Endoscopic fenestration of esophageal duplication cysts

The esophageal duplication cyst is an unusual congenital disorder of the foregut, accounting for 10%–15% of duplications of all foregut cysts [1]. Up to 80% of esophageal duplication cysts are diagnosed in childhood and symptomatic cysts in adults are very rare [2]. Although surgical excision provides definitive treatment, we report two patients with esophageal duplication cysts successfully treated endoscopically.

Both patients (a 51-year-old man and a 32-year-old woman) were admitted to our hospital because of recent development of dysphagia for solid food. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) and esophagography demonstrated a protruding submucosal lesion in the lower third of the esophagus (Fig. 1). Endoscopic ultrasound demonstrated a hypoechogenic cystic lesion measuring 45 mm and 65 mm in the two patients, respectively (Fig. 2), surrounded by a multilayered wall, consistent with the diagnosis of esophageal duplication cyst. Based on our previous experience of endoscopic treatment of duodenal duplication cysts [3], we proposed using the same approach, and informed consent was obtained for both patients. After making the initial incision with a needle-knife (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), the anterior wall of the duplication cyst was fenestrated with the IT-knife (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), resulting in the complete opening of the cystic cavity into the esophageal lumen (Fig. 3). The lateral margins were then clipped to close any gaps and to prevent delayed bleeding. A follow-up EGD demonstrated epithelialization of the posterior wall of the esophageal duplication cyst (Fig. 4).

Small, pedunculated esophageal duplication cysts, located superficially, can be completely resected with a standard polypectomy snare [4]. However, for large duplication cysts buried deeper into esophageal wall, we propose careful fenestration with the IT-knife to avoid deep injury once the cyst has been emptied. Resection of the entire length of the cyst wall is essential, since partial incision can lead to recurrence of symptoms [5]. We believe that this report provides additional evidence of the safe and effective endoscopic treatment of esophageal duplication cysts.

Competing interests: None
H. Ivekovic1, A. Jouret-Mourin2, P. H. Deprez3

1 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Kispaticeva, Zagreb, Croatia
2 Department of Pathology, Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Avenue Hippocrate, Brussels, Belgium
3 Department of Hepato-Gastroenterology, Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Avenue Hippocrate, Brussels, Belgium

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Corresponding author

Professor P. H. Deprez
Department of Hepato-Gastroenterology
Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc
Université Catholique de Louvain
Avenue Hippocrate 10
B-1200 Brussels
Belgium
Fax: +32-(0)2-7648927
pdeprez@uclouvain.be

Fig. 3 a Incision of the esophageal duplication cyst with the IT-Knife. b Complete opening (fenestration) of the cystic cavity into the esophageal lumen.

Fig. 4 Follow-up esophagogastrroduodenoscopy (EGD) showing epithelialization of the esophageal duplication cyst.