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.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AG

Competing interests

None
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DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-113556
Published online: 31.7.2017
Endoscopy 2017; 49: E227–E228
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Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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.