

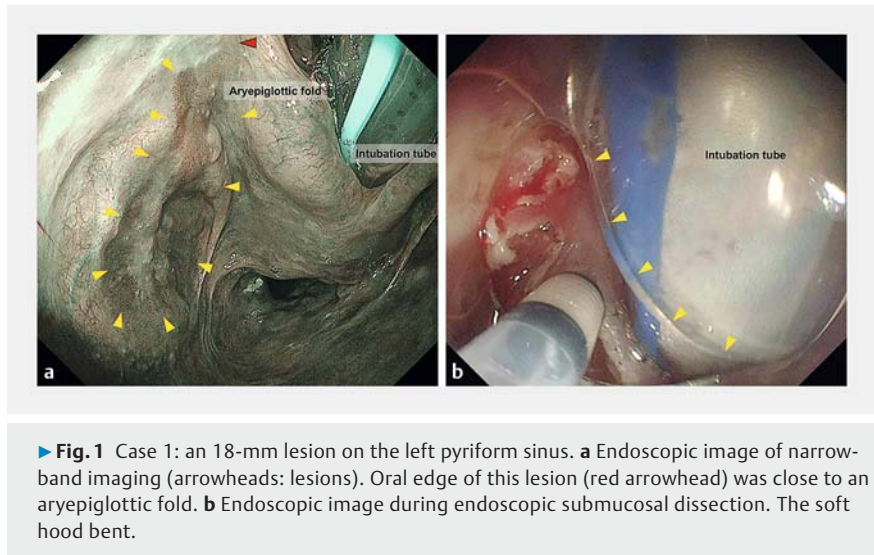
A soft hood improves maneuverability in narrow spaces during pharyngeal endoscopic submucosal dissection

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is a minimally invasive treatment for superficial pharyngeal cancer [1]. However, maneuvering the scope is more difficult in working spaces that are narrowed by anatomical features, such as the larynx and thyroid cartilage, or by equipment, such as intubation tubes, laryngoscopes, and grasping forceps. Transparent hoods are widely used for ESD in all gastrointestinal sections to secure the visual field and provide traction, but their long tips and larger outer diameters can obstruct surrounding structures during a pharyngeal ESD. We therefore used a soft, bendable transparent hood (Space adjuster; TOP Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) for pharyngeal ESDs to improve maneuverability in tight working spaces (► **Video 1**).



Case 1

An 18-mm lesion was located at the left pyriform sinus (► **Fig. 1 a**). As its oral edge (red arrowhead) was close to an aryepiglottic fold, we were concerned about intrusion by the intubation tube during the incision. We therefore used a soft hood, which bent with its surroundings, thus reducing interference with the intubation tube (► **Fig. 1 b**).



Case 2

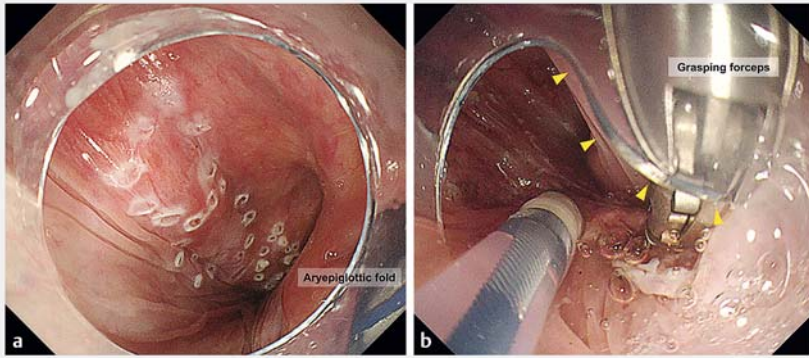
Three small lesions (5 to 8 mm) that were located at the left pyriform sinus (► **Fig. 2 a**) were resected en bloc. We used a soft hood to avoid occluding the larynx and blocking the grasping forceps during ESD (► **Fig. 2 b**).

In conclusion, these procedures were stably performed, even in narrow working spaces, using a soft hood during pharyngeal ESD.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AD,
Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AQ_2AJ

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



► **Fig. 2** Case 2: the lesions on the left pyriform sinus. **a** Endoscopic image of white-light endoscopy. Three small lesions (5 to 8 mm) are marked. **b** Endoscopic image during endoscopic submucosal dissection. A soft hood bent.

The authors

Kotaro Waki¹, Takashi Kanesaka¹, Ryu Ishihara¹, Muneaki Miyake¹, Tomoki Michida¹, Takashi Fujii²

- 1 Department of Gastrointestinal Oncology, Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan
- 2 Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan

Corresponding author

Takashi Kanesaka, MD

Department of Gastrointestinal Oncology, Osaka International Cancer Institute, 3-1-69 Otemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka 541-8567, Japan
 Fax: +81-6-6945-1902
 takashikanesaka@gmail.com

Reference

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Bibliography

Endoscopy 2021; 53: E384–E385

DOI 10.1055/a-1304-3234

ISSN 0013-726X

published online 9.12.2020

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Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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