Endoscopic submucosal dissection with early multitraction placed before circumferential incision allows excellent exposure but with a risk of catching the muscularis propria

Traction-assisted endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is very effective and is becoming standard for colorectal ESD [1]. Recently, we developed the multitraction strategy to increase traction power in difficult lesions [2]. In order to benefit from the maximum potential of this technique, both to make the resection technically easier and to save time on the procedure, it seemed interesting to try to place the traction as early as possible to take advantage of the exposure power earlier.

We report here on a 91-year-old man with a large granular laterally spreading tumor of the upper rectum. The multitraction strategy was put in place early before the circumferential incision was performed and offered excellent submucosal exposure (▶ Fig. 1; ▶ Video 1). The initial incision under traction resulted in a deep groove, allowing incision and trimming to be performed at the same time. We made punctate incisions at the four cardinal points after injection in order to anchor the clip in the submucosa and not in the muscularis propria. However, although three of the clips were placed on the submucosa without any fixation of the muscularis propria, the last clip accidentally caught the muscularis despite the prior injection. This made the dissection more difficult and led to thermal damage of the lesion by diffusion of electric current to the clip during the dissection phase.

Optimization of this early multitraction technique, by making short linear incisions at the four cardinal points before placing the clips, was performed in a second patient, a 71-year-old woman with a granular laterally spreading tumor of the sigmoid colon (▶ Fig. 2; ▶ Video 1). This made it possible to avoid the risk of placing the clips in the muscularis while
saving time in the initial incision phase, which seems more effective with initial traction. Further evaluation is needed to determine the optimal time for traction placement.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Fig. 2 Granular laterally spreading tumor (LST-G) in a 71-year-old woman resected by ESD with early multitraction placed in short linear incisions at the four cardinal points. a Short linear incision to allow safe placement of the clip. b Clip placed on the edge of the incision to avoid catching the muscularis propria. c Lesion stretched on cork.

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