

Antigravity ESD – double-balloon-assisted underwater with traction hybrid technique




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Bibliography

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ABSTRACT

Background and study aims Complex colorectal polyps or those positioned in difficult anatomic locations are an endoscopic therapeutic challenge. Underwater endoscopic submucosal dissection (UESD) is a potential technical solution to facilitate efficient polyp removal. In addition, endoscopic tissue retraction has been confined to limited meth-

ods of varying efficacy and complexity. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of a unique UESD technique for removing complex polyps using double-balloon-assisted retraction (R).

Materials and methods Using fresh ex-vivo porcine rectum, 4-cm polyps were created using electrosurgery and positioned at “6 o’clock” within an established ESD model. Six resections were performed in each group. Underwater techniques were facilitated using a novel double-balloon platform (Dilumen, Lumendi, Westport, Connecticut, United States).

Three different polypectomy methods were compared: 1. UESD with retraction (UESD-R), 2. UESD, 3. Traditional cap-assisted ESD technique.

Results UESD-R had a significantly shorter total procedural time than cap-assisted ESD and UESD alone (24 vs. 58 vs. 56 mins). UESD-R produced a dissection time on average of 5 minutes, attributed to the retraction provided. There was also a subjective significant reduction in electrosurgical smoke with the underwater techniques contributing to improved visualization.

Conclusions Here we report the first ex-vivo experience of a unique double-balloon endoscopic platform optimized for UESD with tissue traction capability. UESD-R removed complex lesions in significantly shorter time than conventional means. The combined benefits of UESD and retraction appeared to be additive when tackling complex polyps and should be studied further.

Introduction

Complex colorectal polyps defined as those greater than 2 cm or those positioned in difficult anatomic locations can be a major challenge for endoscopic therapy [1–3]. Underwater endoscopic submucosal dissection (UESD) has recently emerged as a potential technical solution to facilitate complex polyp removal [4]. The major benefits of UESD are gravity-assistance independence, magnification, hydro-dissection, reduced tissue burn artifact and electrosurgical smoke reduction [4–6]. In addition, tissue traction and counter-traction, cornerstone principles of effective dissection, have been confined to limited methods

ranging from clipping/retraction to using dual endoscopes [7–9]. Despite the clear benefits of endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) (en-bloc resection and low recurrence rate), it remains a technically challenging procedure with higher perforation rates compared to endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) [10]. This difficulty can be particularly amplified when the lesion is unamenable to gravity assistance, i.e. located in the inferior portion of the clock face. Double- and single-balloon systems have demonstrated some utility within the endoluminal space, particularly in small bowel locomotion and stabilization of the scope within the lumen when performing advanced endoscopic procedures [11, 12].

Using an ex vivo tissue model, we explored a hybrid approach using UESD facilitated by a unique endoscopic double-balloon system that also permits tissue retraction, to decrease technical difficulty and increase safety. The Dilumen double-balloon (DB) platform is a US Food and Drug Administration – approved commercially available double balloon oversheath device (Dilumen; Lumendi, Westport, Connecticut, United States) mounted onto adult and pediatric colonoscopes. The device allows inflation of two independently controlled balloons, enhancing endoscopic stability and visualization. In addition, the device provides tissue traction through clipping of tissue to the balloon (► **Fig. 1**).

The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of a unique UESD technique for removing complex polyps using double balloon-assisted retraction (R).

Materials and methods

Using fresh ex-vivo porcine rectum, 4-cm polyps were created using electrosurgery and positioned at “6 o’clock” (4-cm polyp with 5-mm margin) within an established ESD model. The position of the lesion was intentionally placed at 6 o’clock to increase the difficulty with negative gravity effect. Two lesions were placed on each animal specimen in diametrically opposite positions so as to utilize the animal specimen to its maximum. Six resections were performed in each group.

Three different polypectomy methods (equipment listed below) were compared:

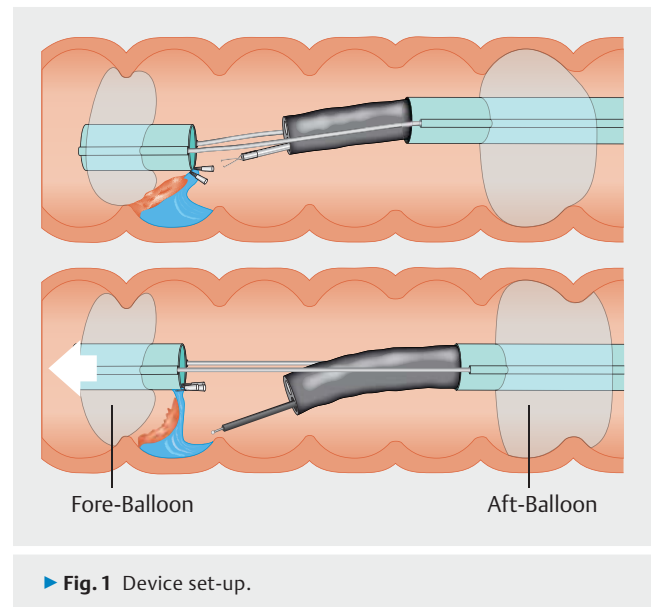
1. UESD with retraction (UESD-R)
2. UESD no retraction
3. Traditional cap-assisted ESD technique.

Dilumen use

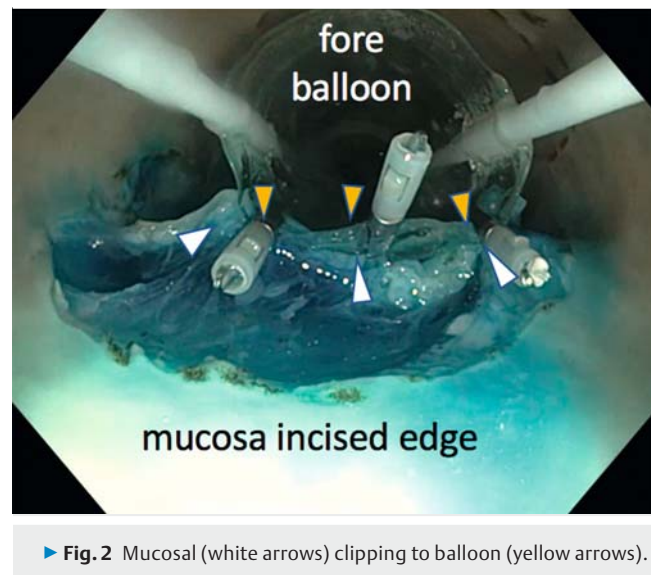
The Dilumen device was mounted onto a colonoscope (Olympus PCF-H180AL; Olympus Corporation, Japan). Upon insertion into the model and at an appropriate section related to the lesion, the Aft-Balloon (AB) inflation selector was selected via the inflation handle control knob. The inflation/deflation bulb was depressed until the desired pressure was reached (indicated by the indicator turning green). Upon confirmation of scope stability using slight longitudinal movements on the scope shaft, the Fore-Balloon (FB) was extended beyond the endoscope tip using the FB slider located on the handle of the device. Upon extension to the desired distance the FB inflation position was selected and the inflation bulb was again squeezed to inflate the FB, the degree of which was confirmed using the indicator as well as visual representation on the endoscopic view. After confirmation of mucosal gripping, the FB was further extended using the handle knob to provide mucosal traction.

UESD technique

A circumferential mucosal incision was made at the lesion margin with the Dualknife (see below for equipment used). Following this, the balloons were deployed behind and in front of the lesion. After the balloons were inflated, a sealed “therapeutic zone” was created and saline solution instilled. The assistant activated the water injector pump at the same time the operator activated the electrosurgery. Once dissection was com-



► **Fig. 1** Device set-up.

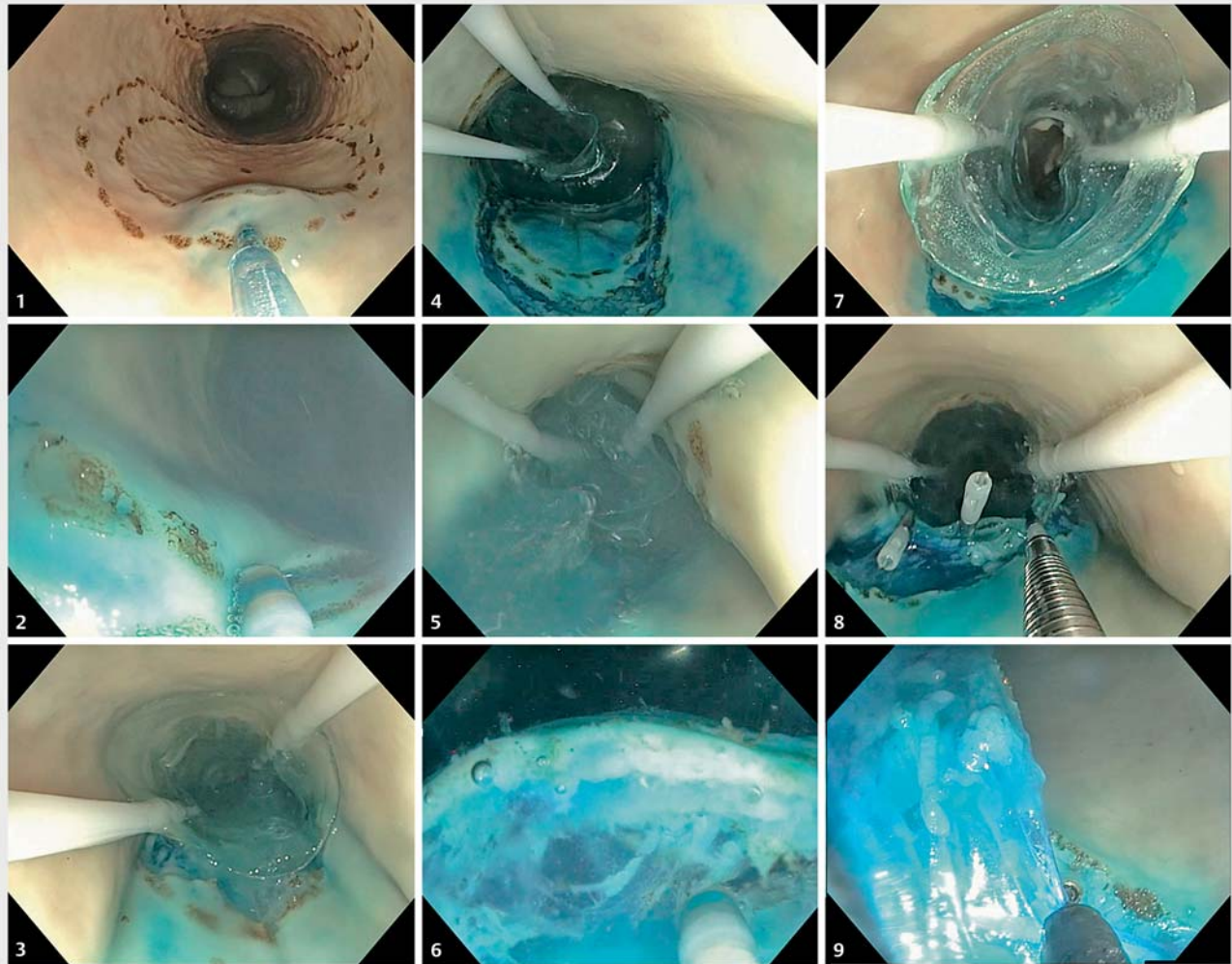


► **Fig. 2** Mucosal (white arrows) clipping to balloon (yellow arrows).

pleted with the IT-nano and cap on the endoscope tip, the fluid was suctioned out and specimen removed.

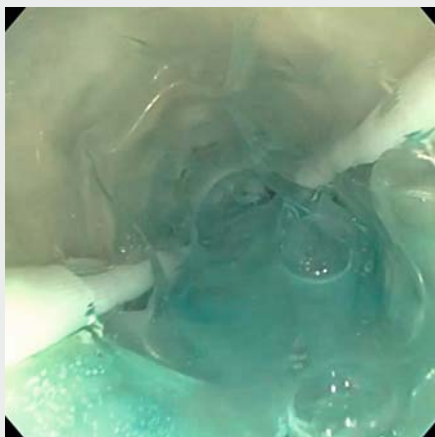
UESD-R technique

A circumferential mucosal incision was made at the lesion margin with the Dualknife (► **Video 1**). Following this, the balloons were deployed behind and in front of the lesion (► **Fig. 1**) as described above. After the balloons were inflated, a sealed “therapeutic zone” was created and saline solution instilled. The incision leading edge was dissected further using underwater dissection. The assistant activated the water injector pump at the same time the operator activated the electrosurgery. Once completed, the fluid was suctioned out and the mucosal edge clipped to the base of the fore balloon (► **Fig. 2**). Using variable tension on the fore balloon, tissue dissection continued until resection was completed (using the IT-nano) (► **Fig. 3**).



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Submucosal injection | 4. Inflation of the fore balloon | 7. Suction of solution and deflation the fore balloon |
| 2. Circumferential mucosal incision | 5. Instilling saline solution | 8. The mucosal edge clipped to the base of the fore balloon |
| 3. Extension of the fore balloon | 6. Underwater submucosal dissection | 9. Submucosal dissection using the tension on the fore balloon |

► **Fig. 3** Stages of UESD-R procedure.



► **Video 1** Antigavity ESD procedure.

Cap technique

A circumferential mucosal incision was made at the lesion margin with the DualKnife. Dissection progressed by pressing the endoscope cap into the submucosal plane and progressing with dissection using the IT-nano.

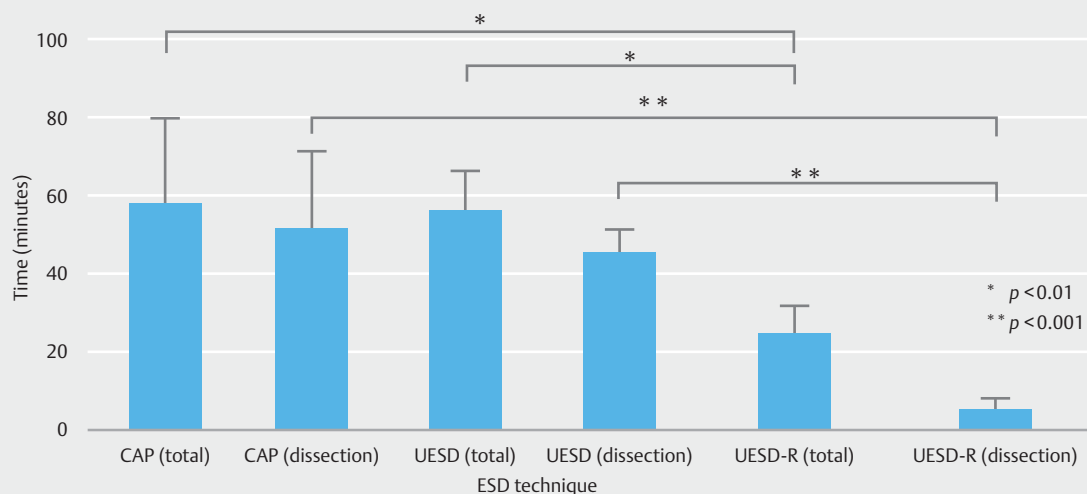
Variables measured

Variables measured were total procedure time (time from first submucosal injection to complete removal of specimen), dissection time (non-marking electrocautery activation time), specimen size and perforations. Data were recorded and analyzed using Graphpad Prism software (Graphpad, UKR). All procedures were video recorded and resected specimens photographed. Data were quoted as mean \pm standard deviation and statistical comparisons were made using a one-way ANOVA. A *P* value < 0.05 was considered significant.

► **Table 1** Results with UESD versus UESD-R.

ESD technique (n=6/group)	Cap	UESD	UESD-R	Significance
Procedural time (mins +/- SD)	58 (+/- 21)	56 (+/- 10)	25 (+/- 7)	Cap vs. UESD=0.97 UESD vs. UESD-R=0.005 Cap vs. UESD-R=0.003
Dissection time (mins +/- SD)	52 (+/- 20)	45 (+/- 6)	5 (+/- 3)	Cap vs. UESD=0.57 UESD vs. UESD-R=0.0001 Cap vs. UESD-R=0.0001

UESD, underwater endoscopic submucosal dissection; UESD-R, underwater endoscopic submucosal dissection with retraction; SD, standard deviation

► **Fig. 4** Procedural and dissection time for different dissection techniques.

Equipment

UESD, UESD-R (DiLumen, Lumendi, LLC) or traditional cap-assisted ESD method (Olympus cap D-201-12704) were performed using a pediatric colonoscope (Olympus PCF-H180AL). Monopolar electro-surgery was performed using ERBE electro-surgical generator with Olympus Dualknife (KD-650U) and IT nano (KD-612U), 80w Cut 40w Coagulation. Submucosal injection was used in all cases (0.04% methylene blue, normal saline solution) through a Boston Scientific 25G endoscopic needle injector. Clips – Olympus EZ clip – Long clip.

Operator experience

One experienced endoscopist (SS) performed all procedures in a sequential fashion i.e. cap, UESD, UESD-R and repeat. The endoscopist had 3 years' experience using the model.

Results

UESD-R had a significantly shorter total procedural time than cap-assisted ESD and UESD (► **Table 1** and ► **Fig. 4**, CAP 58 vs. UESD 56 vs. UESDR 24 mins). The same trend was seen with dissection time (CAP 52 vs. UESD 45 vs. UESDR 5 mins). Surprisingly, UESDR produced a dissection time on average of 5 min-

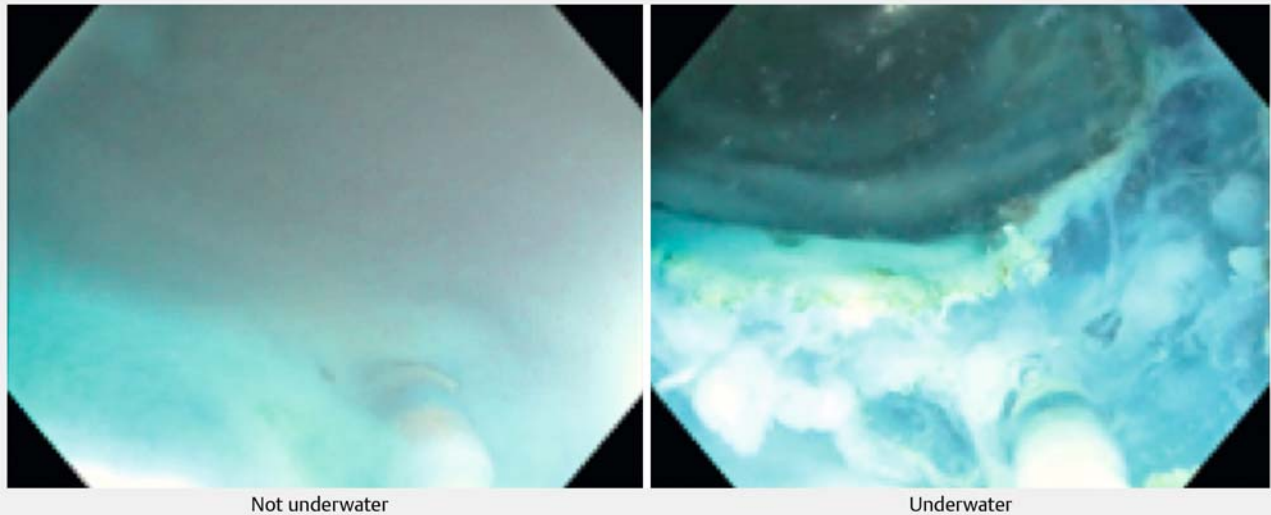
utes (► **Video 1**), attributed to the retraction provided. The observation that the procedural time did not differ significantly from the UESD group and the standard cap technique indicated the benefits of traction devices over the underwater approach. Excised specimen size did not vary significantly between the 3 groups (Cap 12.8 cm² vs. UESD 15.9 cm² vs. UESDR 16.7 cm²). No perforations were observed.

There was a subjective significant electro-surgical smoke reduction with the UESD and UESD-R technique contributing to improved visualization (► **Fig. 5**). The combination of dissection and saline solution irrigation in UESD-R provided rapid dissection of the mucosal leading edge through elevation of the incised tissue.

Discussion

Although double-balloon endoscopic systems have been available for some time, their utility has been largely confined to small bowel enteroscopy [13]. However, recent reports have attempted to utilize single-balloon technology in performing large intestine therapeutic procedures through aiding cecal intubation [14].

ESD and EMR remain the most widespread complex therapeutic procedures performed in the gastrointestinal tract. ESD



► **Fig. 5** Electrocautery smoke production non-underwater versus underwater.

can be considered more challenging due to the technical skills involved in the procedure. Factors making this more difficult are size, location, and lack of gravity assistance. Patient positioning can be employed to facilitate gravity assistance, but this is not always possible.

Another important factor affecting the long procedure times and technical difficulty associated with advanced endoscopic procedures is lack of robust and effective tissue traction. Tissue traction increases tension of tissues to facilitate efficient dissection. Traction not only aids in tissue dissection but also improves submucosal layer visualization by lifting away the mucosal flap from the field of view. This increases safety through anatomical layer and submucosal vessel identification. Traction is the most promising avenue for reducing endoluminal procedure times and complications.

Multiple endoluminal tissue traction methods have been attempted with varying degrees of success. Internal traction uses rings or springs that are clipped to one edge of the incised mucosa and then clipped to the opposite facing mucosa [15–17]. This method provides continuous traction but cannot generally be repositioned. Suture and hemostatic clip placement uses a 3-0 silk suture tied to a hemostatic clip. Once a mucosal flap has been developed, the clip with the suture attached is deployed on the lesion edge. The free end of the suture outside the patient is pulled towards the endoscope tip, thereby providing tissue traction towards the operator [18]. Clip-and-snare pulling uses a hemostatic clip and a snare. After circumferential incision, the endoscope is externally looped into a snare. The scope and snare are reinserted into the patient. A working channel introduced hemostatic clip grasps the incised mucosal flap. The snare is pressed up to the clip. After tightening the snare to grasp the clip, it is deployed providing traction towards the operator [19]. With external forceps, an accessory working channel – an external channel placed outside the colonoscope – is used to deliver a second grasping forceps, which grasps the

lesion edge. Traction direction can be either towards or away from the endoscope tip. This method has been reported to increase the risk of mucosal injury upon insertion [20]. With the double-scope method, a smaller-caliber endoscope is inserted alongside the main scope. Using grasping forceps, the smaller-caliber scope grasps the incised mucosa while the main scope dissects. Because this method requires two operators, it is not always feasible [21].

There are multiple challenges associated with these methods. Most are technically difficult, require two operators in the case of the double endoscope method and pull the tissue towards the scope tip, which is not ideal in the case of tissue dissection. The ideal position is traction away from the perspective of the operator. In addition, most studies reporting traction methods are for gastric lesions.

Electrosurgical tool use is a necessity for complex therapeutic procedures. However, it can cause significant smoke production as well as fat deposition on the endoscope lens, sometimes requiring removal of the endoscope from the patient and cleaning of the lens, thus decreasing efficiency.

Here we report the first ex-vivo experience with a unique double-balloon endoscopic platform optimized for UESD with tissue traction capability. In lesions considered difficult (4 cm and at 6 o'clock), UESD-R removed lesions in significantly shorter time than conventional means. Our experience also subjectively showed a significant decrease in smoke obscuring the dissection capability of the dissection. Similar experiences have been quoted in the literature [4–6]. Employing double balloon technology to facilitate underwater dissection, to our knowledge, has never been described before in the literature.

This study has several limitations, including its ex-vivo nature. The porcine model, although well established as an ESD trainer, has several limitations that limit its accuracy including lack of contractions, respiration, submucosal fibrosis and bleeding. Six resections in each group is a small number of

procedures, which prevented any learning curve calculations. Smoke production is difficult to measure, however, several studies have corroborated our findings and we included visual representation of the endoscopic view to demonstrate this to the viewer. Our dissection strategy may not be considered optimal, i. e. performing a circumferential incision. This point and the lesion position at 6 o'clock may not fully simulate the reality of ESD procedures currently.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the double-balloon system enabled UESD-R. This led to significantly shorter observed procedural and dissection times versus traditional ESD methods. The combined benefits of UESD and retraction appeared to be additive when tackling complex polyps unamenable to gravity assistance and should be studied further.

Competing interests

Milsom: Clinical advisory board member lumendi.

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