

## Removal of large colorectal lesions resected by endoscopic submucosal dissection using a laparoscopic bag



► **Fig. 1** Removal of large colorectal lesion resected by endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) using a laparoscopic bag. **a** Open laparoscopic bag in the rectum. **b** Placement of the resected specimen in the open laparoscopic bag. **c** Retrieval of the specimen inserted in the bag. **d** Post-ESD scar. **e** Resected specimen.

Colorectal endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) has become the standard of care for large superficial colorectal neoplasms, and allows en bloc resection of very large lesions [1].

The first goal of this technique is en bloc and R0 resection of large colorectal lesions to allow good pathological examination and determination of whether the endoscopic resection was curative. Such a conclusion is only possible if the lesion is resected en bloc without damaging the specimen.

For lesions of standard size (2–6 cm), a basket net is most frequently used to retrieve the specimen. However, the tools available to retrieve larger lesions are often too small, making retrieval of the specimen without damage challenging. Recently, a Japanese team reported an innovative technique known as tumor extraction by defecation (TED) [2]. At the end of ESD performed under conscious sedation, spontaneous extraction by defecation controlled by the patient



► **Video 1** Removal of large colorectal lesions resected by endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) using a laparoscopic bag. Part 1: End of rectal ESD for large rectal laterally spreading tumor. Part 2: Insertion of the laparoscopic bag into the rectum. Part 3: Good positioning of the bag using large biopsy forceps. Part 4: Placement of the resected specimen inside the open laparoscopic bag. Part 5: Closing the bag by pulling on the dedicated ring. Part 6: Removal of the bag with the specimen inside. Part 7: The ESD scar. Part 8: The resected specimen.

allows simple extraction of large specimens. However, this technique is not applicable in most European institutions because ESD is generally performed under complete general anaesthesia with mechanical ventilation. This results in a longer wake-up time and a period in the recovery room. We used TED in our institution in three cases; the mean time between the end of the procedure and exit of the recovery room was 80 minutes. Pathological analyses revealed that damage due to ischemia interfered with interpretation of the pathology.

We have developed a new and efficient method for retrieving large specimens using a laparoscopic bag (► **Fig. 1**, ► **Video 1**). At the end of the procedure, the laparoscopic bag is inserted into the rectum and opened thanks to the specific delivery method. The endoscope is then reinserted into the rectum and the laparoscopic bag is ideally positioned around the lesion using large biopsy forceps. The lesion is placed into the laparoscopic bag using the biopsy forceps, gravity, or a basket net. Next, the closing line is caught using the biopsy forceps and pulled outside the patient, allowing closure of the bag containing the specimen.

We used this technique successfully in four consecutive cases with large lesions (mean large diameter 85 mm), and believe that it facilitates extraction of large colorectal lesions resected by ESD.

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### Competing interests

None

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### Bibliography

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