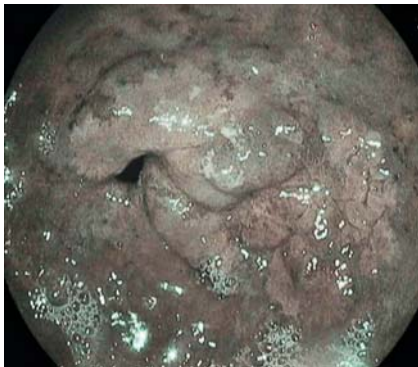


Utility of a Plumber – HANARO stent in pyloric stenosis after circumferential ESD ▶

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▶ Fig. 1 Lesion



▶ Fig. 2 Post-ESD image



▶ Fig. 3 Stenosis



▶ Video 1 Stenosis after ESD. Stent placement.

band imaging international colorectal endoscopic classification 2 and had a type VI pit pattern and affected 70% of the circumference of the pylorus and extended through the antrum towards the greater curvature. Biopsies of the lesion showed a tubular adenoma with low-grade dysplasia, which prompted the decision to perform DSE.

Endoscopy

Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) was performed and an en-bloc specimen measuring 52×38×5 mm was obtained (▶ Fig. 2). Histologic examination revealed chronic, moderate atrophic gastropathy with intestinal metaplasia and extensive areas of low- and high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia. The lateral and deep margins were disease-free (▶ Video 1).

At 3 weeks after ESD, the patient presented with symptoms of pyloric stenosis and the diagnosis was confirmed endoscopically by observation of a short, punctiform pyloric stenosis (10 mm) (▶ Fig. 3). Three sequential dilations were performed with a CRE balloon up to 18 mm

with early restenosis on all occasions and with a progressive weight loss up to 12 kg. Finally, a 16-×30-mm fully-covered metallic stent (Plumber HANAROS-TENT; M.I. Tech, Korea) was placed, which led to clinical resolution of the stenosis at 3-month follow-up and progressive weight gain in the patient. The stent later was removed and the patient's clinical course was positive.

Conclusions

Extensive ESD is associated with a high risk of stenosis [1–3]. At the gastric level, high rates of stenosis are seen in patients who have undergone ESD that affects 75% or more of the circumference in the cardia or antrum/pylorus [2, 3]. Because of this, prophylactic measures are recommended in these cases [1–4]. The type of stent described can be useful for treatment of a short stenosis that occurs after circumferential ESD and has failed to respond to conventional techniques such as balloon dilation.

Introduction

On endoscopy, a 71-year-old man suffering from chronic, severe atrophic gastropathy, with areas of massive complete intestinal metaplasia presented with a 35-mm stage IIa/b nongranular, laterally spreading tumor (▶ Fig. 1). It was narrow

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

David Barquero Declara, Alfredo Mata Bilbao, Alex Blasco Pelicano

Hospital de Sant Joan Despí Moisès Broggi – Gastroenterology, Barcelona, Spain

Corresponding author

David Barquero Declara

Hospital de Sant Joan Despí Moisès Broggi – Gastroenterology, Calle Jacinto Verdaguer, 90 Sant Joan Despi, 08970 Barcelona, Spain
Fax: + 34935531200
david.barquerodeclara@sanitatintegral.org

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DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/a-1230-3790>
Endoscopy International Open 2020; 08: E1582–E1583

Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Rüdigerstraße 14,
70469 Stuttgart, Germany
eISSN 2196-9736

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