Radiofrequency ablation of Barrett’s esophagus using an overtube

We report on the use of an overtube and thin enteroscope to perform radiofrequency ablation (RFA) using the HALO® system (BARRX Medical, Sunnyvale, California, USA) in a 73-year-old man who had undergone radiotherapy to a head and neck squamous cell carcinoma and distal esophagectomy for adenocarcinoma of the esophagus (Ivor Lewis operation). He still had Barrett’s epithelium present in the remaining esophagus with tongues extending 4 cm proximally to the anastomosis. Histology revealed low grade dysplasia. As a result of the previous radiation therapy, his proximal esophagus was tortuous, stiffened, and partially stenotic. However, it was possible to pass a regular endoscope (GIF-E160; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and the HALO® device. An initial ablation scope (GIF-E160; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) could not be advanced into the overtube, which is bridging the curves and stricture present in the upper esophagus.

As a result of the distorted esophageal anatomy, it was not possible to advance the scope with this device as it kinked at a point 22 cm distal to the incisors.

We therefore decided to place an overtube, with outer and inner diameters of 19.5 mm and 16.7 mm respectively, into the esophagus (Guardus; US Endoscopy, Mentor, Ohio, USA). This overtube consists of two tubes. The inner part contains an extension that covers the shaft of the endoscope, which allows it to be passed smoothly across kinks and strictures. In addition, the distal part of the overtube is soft and tapered. Once the overtube had passed the stricture and esophageal kinking, the scope and inner overtube were removed.

As the standard gastroscope (9.8 mm outer diameter) loaded with the HALO® device could not be advanced into the overtube, we elected to use a smaller diameter enteroscope (EN-450T5; Fujifilm, Tokyo, Japan). Because of its narrower outer diameter (9.4 mm) passage of this scope with the loaded HALO® device was feasible (Fig. 1) and RFA was effectively applied (Fig. 2).

An effective ablation of the remaining Barrett’s epithelium was mandatory in this patient with a history of esophageal adenocarcinoma [1–3]. The challenges of delivering therapy were overcome by adapting to the difficult anatomy using other available instruments, such as the overtube and a thinner endoscope. The presence of the overtube allowed us to easily negotiate the tortuous, kinked, and stenotic esophagus.

We anticipate that more patients who require RFA for Barrett’s epithelium but who have difficult esophageal anatomy will be encountered in the future. These include patients with problems such as esophageal stenosis, diverticuli, and pharyngeal pouches. Although delivery of RFA can be accomplished with the smaller HALO® device, the device is not widely available, and it may still not be possible to pass it through a tortuous and stenotic esophagus. Thus, we believe that the use of an overtube represents a viable solution to allow RFA to be performed using the various HALO devices.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AN

Competing interests: None

S. Peter, C. M. Wilcox, K. Mönkemüller
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Basil Hirschowitz Endoscopic Center of Excellence, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama, USA

References

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0033-1344131
Endoscopy 2013; 45: E330
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
K. Mönkemüller, MD, PhD
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA
6th Floor Jefferson Tower
625 19th Street South
Birmingham
AL 35249
USA
Fax: +1-205-934-1537
klaus1@uab.edu

Klaus1@uab.edu