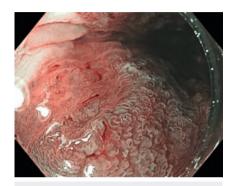
Salvage circumferential endoscopic submucosal dissection of multifocal Barrett's adenocarcinoma at an esophagogastric anastomosis





► Fig. 1 Endoscopic image showing multifocal early Barrett's adenocarcinoma at the esophagogastric anastomosis.

A 69-year-old man underwent neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and Ivor Lewis esophagectomy with proximal gastrectomy for T3N0M0 esophageal adenocarcinoma. After 6 years, a new positron emission tomography (PET)-avid thickening was detected at the esophagogastric anastomosis. Endoscopy revealed a 3-cm circumferential segment of Barrett's mucosa extending from the esophagogastric anastomosis into the remnant esophagus. This contained multiple areas of nodularity with irregular pit and vascular pattern that were concerning for multifocal early Barrett's cancer (> Fig. 1). As the patient was not a candidate for further surgery or radiotherapy, we proceeded with salvage circumferential endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) (▶ Video 1). After the distal margin had been marked along the anastomotic line, a circumferential mucosal incision was created (Fig. 2a). Submucosal dissection was then performed, aiming to remain above the surgical staples. Following this, four submucosal tunnels orientated at 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock were formed from the proximal to the distal margin. Clip-andsnare traction was used by grasping the 12- and 6-o'clock tunnels together (Fig. 2b). While this facilitated straight-



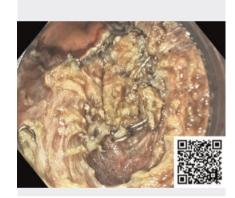
▶ Fig. 2 Endoscopic images showing: a the distal mucosal incision; b clip-and-snare traction being used following the creation of four submucosal tunnels; c surgical staples embedded within fibrosis in one of the tunnels.

forward dissection of the bridging submucosa between the 6- to 9-, 9- to 12-, and 12- to 3-o'clock tunnels, surgical staples embedded within severe fibrosis were encountered between the 3- and 6-o'clock tunnels (Fig. 2c). As this indicated curvilinear proximal extension of the anastomotic line, we aimed to remain below the staples to avoid creating a full-thickness perforation. En bloc resection was achieved with traction assistance and with an occasional underwater approach. An area of muscle injury (10 mm) was closed with through-the-scope clips.

The final histology revealed R0 excision of a poorly differentiated T1a esophageal adenocarcinoma. Endoscopy at 4 weeks demonstrated healing, with no residual Barrett's mucosa noted. The patient will be closely monitored with serial imaging, endoscopy, and endoscopic ultrasound examinations [1].

In nonoperative candidates, salvage ESD of an anastomotic lesion can be a safe and feasible procedure in expert hands. Traction and an underwater approach may assist when encountering areas of fibrosis or surgical staples. Further studies highlighting long-term patient and oncologic outcomes are required.

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Video 1 Salvage circumferential endoscopic submucosal dissection of multifocal Barrett's adenocarcinoma at the esophagogastric anastomosis in a patient who was not a candidate for further surgery.

Conflict of Interest

J. D. Mosko has recieved speaker's and consultancy fees from Boston Scientific, Pendopharm, Medtronic, and Fuji. G. May has received consultancy fees from Olympus Canada. C. Teshima has received speaker's fees from Boston Scientific and Medtronic, and consultancy fees from Boston Scientific and Olympu. S. Gupta and T. He declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Sunil Gupta^{1, 20}, Tony He¹, Jeffrey D. Mosko¹, Gary May¹, Christopher Teshima¹

- Therapeutic Endoscopy, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada
- 2 Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Westmead Hospital, Westmead, Australia

Corresponding author

Christopher Teshima, MD

St. Michael's Hospital, Department of Therapeutic Endoscopy, 30 Bond Street, 16-034 Cardinal Carter Wing, Toronto, ON, M5B 1W8, Canada christopher.teshima@unityhealth.to

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