Fluoroscopy-guided peroral endoscopic myotomy for sigmoid-type achalasia

A 28-year-old man was referred to hospital with dysphagia, a symptom that had persisted for 10 years. He had recently been admitted to another clinic for aspiration pneumonia before being referred to our hospital. Gastroscopy showed a tightened esophagogastric junction (EGJ).

We developed a fluoroscopy-guided peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) technique (Fig. 1, Video 1) using C-arm. This procedure was performed by an experienced gastroenterologist (J. Y. C), as follows. 1) A mucosal incision was made to create a submucosal tunnel entrance. 2) An indocyanine green (ICG) dye tracer was injected and an endoclip was placed below the EGJ. 3) Submucosal tunneling started 12 cm proximal to the EGJ, and intraprocedural fluoroscopy was used to document the submucosal tunnel direction toward the EGJ. 5) The greenish submucosa previously labeled with ICG was visualized. 6) Myotomy was performed. 7) Mucosal entry was closed with endoclips. After the procedure, smooth passage of the endoscope was possible.

There were no immediate complications, and the patient was discharged after 10 days. The procedure duration was 60 minutes, and the myotomy length was...
10 cm. After 1 month, the Eckardt symptom score had improved from 9 to 0.

POEM is a standard, widely accepted achalasia treatment [1]. However, because of its complexity, successful POEM requires advanced endoscopic skills and specialized training. Sigmoid-type achalasia poses a therapeutic challenge because of its many acute angulations before reaching the EGJ [2]. Liu et al. [3] performed open POEM as an easier and less time-consuming technique for sigmoid-shaped esophagus. Fluoroscopy-guided POEM is an efficient technique for objectively investigating anatomically challenging locations. Adequate direction of submucosal tunneling to the EGJ was confirmed by visualizing the ICG-marked greenish submucosa. Technique limitations include the requirement of an operative suite and patient exposure to small amounts of radiation. Fluoroscopic images could be used to determine submucosal tunneling direction and navigation to the EGJ, preventing accidental probe misdirection.

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References