

## Endoscopic submucosal dissection with double-clip traction for recurrent adenoma



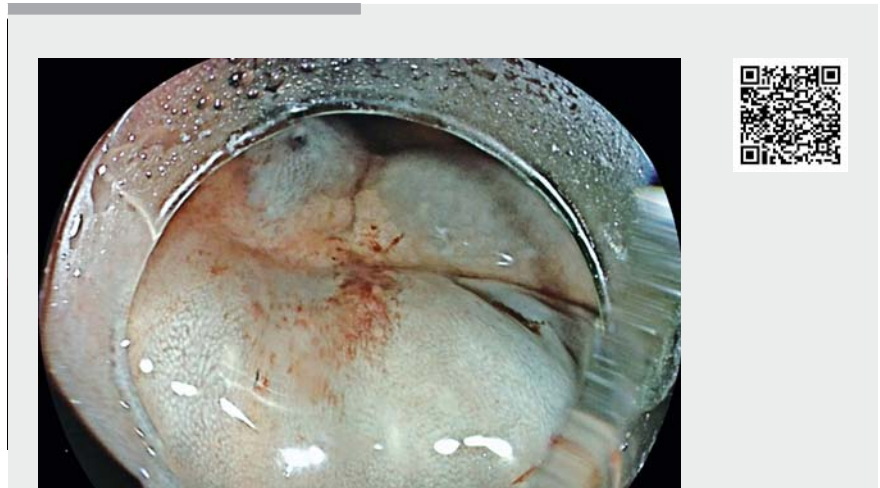
► **Fig. 1** Recurrence after endoscopic mucosal resection.



► **Fig. 2** Double-clip traction.



► **Fig. 3** Endoscopic submucosal dissection of the fibrotic area.



► **Video 1** Endoscopic submucosal dissection with double clip traction for recurrent adenoma.

type coagulation” have been demonstrated as potentially effective endoscopic procedures in Western countries. In Japan, endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is the first-line treatment for recurrent adenoma but is difficult to perform owing to the high degree of fibrosis. In Europe, colorectal ESD is unpopular for treating such lesions because of the difficulties associated with recurrence. We report a case of rapid ESD of a 15-mm recurrent adenoma of the colon. This lesion was considered to be recurrent following 4-cm piecemeal EMR with three endoscopic failures (one of classic EMR and two of argon plasma coagulation) (► **Fig. 1**). The lesion was clearly identified on the right side of the scar. The submucosa was injected with glycerol without elevation of the lesion. The mucosa was incised using a Dual Knife J (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), away from the lesion, to identify the submucosal plane. After initial submucosal dissection, our previously reported double-clip traction ESD method (DCT-ESD) [4] was performed on the rectal side of the lesion (► **Fig. 2**, ► **Video 1**),

with clear distinction between normal submucosa and the fibrotic area. The fibrotic area was dissected using Endocut I (ERBE, Tübingen, Germany) to increase accuracy and avoid retraction due to the coagulation current (► **Fig. 3**). Good exposure of the area facilitated rapid and safe dissection. Complete ESD of a 25-mm specimen was achieved in 10 minutes. The pathological analysis confirmed successful R0 resection of a low-grade adenoma with dysplasia. DCT-ESD is an efficient procedure with a high success rate for endoscopic resection of complex recurrent adenomas. An ongoing multicenter French study aims to validate our results.

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### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The adenoma recurrence rate is 10%–30% [1,2] after piecemeal resection of the colorectum, making this a particularly challenging type of lesion for endoscopic resection. Underwater endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), full-thickness resection [3], and “cold avulsion snare

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