Preventing esophageal stricture after endoscopic submucosal dissection: steroid injection and shielding with polyglycolic acid sheets and fibrin glue

Postoperative stricture after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) for esophageal neoplasms is a major complication; Ono et al. have reported that stricture occurs in 90% of cases in which the circumferential extent of a lesion comprises more than two-thirds of the esophagus [1]. Several methods for preventing stricture, such as endoscopic balloon dilation (EBD), intraläsional steroid injection, and oral steroid therapy, have previously been reported, but each method has its own drawbacks.

Sakaguchi et al. recently reported that a novel endoscopic method of shielding with polyglycolic acid (PGA) sheets and fibrin glue reduced the number of EBD sessions [2], but stricture still occurred at a rate of 37.5%. Here, we report a case of successful prevention of stricture following a large esophageal ESD with the combination of intraläsional steroid injection and shielding with PGA sheets and fibrin glue.

An 82-year-old man with superficial squamous cell carcinoma in the mid esophagus (Fig. 1a) was admitted to our hospital. ESD was performed successfully (histopathological results: 0-IIb, 55 × 43 mm, pT1a-MM, INFb, ly0, v0, HMX, VM0), but a circumferential resection could not be avoided (Fig. 1b). Immediately after ESD, we injected a total of 40 mg of triamcinolone (Kenacort; Bristol-Meyers Squibb, Tokyo, Japan) into the periphery of the mucosal defect, as described in the literature [3] (Fig. 2a). Then, we applied PGA sheets (Neoveil; Gunze Co., Kyoto, Japan) and fibrin glue (Beriplast P Combi-Set; CSL Behring Pharma, Tokyo, Japan) by the clip-and-pull method [4] (Fig. 2b). The patient was discharged 6 days after ESD without any adverse event. Thereafter, he displayed no dysphagia in the outpatient setting, and follow-up with esophagogastroduodenoscopy 84 days after ESD revealed mucosal healing with only mild stenosis (Fig. 3a, Fig. 3b). During his post-ESD clinical course, no session of EBD was required.

Circumferential ESD alone invariably causes severe stricture [5]. The combination of intraläsional steroid injection with the application of PGA sheets and fibrin glue may be effective for preventing stricture, even after circumferential esophageal ESD.

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Fig. 1 a Iodine staining reveals a lesion extending to more than two-thirds of the esophageal circumference in an 82-year-old man with superficial squamous cell carcinoma. b Endoscopic submucosal dissection results in a completely circumferential resection.

Fig. 2 a Triamcinolone is injected into the periphery of the mucosal defect. b Polyglycolic acid sheets with fibrin glue are applied to the entire mucosal defect.

Fig. 3 a, b At endoscopic follow-up 84 days after endoscopic submucosal dissection, there is no sign of stricture.
Yosuke Kataoka¹, Yosuke Tsuji¹, Yoshiki Sakaguchi¹, Shinya Kodashima¹, Nobutake Yamamichi¹, Mitsuhiro Fujishiro¹², Kazuhiko Koike¹
¹ Department of Gastroenterology, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
² Department of Endoscopy and Endoscopic Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

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Corresponding author
Yosuke Tsuji, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology
Graduate School of Medicine
The University of Tokyo
7-3-1 Hongo
Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo 113-8655
Japan
Fax: +81-3-58008806
ytsuji-tky@umin.ac.jp