Detachable snares, such as endoloops, are effective for the removal of pedunculated colorectal polyps; however, they are often difficult to apply [1–3]. The underwater method and related techniques using instruments with waterjet functions are increasingly being developed and applied for the resection of colonic polyps [4, 5]. Here, we demonstrate the use of the underwater method to facilitate endoloop-assisted polypectomy in four patients with pedunculated colonic polyps (Video 1).

The first case involved a 25-mm polyp with a thick stalk and a large villous head. First, we attempted to maneuver the endoloop in gas, but this was difficult because the loop clung to the rough surface of the polyp head. However, the head floated and its surface turned smooth in water, which allowed the endoloop to pass over it more easily (Fig. 1). We also used the waterjet to assist in this process. En bloc resection was performed. The second polyp did not have a large head, but it was floppy. Therefore, a method similar to that used in case #1 was performed to remove the lesion (Fig. 2).

In the third case, a large pedunculated lipoma was suspected in a patient with abdominal pain, and we believed that this lesion might have caused intermittent obstructive symptoms. The lesion had a very long stalk with a 25-mm head. As in the previous cases, manipulation of the endoloop around the head of the lesion, which was very floppy, did not result in adequate application of the endoloop. However, as expected, the lesion floated upon instillation of water to fill the lumen as fat has a lower density than water. The endoloop was then easily applied to the stalk base (Fig. 3). In the case of the fourth polyp, we demonstrated that the snaring process was easier and more precise in water than in gas.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Drs. Rei Higashiura, Masaaki Kawabata, and Yusuke Seiki for their assistance in clinical practice, and would like to thank Editage (www.editage.com) for English language editing.
Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Shunsuke Yamamoto1 Adolfo Parra-Blanco2

1 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, National Hospital Organization Osaka National Hospital, Osaka, Japan
2 NHR Nottingham Biomedical Research Centre, Department of Gastroenterology, Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust and University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK

Corresponding author

Shunsuke Yamamoto, MD, PhD
2-1-14 Houenzaka, Chuo-ku, Osaka, 540-0006, Japan
shun0515suke@gmail.com

References


Bibliography

Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1824-5056
ISSN 0013-725X
published online 2022
© 2022. The Author(s).
This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

Yamamoto Shunsuke, Parra-Blanco Adolfo. Underwater endoloop-assisted endoscopic ... Endoscopy | © 2022. The Author(s).