Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is an en bloc resection technique for gastrointestinal neoplasia but is associated with high risk of complications [1]. The ProdiGI traction wire (Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) is a novel device for improving the safety of ESD. The technique involves the creation of a circumferential mucosal incision and a mucosal flap, which is then grasped by the traction clip with the wire. A second clip is then used to grasp the traction wire and attach it to the mucosa on the opposite wall. As the lesion base is resected, the traction wire is designed to curl and maintain tension. The amount of traction can be further increased or decreased by inflation or deflation of the lumen. Our video aims to show two cases where ESD would be very challenging without the traction wire (Video 1).

The first case is of a 40-mm granular laterally spreading tumor growing into the appendix. Conventional ESD was commenced to create a circumferential mucosal incision followed by creation of a large mucosal flap on the anal side of the lesion. Further dissection was hampered owing to the lesion going into the appendicular lumen. At this point, the traction device was deployed as described above to expose the submucosa going into the lumen for safe dissection of the lesion (Fig. 1).

The second case shown is of an early gastric cancer at the pyloric rim extending into the duodenum. Circumferential mucosal incision was followed by submucosal dissection. The dissection was stopped short of the pyloric rim to prevent migration of the lesion into the duodenal bulb making subsequent dissection challenging. The traction device was deployed as described above. This exposed the submucosal space and prevented migration of the lesion into the duodenum by pulling it into the stomach as the dissection progressed (Fig. 2).

These cases prove the added value of this traction device.

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