A rare and potentially fatal complication of endoscopic submucosal dissection: iatrogenic type B aortic dissection

A 59-year-old man with isolated lower esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, stage T1aN0M0 was scheduled for endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). The preprocedural chest computed tomography (CT) showed aortic plaques but was otherwise normal (Fig. 1). Total intravenous anesthesia with alfentanil and propofol was used for patient sedation during the endoscopy. An irregular mucosal lesion was found in the right dorsal lower third of the esophagus (Fig. 2 a). An ESD was performed using an IT Knife 2 (KD-611 L, Olympus Inc., Japan) and Hook Knife (KD-620LR, Olympus Inc., Japan) following injection of hyaluronic acid and indigo carmine.

The lesion could not be removed en bloc, therefore, it was removed in three pieces using a cap-fitted endoscope. After 45 minutes of procedure time, the patient became hypertensive and tachycardic. Subcutaneous emphysema was found over the lower neck and anterior chest wall. Because perforation was suspected (Fig. 2 b), the endoscopist closed the wound and suspended the procedure. Emergency chest CT revealed a new 3.0-cm aneurysmal dilation between the aortic arch and celiac trunk diagnostic of acute type B aortic dissection (Fig. 3). After conservative management of blood pressure and pain, the patient was discharged on post-procedural day 14.

To prevent aortic intimal injuries, we note the following potential risk factors: (i) resection of lesions located in the dorsal region of the thoracic part of the esophagus; (ii) gastrointestinal lesions adjacent to pre-existing aortic disease, including atherosclerosis and cystic medial necrosis [3]; (iii) patients with poorly controlled hypertension. Aortic dissection as a result of perforation may be life-threatening if not identified and managed promptly. The endoscopist and anesthesia team need to be aware of this rare complication. Unexpected hypertension or tachycardia with subcutaneous emphysema during endoscopy warrants imaging of the thoracic structures following the procedure.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AH_2AZ

Competing interests: None
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References

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Endoscopy 2014; 46: E596–E597
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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