Endoscopic ultrasound and endoscopic submucosal dissection with a multitraction device for a colonic submucosal lesion

With the increasing number of screening colonoscopies performed, better bowel preparation, and advancements in endoscopic image quality, asymptomatic small lesions are detected more frequently. Where there is suspicion of a submucosal neuroendocrine tumor (NET), en bloc resection is advised [1] because complete resection allows for better histopathological characterization and, in low risk cases, no endoscopic follow-up.

We report here the case of a 59-year-old man referred to our endoscopy department for a small subepithelial lesion of the sigmoid colon. The differential diagnosis included a lipoma, NET, neurofibroma, or mesenchymal tumor, such as a gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). The mucosa covering the subepithelial lesion was normal on white-light imaging and narrow-band imaging (Fig. 1). The initial superficial biopsy showed lymphoid structures with atypia. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) was performed. It showed a well-defined, hypoechogenic 7.2-mm lesion located in the submucosa (uT1). There were no suspect lymph

►Fig. 1 Endoscopic images of a subepithelial round lesion in the sigmoid colon seen on: a white-light imaging; b narrow-band imaging.

►Fig. 2 Endoscopic view of the multitraction device in position.

►Fig. 3 Schematic showing the steps involved in endoscopic submucosal dissection using the multitraction device.

Circumferential incision with dual knife

Counteraction with multitraction device allows better access to submucosal layer

Closure of mucosal defect with clips (optional step)

Retrieval of the dissected piece, with a standard polypectomy snare
We decided to perform a diagnostic en bloc resection by endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). After the submucosal injection had been performed, a circumferential incision was made. A multitraction device [2] with two loops was used to better expose the submucosal layer and allow complete resection (Video 1 and Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). There were no complications after the procedure. Histology revealed complete resection of an isolated submucosal lymph node, harboring no cancerous cells. No particular follow-up was needed.

To our knowledge, this is the first video case report showing the endoscopic characterization with EUS and ESD of a colonic submucosal benign lymph node. This case illustrates the challenges of differentiating benign from potentially malignant small colonic submucosal lesions, and the advantages of performing en bloc endoscopic resection by ESD with a traction strategy.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1756-4285
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
© 2022, Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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Video 1 Endoscopic ultrasound scanning and endoscopic submucosal dissection with a multitraction device are performed for a colonic submucosal lesion that was found on histopathology to be a benign colonic lymph node.