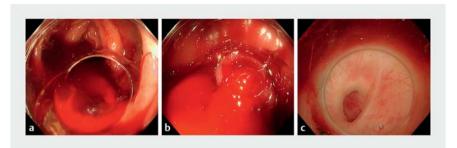
Successful direct clipping of the bleeding source of a colonic diverticular hemorrhage using the "long-hood gel-filling" method



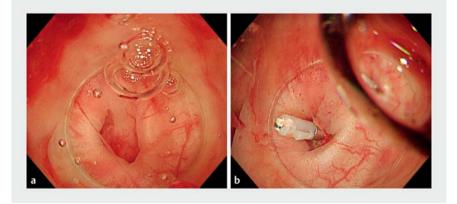
Although various endoscopic hemostasis techniques for colonic diverticular bleeding have recently been reported [1], identifying the bleeding diverticulum among other diverticula is difficult [2], and identifying the bleeding vessels within the diverticulum is even more difficult. The usefulness of a long hood (MAJ663; Olympus) [3] and endoscopic-viewing gel (VISCOCLEAR) [4,5] when identifying the bleeding diverticulum has recently been reported. Here, we report successful direct clipping of the bleeding source for a colonic diverticular hemorrhage using a long hood and gel (the "longhood gel-filling method").

A 53-year-old man with a large volume of hematochezia was transferred to our hospital. The ascending colon was carefully examined using an endoscope, and a large volume of clotted blood and severe active bleeding were observed (> Fig. 1 a). We performed clipping on the opposite side of the bleeding site so as not to lose its position. We then identified the bleeding diverticulum, but were unable to identify the bleeding vessels within the diverticulum because of the severe active bleeding (> Fig. 1 b). Compression hemostasis was performed using the long-hood gel-filling method (the lumen of the long hood being filled with the endoscopic-viewing gel) and we were able to identify the bleeding vessel in the diverticulum (> Fig. 1 c). Direct clipping of the bleeding vessel located in the diverticulum was then performed using hemoclips (HX-610-135XS; Olympus) (> Fig. 2) and further clips were then added to ensure hemostasis (> Video 1). No further hemorrhage was observed after clipping.

The merit of the long-hood gel-filling method is that only a small amount of gel is needed to fill the lumen of the



▶ Fig. 1 Endoscopic views showing: a a large volume of clotted blood and severe active bleeding in the ascending colon; b the diverticulum from which the bleeding was coming, although it was not possible to identify the bleeding vessels within the diverticulum because of the severity of the bleeding; c the bleeding vessel in the diverticulum, which was clearly visible once compression hemostasis had been performed using the long-hood gel-filling method.



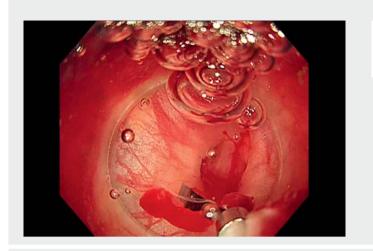
▶ Fig.2 Endoscopic images showing successful direct clipping of the bleeding source within the colonic diverticulum, with hemoclips applied once compression hemostasis had been achieved using the long-hood gel-filling method.

long hood and a clear view can then be obtained. Compression hemostasis can also be performed using this method. Because hemoclips can be deployed through the lumen of the long hood, the endoscope can be fixed in place and visibility can be maintained during the clipping procedure.

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Video 1 Successful direct clipping of the bleeding source within the colonic diverticulum using the long-hood gel-filling method.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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