E-Videos

Successful conservative management of a delayed perforation following gastric endoscopic submucosal dissection





► Fig. 1 Endoscopy shows the post-resected ulcer without perforation after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) for early gastric cancer.

An early gastric cancer was found on the gastric body in an 85-year-old man. Subsequently, an endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) was performed (> Fig. 1, > Video 1). Although the muscle tissue in the post-ESD ulcer was injured, the ulcer closure was incomplete. The 20-mm lesion was resected en bloc in a 48-mm specimen. On postoperative day 1, the patient complained of epigastric pain and vomiting. Although the physical examination revealed no rebound tenderness, blood tests revealed a high white blood cell count. Computed tomography showed free air and inflammation of intra-abdominal fat in the area adjacent to the stomach (> Fig. 2, arrow). Endoscopy revealed a 15-mm diameter floating black area inside the post-ESD ulcer (> Fig. 3). This area was diagnosed as a post-ESD perforation and its closure was attempted using an over-the-scope clip and reopenable endoclips with minimum carbon dioxide insufflation. Considering the fragile tissue around the perforation, the over-the-scope clip was deployed on the edge of the perforation. The perforation narrowed and was completely closed using seven additional endoclips (> Fig. 4). After consulting the surgeons, we selected conservative man-



Video 1 Successful clip closure for a delayed perforation after gastric endoscopic submucosal dissection.



► Fig.2 Computed tomography, taken on postoperative day 1, shows free air and inflammation (arrow) in the adjacent area of the stomach.



Fig.3 Endoscopy shows a perforation inside the post-ESD ulcer.

agement because of the patient's stability. On postoperative day 6, the post-ESD ulcer was reinforced with polyglycolic acid sheets and fibrin glue (**> Fig. 5**). The patient resumed eating on postoperative day 8 and was discharged on postoperative day 12. Histopathologically, the resected specimen showed a well-differentiated adenocarcinoma confined to the shallow submucosa with negative margins. Delayed perforation after gastric ESD is an extremely rare complication and is often managed surgically [1–2]. However, several cases of endoscopically managed post-ESD perforations have been reported [1–5]. Polyglycolic acid sheets shielding alone or combined with a clip for closure are useful strategies for managing delayed perforation in the gastrointestinal tract [4, 5]. If a post-ESD perforation is endoscopically closed with



Fig.4 The perforation was closed by endoclips.

a stable general condition, it might be managed conservatively.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AG

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Shoma Sawai¹, Kyosuke Tanaka^{1,2}, Tsuyoshi Beppu, Yuhei Umeda¹, Misaki Nakamura^{1,2}, Yasuhiko Hamada¹, Hayato Nakagawa^{1,2}

- 1 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Mie University Hospital, Tsu, Japan
- 2 Department of Endoscopy, Mie University Hospital, Tsu, Japan

Corresponding author

Kyosuke Tanaka, MD

Department of Endoscopy, Mie University Hospital, 2-174 Edobashi, Tsu, Mie, 514-8507, Japan Fax: +81-59-231-5562 kyosuket@med.mie-u.ac.jp



▶ Fig. 5 On postoperative day 6, the post-ESD ulcer was reinforced using poly-glycolic acid sheets and fibrin glue.

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Endoscopy 2023; 55: E794–E795 DOI 10.1055/a-2098-1223 ISSN 0013-726X © 2023. The Author(s).

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