Introducing the newly developed SB Knife Jr 2: enhancing creative endoscopic submucosal dissection

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) using a scissor-type knife has notable benefits. Its design and rotatability allow increased stability and accurate control of dissection. Additionally, it is useful for accurate vessel sealing and hemostasis. The SB Knife Jr (Sumitomo Bakelite, Tokyo, Japan), developed in 2011, is available worldwide. However, there are some issues related to its use, such as poor repetitive incisional performance, interference with the hood, and cumbersome operation by the assistant. The latest version, the SB Knife Jr 2 (Sumitomo Bakelite), is, like the conventional model, a fully rotatable scissor-type knife with insulated sides to avoid muscular injury, but it also has features addressing the above-mentioned issues, thereby enhancing the safety of ESD. New features of the SB Knife Jr 2 relate to (1) the knife structure, to improve the ability to grasp tissue; (2) the scissor structure, to avoid interference with the hood; (3) the coating of the knife, to improve the repetitive incision ability; and (4) the new rotation operation part. We demonstrate two ESD procedures using the SB Knife Jr 2. The first case was a flat tumor (10 × 15 mm) in the greater curvature of the gastric remnant. We started ESD using a tip-type knife (Dual knife; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan); however, massive bleeding occurred, and endoscopic maneuverability was poor. As the dual knife was seen positioned vertically to the muscle layer, we switched to an SB Knife Jr 2, which allowed an approach parallel to the muscle layer. In addition, vessels were successful...
ly sealed by grasping, thereby decreasing the chances of bleeding (▶Fig. 2c, ▶Fig. 2d).

The second case was a 40 ×35-mm pedunculated duodenal tumor (▶Fig. 3a, ▶Fig. 3b, ▶Fig. 3c). The stalk of the tumor was short, and its head was wide. Endoscopic maneuverability was poor because of the duodenal anatomy. Here, ESD using an SB Knife Jr 2 was performed to avoid incomplete resection (▶Fig. 3d).

Both treatments were successful without any adverse events.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

Fig. 3  a Conventional endoscopic image of a 40-mm pedunculated lesion in the descending duodenum. b The head of the tumor was large, and the stalk was short. The anal side of the tumor was not evaluated by forward-viewing endoscopy. In addition, because the lesion was located just above the inferior duodenal angle, endoscopic maneuverability was poor. c Duodenoscopy revealed that the anal side of the tumor exceeded the inferior duodenal angle. d Endoscopic dissection of the submucosal layer was performed using an SB knife Jr 2. The procedure was done by backward and forward movement of the knife without any interference with the hood. En bloc resection was achieved without causing any adverse events such as severe bleeding and perforation.