Consecutive cold/hot underwater snaring with a single hybrid snare for resection of large sessile serrated lesions when cold snaring fails

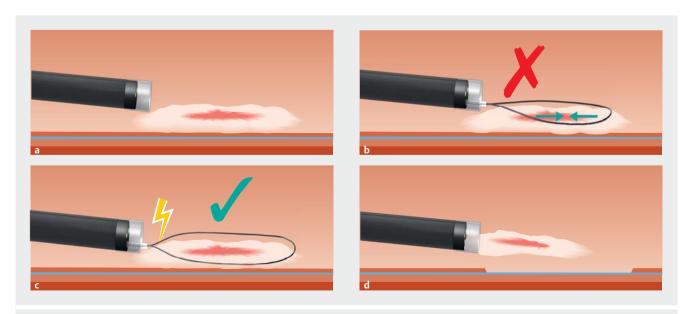
We present two endoscopic resections using consecutive cold and hot snaring (Olympus SnareMaster, Tokyo, Japan) with a single hybrid snare for two sessile serrated lesions (SSLs). The lesions were classified as Paris IIa, NICE I, Kudo IIO, CONECCT Is [1], were > 10 mm in diameter, and were located in the right colon. The underwater technique was initially used because of the higher reported en bloc resection rate with lower risk of perforation [2,3]. For the first lesion, conventional cold snare resection was attempted but was not possible because of the quantity of tissue trapped within the snare, preventing complete section (► Fig. 1 a, b, ► Video 1). As en bloc cold resection was not feasible, the hybrid snare was connected to the monopolar electrosurgical unit (ERBE VIO 300, polypectomy, ENDO Q 2, Forced Coaq 35 W; Erbe Elektromedizin GmbH, Tübingen, Germany), and current was used to achieve cutting of the tissue caught within the snare, leading to successful resection of the snared lesion (► Fig. 1 c). In the second case of a 25-mm SSL (>Fig. 2), piecemeal resection was successful using this consecutive cold and hot underwater snaring (CHUS) technique (► Video 1)

To the best of our knowledge, this is one of the first video cases reporting the CHUS technique either for en bloc or piecemeal resection of SSLs. Our cases are particularly interesting because the underwater technique allowed en bloc resection of polyps >10 mm (shrinking

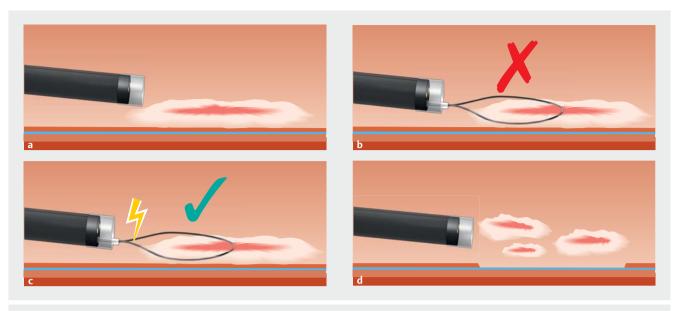




▶ Video 1 Consecutive cold/hot underwater snaring.



▶ Fig. 1 Consecutive cold/hot underwater snaring. a Sessile serrated lesion. b Failure of cold underwater en bloc resection. c Hot underwater resection. **d** Retrieval of the polypectomy specimen for hystologic examination.



▶ Fig. 2 Consecutive cold/hot underwater snaring. a Large sessile serrated lesion in the right colon. b Failure of piecemeal underwater cold resection. c Effective hot piecemeal underwater resection. d Retrieval of the polypectomy specimens.

effect), and the consecutive hybrid cold/ hot snare seems to have a lower risk of complications (delayed bleeding, perforation) compared with the standard polypectomy technique after submucosal injection.

Our data need validation in a prospective multicenter study comparing this technique with conventional endoscopic mucosal resection.

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Competing interests

Drs. Rivory, Ponchon, and Pioche are consultants for Olympus, Japan. All other authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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