Duodenal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is difficult due to insufficient mucosal elevation, because of the coarse submucosal layer [1]. We report on the “water pressure method” for duodenal ESD. We perform duodenal ESD with a small-caliber-tip transparent (ST) hood and DualKnifeJ (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). Insertion of the ST hood under the mucosal flap is a crucial step, as it provides good countertraction to the submucosal layer and good visualization of the operative field. Water pressure by waterjet function of the endoscope helps insertion of the ST hood under the mucosal flap (▶Fig. 1; ▶Video 1). Normal saline with a minimum amount of dimethicone is used for the waterjet, rather than water, because normal saline includes electrolytes. With carbon dioxide insufflation, the visual field at the tip of ST hood is small and far. However, water immersion increases the visual field and acts as a magnifier (▶Fig. 2). This improved visualization allows the tissue to be cut more precisely. In conclusion, the “water pressure method” is simple and useful for duodenal ESD.

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Competing interests

None

▶Fig. 1 The water pressure method for duodenal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). a ESD was performed with a small-caliber-tip transparent (ST) hood and DualKnifeJ (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The waterjet function of the endoscope was used. b The water pressure helps insertion of the ST hood under the mucosal flap.

▶Video 1 The water pressure method for duodenal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). ESD was performed with a small-caliber-tip transparent (ST) hood and DualKnifeJ (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The water pressure helps insertion of the hood under the mucosal flap. Water immersion increases the visual field and acts as a magnifier.
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Fig. 2. Water immersion during duodenal endoscopic submucosal dissection. a With carbon dioxide insufflation, the visual field at the tip of the small-caliber-tip transparent hood is small and far. b Water immersion increases the visual field and acts as a magnifier.