Endoscopic submucosal dissection using an SB Knife Jr. with clip traction method for esophageal cancer at the anastomotic site after total gastrectomy

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) enables the operator to achieve R0 resection regardless of the tumor size. However, ESD for lesions with severe fibrosis remains technically challenging. Here, we describe a patient who underwent successful ESD of an esophageal cancer using the Stag Beetle (SB) Knife Ir. with the clip traction method.

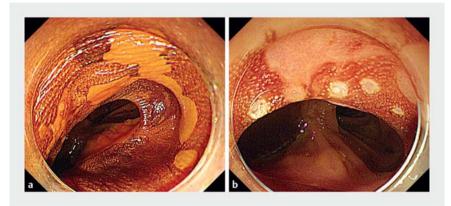
A 70-year-old woman was referred to our hospital for treatment of esophageal cancer. She had undergone total gastrectomy for advanced gastric cancer at another hospital 2 years previously. Endoscopy revealed a flat lesion involving half the circumference of the esophagus. This lesion was located at the site of the anastomosis from the total gastrectomy (► Fig. 1).

Circumferential incisions were created using a DualKnife (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and the SB Knife Jr. (Sumitomo Bakelite, Tokyo, Japan) [1]. During incision at the anastomotic site, we encountered several surgical staples (▶ Fig. 2 a). After the circumferential incisions had been made, a clip with thread was anchored to the oral edge of the specimen [2, 3]. The line was pulled through the mouth to provide traction. As expected, severe fibrosis was encountered in the submucosal layer at the anastomotic site, so we carefully dissected the site using the SB Knife Jr. (Fig. 2b). Finally, en bloc resection was achieved without injury to the muscularis propria (Video 1). Next, triamcinolone acetonide was injected into the residual submucosal layer after completion of the resection [4].

Histological examination revealed a squamous cell carcinoma with microinvasion of the lamina propria mucosae, showing free lateral and deep margins (> Fig. 3). Follow-up endoscopy after 2 months revealed no evidence of a postoperative stricture (► Fig. 4).

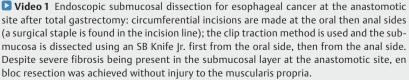
Esophageal ESD using the SB Knife Jr. with the clip traction method was particularly useful for safe dissection at the anastomotic site. We suggest the use of this technique for the treatment of difficult lesions with severe fibrosis.

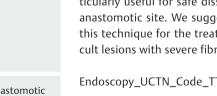
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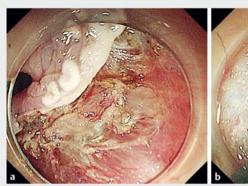


▶ Fig. 1 Endoscopic view showing a flat lesion located at the site of the anastomosis after total gastrectomy that was extending around half the circumference of the esophagus: **a** before marking; **b** after marking.



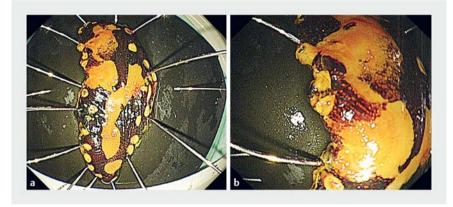




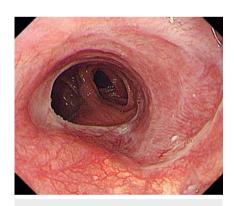




▶ Fig. 2 Endoscopic views during endoscopic submucosal dissection showing: a a surgical staple remaining in the incision line; b severe fibrosis in the submucosal layer at the anastomotic site.



▶ Fig. 3 The resected specimen after iodine staining, which was subsequently shown to be an esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.



► **Fig. 4** Follow-up endoscopy 2 months later showing no postoperative stricture.

Competing interests

None

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Bibliography

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