Endoscopic removal of an over-the-scope clip using endoscopic submucosal dissection technique

Over-the-scope (OTS) clips are widely used for endoscopic closure of perforations and fistulae [1]. OTS clip-associated complications include perforation, bleeding, infection, ulceration, and luminal stenosis and obstruction. Most OTS clips fall off within several weeks, but some persist and cause problems. Bipolar cutting devices and Nd: YAG-lasers have been reported to be useful in the removal of OTS clips [2–4]. However, in Japan, these devices are not commercially available. Inject-and-resect techniques for OTS clip removal on normal mucosa have also been reported [5]. Here, we report the first case of OTS clip removal on the scar via endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) without injection (Video 1).

A 66-year-old man was diagnosed with recurrence of superficial esophageal cancer near the previous ESD scar. We performed ESD for this lesion; there was no apparent perforation. However, he complained of abdominal pain, and a previously ingested tablet was seen resting on the OTS clip. The perforation was closed with an OTS clip. Most part of the OTS clip was seen after removing the granulation tissue above it. A thread was attached to the oral side of the OTS clip to create traction.

Fig. 1 Delayed perforation was identified on the defect after endoscopic submucosal dissection.

Fig. 2 The perforation was closed with an OTS clip.

Video 1 Endoscopic removal of an OTS using ESD method.

Fig. 3 A previously ingested tablet was seen resting on the OTS clip.

Fig. 4 Most part of the OTS clip was seen after removing the granulation tissue above it.

Fig. 5 A thread was attached to the oral side of the OTS clip to create traction.
puted tomography scan revealed mediastinum emphysema. Endoscopic examination on Day 3 post-ESD identified a perforation (Fig. 1), which was closed with an OTS clip (Fig. 2). After discharge, he complained of dysphagia (difficulty swallowing solid food), which was caused by a luminal stenosis. Endoscopic balloon dilation for the stenosis was performed 2 months after ESD. However, the symptoms persisted, and we decided to remove the clip after obtaining informed consent.

The endoscope could not pass and a previously ingested tablet was seen resting on the OTS clip (Fig. 3). To expose the partially buried clip, we resected the granulation tissue above the clip using an electrosurgical endoknife (Flushknife-BT 1.5 mm, DK2618JB; Fujifilm Medical, Tokyo, Japan) (Fig. 4). Using traction from a suspended thread attached to the oral part of the clip (Fig. 5), we cut just below the clip on the oral side. Eventually, we achieved complete removal of the clip orally without perforation. The endoscope could then pass freely to the stomach, and the dysphagia resolved.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AG

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Hirohisa Sakurai, Satoki Shichijo, Yoji Takeuchi, Kotaro Waki, Takashi Kanesaka, Noriya Uedo, Tomoki Michida
Department of Gastrointestinal Oncology, Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan

Corresponding author

Satoki Shichijo MD, PhD
Department of Gastrointestinal Oncology, Osaka International Cancer Institute, 3-1-69, Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka, 541-8567, Japan
Fax: +81-6-69451900
shichijiyou-tky@umin.ac.jp

References


Bibliography

Endoscopy 2021; 53: E361–E362
DOI 10.1055/a-1293-6637
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 19.11.2020
© 2020. Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

ENDOSCOPY E-VIDEOS
https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos

Endoscopy E-Videos is a free access online section, reporting on interesting cases and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high quality video and all contributions are freely accessible online.

This section has its own submission website at
https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos