A 69-year-old man with end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis was referred for persistent gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE) that required biweekly transfusions. The patient had undergone four endoscopies and treatment with argon plasma coagulation (APC), with no clinical improvement; he was still requiring blood transfusions. Given that the patient was refractory to APC therapy, he was referred for alternative endoscopic therapy.

Given our previous successful experience with cryotherapy, the decision was made to treat the patient with balloon-based nitrous oxide cryotherapy (C2 CryoBalloon Focal Ablation System; C2 Therapeutics, Redwood City, California, USA). The benefit of this approach is that the balloon allows for self-venting of nitrous oxide and thus reduces the risk of perforation. Anecdotally, patients have less pain compared with APC or radiofrequency ablation. In addition, visibility of the treated area is maintained throughout the entire procedure, and not obscured by frost formation.

A single-channel therapeutic scope was used to treat the GAVE (Fig. 1) in a four-quadrant fashion, ablating the antrum (Fig. 2, Video 1). The patient tolerated the procedure well without pain. At 1-month clinical follow-up, the patient was no longer requiring blood transfusions. At the 3-month endoscopy follow-up, there was mild residual GAVE, but the vast majority had been eradicated (Fig. 3).

This case demonstrates that CryoBalloon cryotherapy is a feasible option to treat GAVE. To our knowledge, there are limited data on balloon-based nitrous oxide cryotherapy; this is the first reported case in the literature. Large series are needed to confirm our finding.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AD
Competing interests

A. J. T. has received professional fees from C2 Therapeutics.

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Fig. 3 Follow-up endoscopic image 3 months after cryotherapy, showing eradication of the majority of the gastric antral vascular ectasia.

Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-111009
Published online: 5.7.2017
Endoscopy 2017; 49: 923–924
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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► Fig. 3 Follow-up endoscopic image 3 months after cryotherapy, showing eradication of the majority of the gastric antral vascular ectasia.