A 78-year-old woman who had a long-term habit of eating persimmons and had received treatment to soften a gastric bezoar with Coca-Cola at another hospital for about half a year was admitted to our Emergency Unit due to hematemesis. The patient underwent an upper gastroscopy (GIF-Q260; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), which demonstrated a gastric ulcer with exposed vessels in the angular region and a giant ellipsoid-shaped bezoar with hard surface occupying over half of the gastric lumen (▶ Fig.1a, ▶ Fig.1b). 10 days after endoscopic hemostasis for hemorrhagic ulcer, we tried to remove the bezoar with the grasp-and-smash technique through a double-channel endoscope. (GIF-2T240; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) (▶ Fig.1c, ▶ Fig.1d, ▶ Fig.1e, ▶ Fig.1f, ▶ Video 1).

First, we inserted a snare with a 33-mm loop (Dualoop; Medico’s Hirata, Osaka, Japan) from one channel and grasped the short axis of the bezoar, which was too hard to break in two by using a snare alone. Next, an alligator forceps (FG-47L-1; Olympus Tokyo, Japan) was inserted from another channel. We smashed the bezoar many times with a forceps while pulling the snare toward ourselves. With this strategy, the force for smashing with a forceps was easily transmitted to the bezoar even if its surface was hard and slippery. The procedure of breaking the bezoar into small pieces took approximately 30 minutes and caused no adverse events. After that, all pieces of the bezoar were collected with a retrieval net (Roth Net; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) through a flexible guide tube (Flexible Overtube.; Sumitomo Bakelite, Tokyo, Japan).

Recently, endoscopic treatments including the use of lithotripters, specific bezoaratom kits [1, 2], electrosurgical kni-
ves [3, 4] and yttrium aluminum garnet (YAG) laser [5] have been reported. However, our method does not require new and expensive equipment. This treatment can be used safely and easily at any medical institution or by non-experienced endoscopists.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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