Usefulness of sheath lifting after saline injection technique for colorectal endoscopic submucosal dissection

Although colorectal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) enables high en bloc resection regardless of tumor size, it is still a challenging procedure because of its technical difficulties, relatively long procedure time, and high rates of perforation [1–3]. One of the most important things to prevent perforation during colonic ESDs is to maintain the cutting direction of the ESD knife parallel to the muscle layer to avoid dissecting into this layer. In clinical practice, however, the angulated, narrow colon and peristalsis can make it difficult to keep the cutting direction parallel to the muscle layer. The "sheath lifting after saline injection" technique involves using the sheath of the ESD knife to lift the submucosal layer away from the muscle layer just after injecting normal saline into the submucosal layer (Fig. 1). This technique has three steps. First, normal saline is injected into the submucosal layer via ESD knives that have a water jet function, such as the FlushKnife BT-S (Fujifilm Co., Tokyo, Japan) [4]. Second, the sheath of the ESD knife is inserted into the submucosal layer and the length of the ESD knife is adjusted [5]. Third, the submucosal layer is lifted with the sheath and then cut towards the larger space of the colonic lumen. Video 1 shows a colonic ESD case using this technique. After mucosal incision, we found that the cutting direction of the ESD knife was toward the muscle layer because the muscle layer seemed to be going upward. To overcome this, we performed the sheath lifting after saline injection technique (Fig. 2).

The sheath lifting after saline injection technique is effective whenever endoscopists are unable to keep the cutting direction of the ESD knife parallel to the muscle layer when making the mucosal flap or during dissection of the submucosal layer.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
The authors
Taiji Yoshimoto1, Tomoatsu Yoshihara2, Kenichiro Motozato2, Masanao Uraoka2, Hiroshi Takihara2, Taro Inoue2, Akira Asano1
1 Department of Gastroenterology, Musashino Tokushukai Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
2 Department of Gastroenterology, Kishiwada Tokushukai Hospital, Kishiwada, Japan
Corresponding author
Taiji Yoshimoto, MD
Department of Gastroenterology, Musashino Tokushukai Hospital, 3-5-48, Mukodaicho, Nishitokyo-shi, Tokyo 188-0013, Japan
jyfrk268@yahoo.co.jp

References

Bibliography
Endoscopy 2021; 53: E207–E208
DOI 10.1055/a-1244-9192
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 11.9.2020
© 2020, Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

Fig. 2 Illustrative case of the use of the sheath lifting after saline injection technique. a The tumor was type Is, 20 mm in size, and located on the rectum. b Appearance after mucosal incision. c Appearance after making the mucosal flap. d En bloc resection achieved. e Resected specimen.