Double-tunnel circumferential endoscopic submucosal dissection with double clip-band-line traction for an esophageal squamous neoplasm

Esophageal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is technically challenging [1–5]. We report a successful circumferential esophageal ESD procedure using the double-tunnel and double-traction method with the clip-band-line technique applied on both pillars.

A 70-year-old man underwent an esophagogastroduodenoscopy for dysphagia. A suspicious 80-mm flat lesion was detected in the middle and lower esophagus. Digital chromoendoscopy and Lugol staining was used to examine it, with characterization suggesting a non-invasive squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).

Biopsies were taken, and a computed tomography (CT) scan and endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) were negative for nodal and distal metastases. The treatment options were discussed with the patient and at a multidisciplinary committee, with the option of esophageal ESD being chosen.

Fig. 1 Schematic of the steps involved in the double-tunnel and double-traction method for resection of a large superficial esophageal lesion including: a circumferential anal incision; b incision and creation of the first tunnel; c, d the second incision and tunnel created at the opposite end of the circumference; e the “clip band line” placed on the first pillar; f dissection of the first pillar; g the second “clip band line” on the second pillar and dissection of the second pillar; h the completed circumferential endoscopic submucosal dissection.
ESD was performed using a DualKnife (Olympus Corp., Japan) for the incision and tunnel creation and an SB Knife junior (Sumitomo Bakelite Co Ltd, Japan) for the dissection of the pillars. We made an anal circumferential incision with the DualKnife. Next, a submucosal tunnel was created from the oral side until the anal incision was reached. Once the first tunnel was completed, a second tunnel was made at the opposite end of the circumference. The first pillar was dissected, with clip-band-line traction applied on the pillar, facilitating clear submucosal exposure. The same procedure was performed for the second pillar, also using clip-band-line traction (▶Fig. 1 and ▶Fig. 2; ▶Video 1).

ESD was successfully completed, achieving an “en bloc” resection after 230 minutes. The specimen showed an SCC with invasion of the lamina propria only and with negative margins (T1, R0). After 8 weeks, a stenosis was detected and the patient has since received four pneumatic dilations up to 15 mm.

In conclusion, double-tunnel ESD with clip-band-line traction applied to both pillars facilitated the safe resection of a large superficial circumferential neoplasm.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Miguel Fraile-López1,2, Adolfo Parra-Blanco2
1 Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias, Oviedo, Spain
2 NIHR Nottingham Biomedical Research Centre, Department of Gastroenterology, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust and University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK
Corresponding author

Adolfo Parra-Blanco, MD, PhD
Endoscopy Unit, Nottingham City Hospital
Campus, Nottingham University Hospitals
NHS Trust, Hucknall Rd, Nottingham, NG5 1PB, UK
Fax: +44-115-8405821
Adolfo.Parra-Blanco@nottingham.ac.uk

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