A 34-year-old woman was referred to the emergency department of our hospital with persistent epigastric pain for 2 days. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scanning showed an 18-mm high density shadow in the gastric antrum, consistent with suspected penetration of the gastric wall (▶ Fig. 1). Gastroscopy however showed no obvious foreign body (▶ Fig. 2). The patient was still suffering from abdominal pain. We speculated that a foreign body might have completely imbedded into the submucosa or even the gastric serosal layer, which would make it more difficult to detect.

▶ Fig. 1  Computed tomography scan showing an 18-mm high density shadow in the gastric antrum (red arrow), consistent with suspected penetration of the gastric wall.

▶ Fig. 2  Gastroscopic image showing no obvious foreign body and no evidence of mucosal damage or bleeding.

▶ Fig. 3 Images from the procedure showing: a a cordlike hyperechoic shadow in the submucosa of the gastric antrum (red arrow) being precisely located and marked using endoscopic ultrasound; b–d endoscopic images of: b the submucosa and muscularis being carefully separated with a FlushKnife; c an iron wire that was deeply imbedded in the muscularis; d the iron wire being carefully clamped with a foreign body forceps; e a photograph of the iron wire foreign body after its successful removal; f endoscopic appearance of the wound after closure with endoscopic clips.
We therefore proceeded to endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) and found a cordlike hyperechoic shadow in the submucosa of the gastric antrum (Fig. 3a). Because there was a risk of perforation if the foreign body was not removed in a timely fashion, a special endoscopic operation was immediately arranged for the patient.

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is regarded as a common treatment for complete resection of early gastrointestinal neoplasms [1]. ESD-assisted removal of a submucosal foreign body in the stomach has rarely been reported [2]. After the lesion had been precisely located and marked using EUS, the submucosa and muscularis were carefully separated with a FlushKnife (Fujifilm) (Fig. 3b) and an iron wire was discovered that was deeply imbedded into the muscularis (Fig. 3c). The iron wire was carefully clamped with a foreign body forceps (Olympus) and gently pulled out (Fig. 3d, e; Video 1). The wound was closed with endoscopic clips and no bleeding was observed (Fig. 3f). The patient was discharged from hospital after 2 days of observation.

Buried submucosal foreign bodies in the stomach, although very rare, can cause serious complications. Endoscopic extraction of a gastric submucosal foreign body with precise location by EUS combined with ESD is safe and avoided the risks of major surgery, thereby minimizing trauma and economic losses.

References


COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS

Yuqing Mao*, Bin Hu*, Xiaoyuan Gong, Shengzheng Luo, Youchen Xia, Chenghong Fu, Baiwen Li
Department of Gastroenterology, Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Baiwen Li, MD
Department of Gastroenterology, Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, New Songjiang Road No. 650, Shanghai 200080, China
muzibowen@126.com

* Contributed equally to this manuscript