Although en bloc resection of colorectal tumors larger than 20 mm is challenging for snare resection [1, 2], it should be pursued because piecemeal resection causes local recurrence afterward. Even when a large snare is used, the entire lesion is not captured when the snare tip slips forward and the snare does not open wide. Although some methods for fixing a snare tip at the proximal mucosa have been reported, they are not always effective [3, 4]. We devised a reopenable-clip band-assisted technique for underwater endoscopic mucosal resection (RB-UEMR) using a 35-mm snare to fix the snare tip to enable removal of a tumor as a large single specimen.

Our patient had a 40-mm sessile serrated lesion (SSL) in the ascending colon. We used RB-UEMR to fix the snare tip and resected the lesion. A reopenable-clip band (Sterile Elastic Traction Device; Micro-Tech Co. Ltd., Nanjing, China), which is a reopenable clip holding a double-ring band and another reopenable clip (▶ Fig. 1, ▶ Video 1), is used for this method. The reopenable-clip band was placed at the normal mucosa beyond the tumor, while the other end of the band was connected to the mucosa next to the first clip to make a trap to hold the snare tip (▶ Fig. 2). The tip of a rotatable snare (Rotasnare 35 mm; Medi-Globe GmbH, Achenmühle, Germany) was placed in the trap, and the snare was expanded to its widest. The entire lesion was then captured. However, since the snaring of this large mucosal area caused the lesion to bend, a small amount of the lesion was left behind. Additional snaring enabled complete resection of the residual lesion. The mucosal defect was completely closed using the reopenable-clip-over-the-line method [5]. The largest specimen of the lesion had a longest diameter of 46 mm and a shortest diameter of 36 mm, and the histopathological analysis revealed SSL.

Competing interests

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

Tatsuma Nomura1,2,3, Haruka Nakamura1,2, Shinya Sugimoto1, Jun Oyamada1, Keiichi Ito2, Akira Kamei1, Yoshikazu Hayashi3
1 Department of Gastroenterology, Ise Red Cross Hospital, Ise, Mie, Japan
2 Department of Gastroenterology, Mie Prefectural Shima Hospital, Shima, Mie, Japan
3 Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Jichi Medical University, Shimotsuke, Japan

Corresponding author

Tatsuma Nomura, MD
Department of Gastroenterology, Ise Red Cross Hospital, 1-471-2 Funae, Ise, Mie 516-8512, Japan
m06076tn@icloud.com

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Fig. 2 Resection of a 40-mm sessile serrated lesion (SSL) in the ascending colon using the RB-UEMR technique. a A 40-mm SSL in the ascending colon. b A reopenable-clip band is fixed on the oral side of the marking, and the band is fixed with an additional reopenable clip. c The tip of the snare is placed in the band, and the snare is expanded. d Ensuring that the markings lie within the snare, the snare is tightened. e The first snare resection creates a mucosal defect. f A small piece of SSL is observed; it could not be resected because mucosal distortion caused the lesion to bend. g Additional UEMR was performed. h The mucosal defect has been completely closed. i Specimen, 46 × 36 mm in size, resected using RB-UEMR.