➤ Fig. 4 After completing the resection, moderate bleeding was observed from two vessels in the scar, and five hemoclips were applied.

Among them, dental floss and clip traction is a simple, feasible, and cost-effective method that allows the procedure time to be shortened while achieving en bloc resection [4,5].

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Competing interests

None

The authors

Marta Rodríguez-Carrasco¹, Gonçalo Nunes², Diogo Libânio^{1,3}, Pedro Pimentel-Nunes^{1,3,4}, Mário Dinis-Ribeiro^{1,3}

- 1 Gastroenterology Department, Portuguese Oncology Institute of Porto, Porto, Portugal
- 2 Gastroenterology Department, Hospital Garcia de Orta, Almada, Portugal

- 3 MEDCIDS Department of Community Medicine, Information and Decision in Health, Faculty of Porto, University of Medicine, Porto, Portugal
- 4 Surgery and Physiology Department, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Corresponding author

Marta Rodríguez-Carrasco, MD

Gastroenterology Department, Portuguese Oncology Institute of Porto, Rua Dr. Bernardino de Almeida, 4200-072 Porto, Portugal

Fax: +351-22-5513646 martarc7@gmail.com

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