Application of over-the-scope clip for massive duodenal ulcer bleeding in a 4-year-old boy weighing 7.8 kg

Efficacy of the over-the-scope clip (OTSC; Ovesco Endoscopy GmbH, Tübingen, Germany) system has been described in the adult population [1–4], very rarely in pediatric patients. Wright et al. reported a first-ever application of OTSC for pediatric patients weighing over 10 kg with gastrocutaneous fistula [5]. However, its indication for younger patients, those with lower weight, or other situations, such as refractory bleeding, remains unclear. Here, we describe the effective application of OTSC for temporary hemostasis of massive duodenal bleeding in a 4-year-old boy with the lowest weight ever reported (▶ Video 1).

The patient presented with growth impairment since birth. At age 4 years, he received steroid treatment for mesalazine-resistant ulcerative colitis. His physical status was fragile (height 85.1 cm, weight 7.8 kg). Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was performed because of presence of tarry stools and severe anemia (hemoglobin 6.3 g/dL), and revealed massive bleeding of an open ulcer located in the duodenal bulb (▶ Fig. 1a). Although conventional endoscopic therapies were effective for temporary hemostasis (▶ Fig. 1b), arterial bleeding with hemorrhagic shock subsequently recurred five times. Enhanced computed tomography and open surgery were contraindicated owing to the child’s poor physical status. Thus, OTSC was applied for the fifth recurrent bleeding episode after written informed consent had been obtained.

All procedures were performed under general anesthesia using an adult gastroscope with a waterjet function (GIF-Q260J; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). An OTSC (9 mm t-type) was successfully deployed at the bleeding site without any delivery difficulties in the duodenum (▶ Fig. 1c).

▶ Video 1 An over-the-scope clip (9 mm t-type) was successfully deployed in a 4-year-old boy to treat intractable arterial bleeding from the anterior wall of the duodenal bulb, whereas conventional endoscopic therapies were only able to achieve temporary hemostasis.
Subsequently, 22 days later, arterial embolization was performed for the sixth recurrent bleeding episode with the presence of pseudoaneurysm, which was revealed by angiography (▶Fig. 2). At 3 months later, endoscopic findings revealed scarring of the duodenal ulcer (▶Fig. 3). These multidisciplinary rescue therapies resulted in the patient having good outcomes without surgical intervention. This case emphasizes that OTSCs can be technically feasible for pediatric patients with lower weights and refractory bleeding.

**Competing interests**

None

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