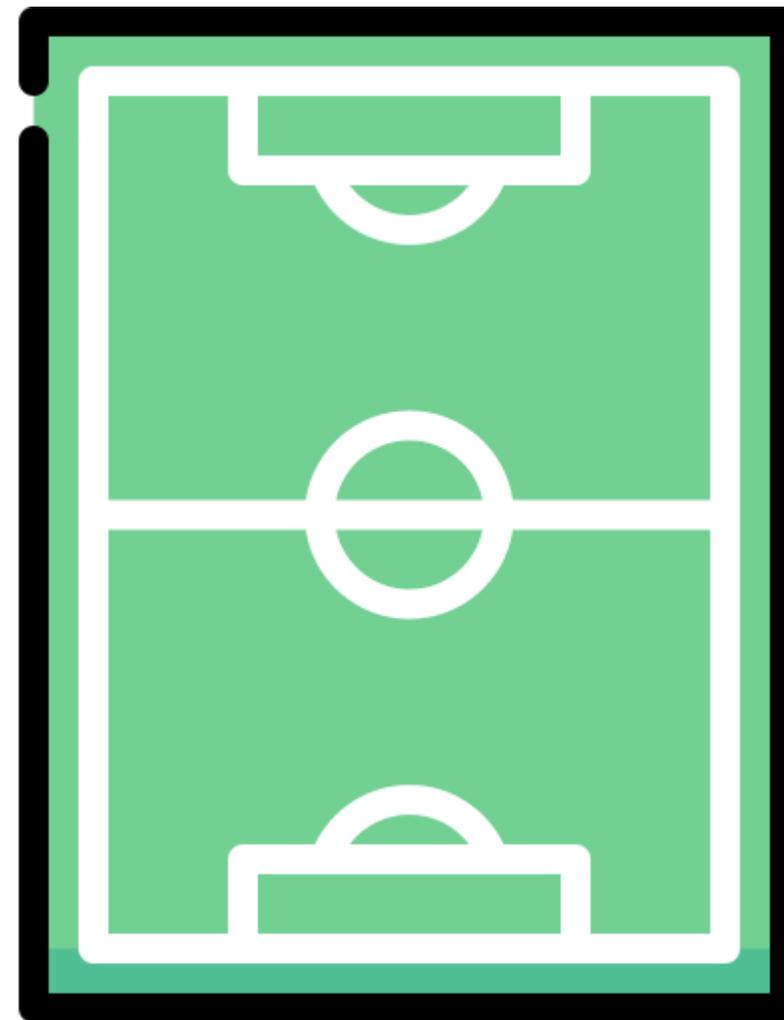


# ESD TIPS AND TRICKS



**IFRED**

Institut de Formation et de Recherche  
en Endoscopie Digestive

[romain.legros@chu-limoges.fr](mailto:romain.legros@chu-limoges.fr)



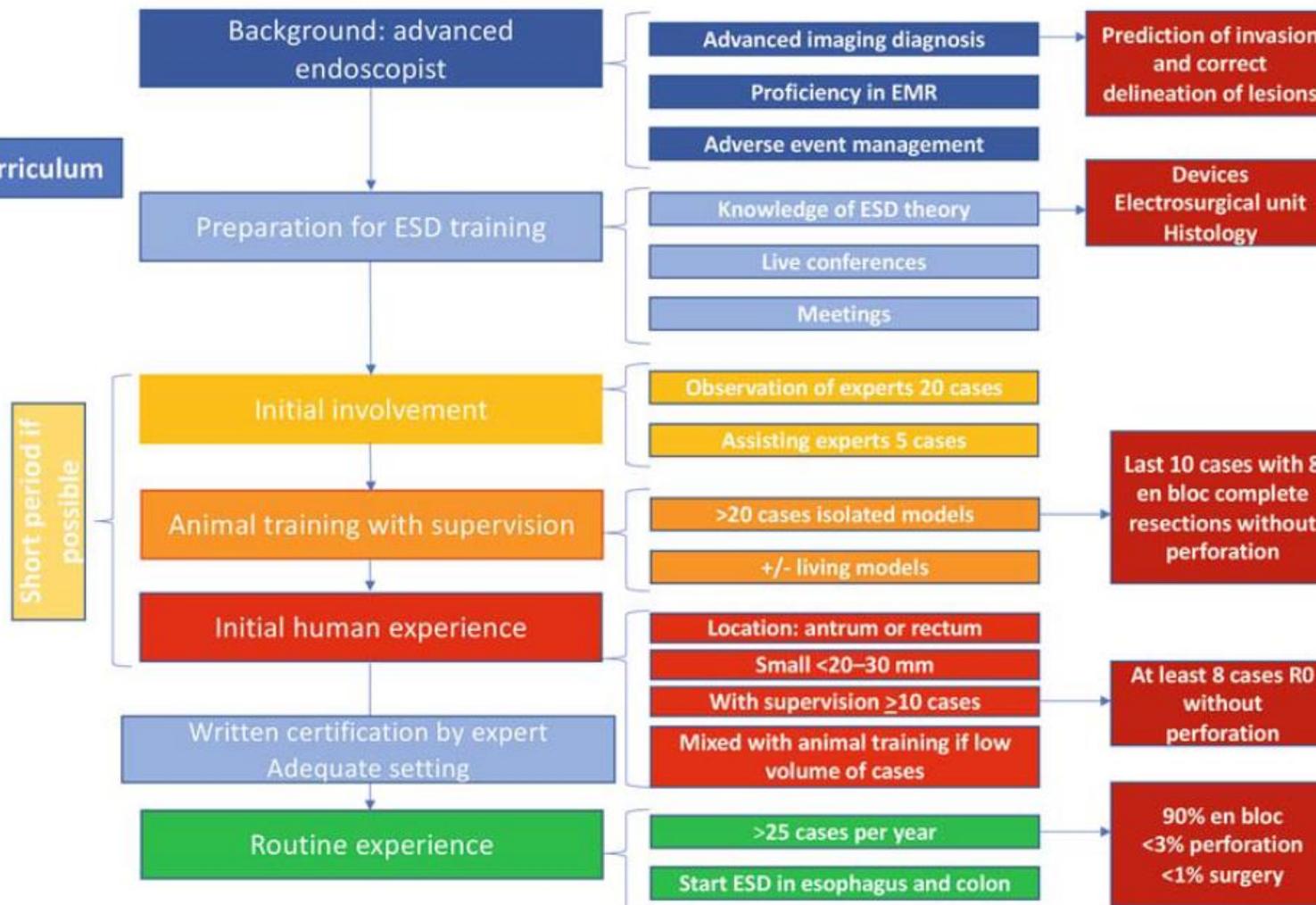


LA FORMATION

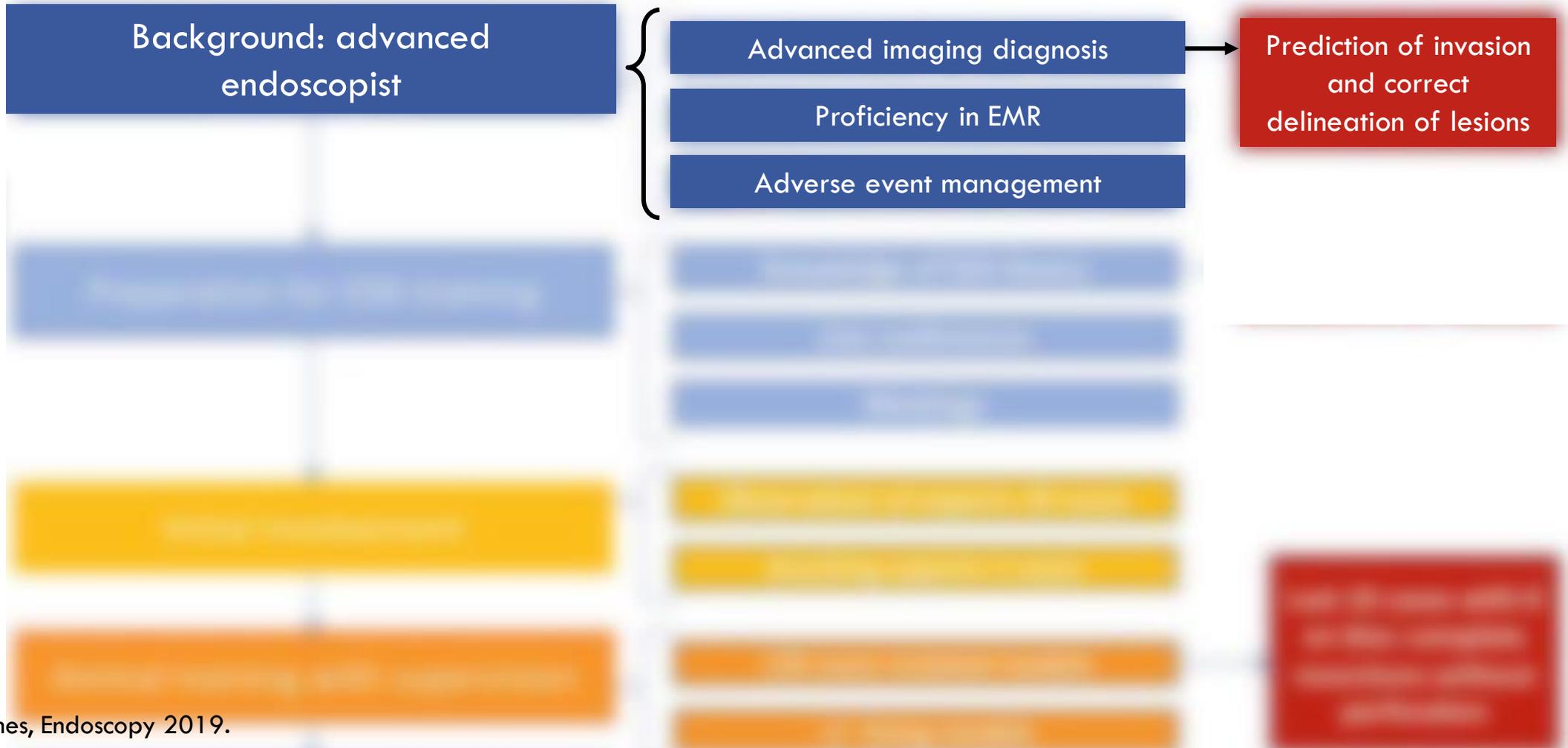
# CURRICULUM



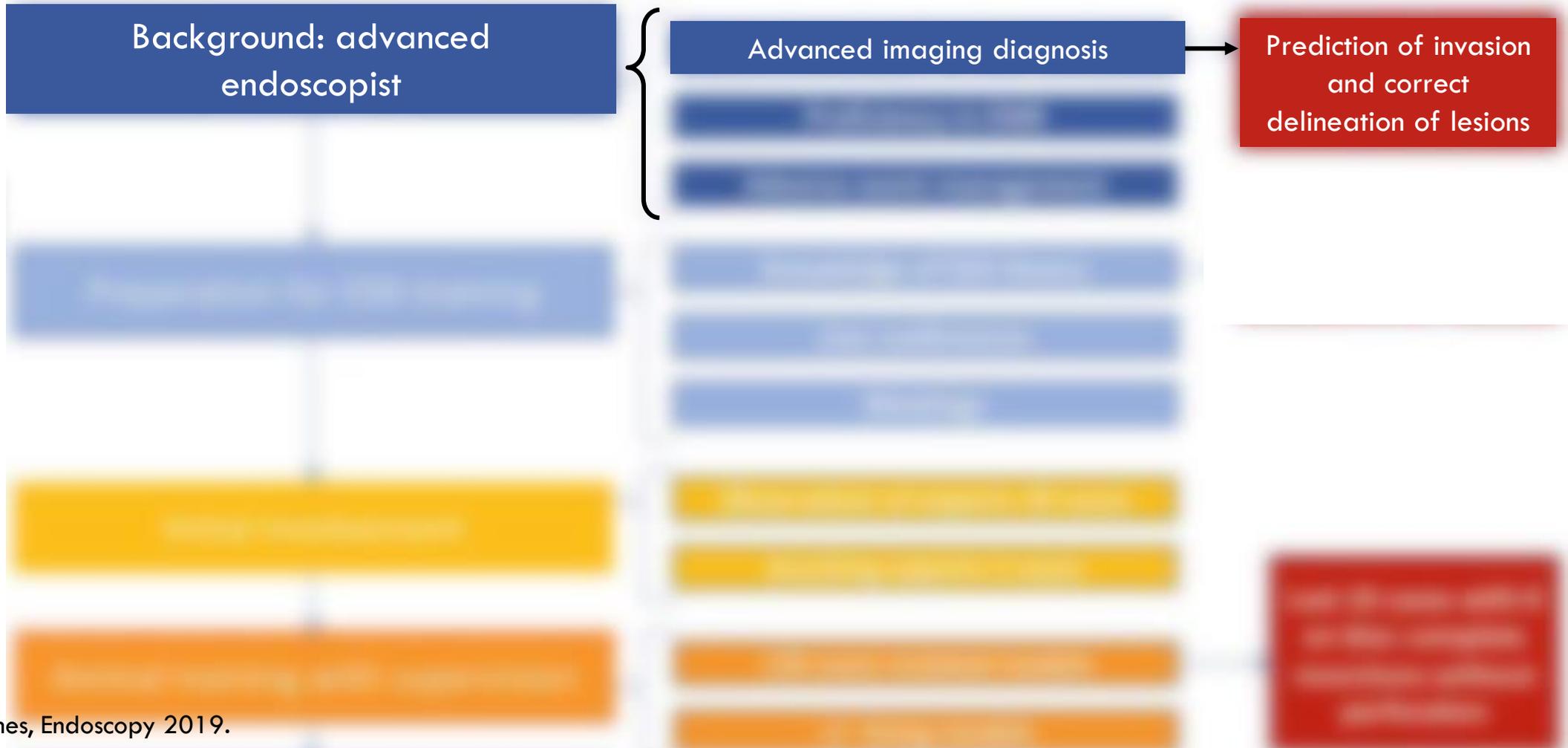
ESD training curriculum



# LA FORMATION



# LA FORMATION



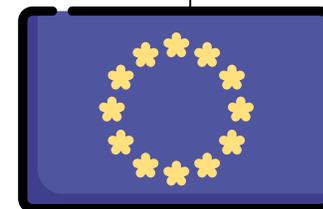


**LES INDICATIONS**

# Endoscopic submucosal dissection for superficial gastrointestinal lesions: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Guideline – Update 2022



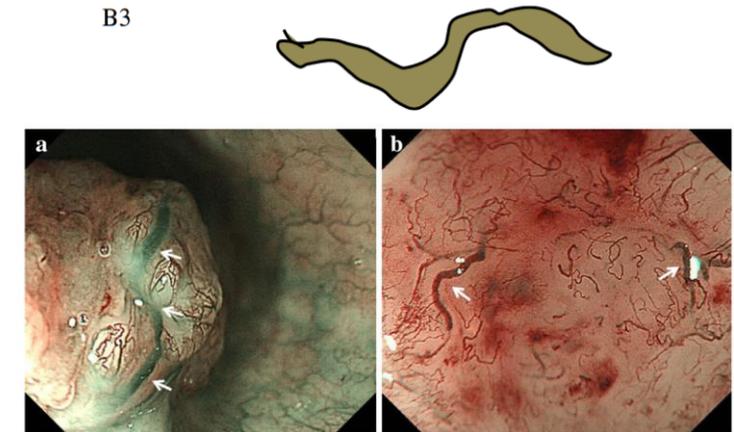
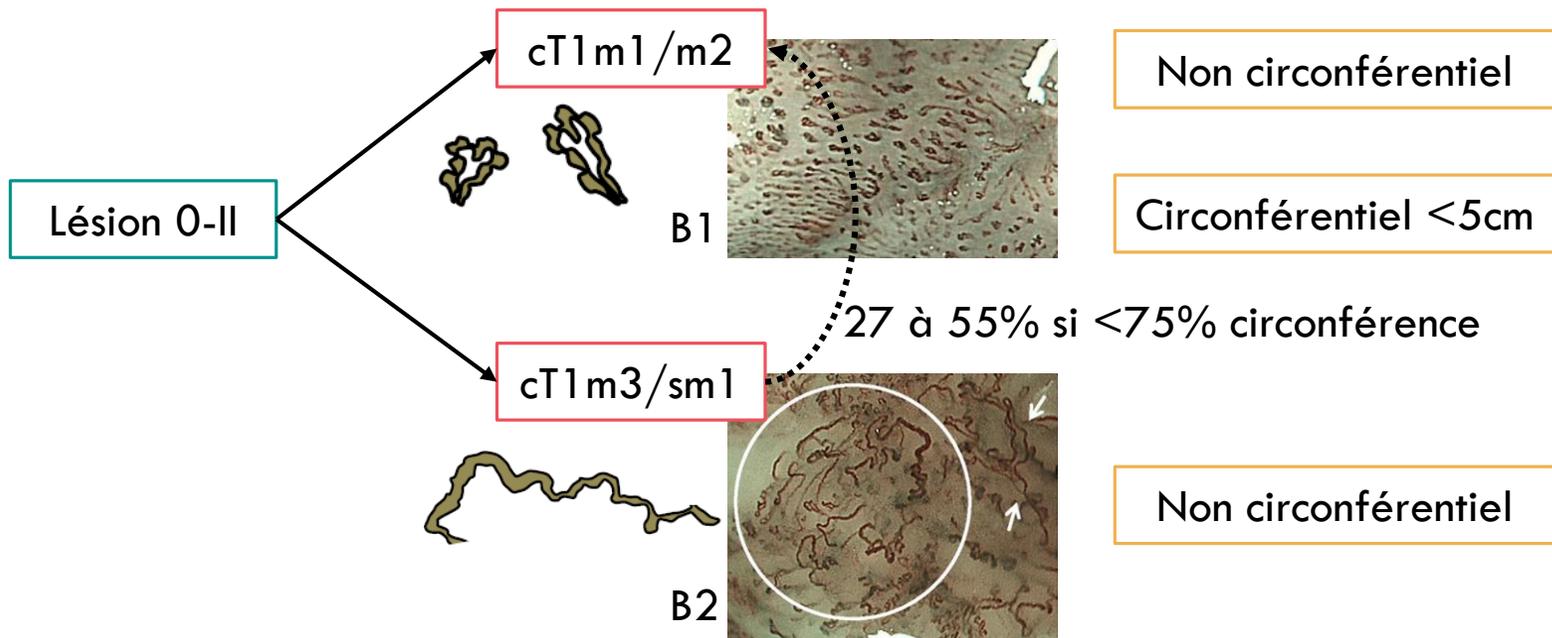
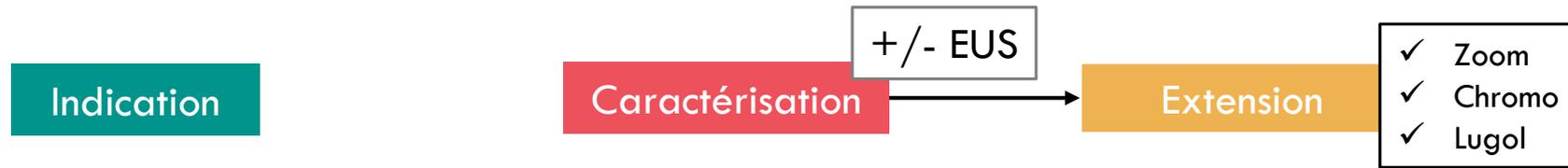
Pedro Pimentel-Nunes et al., *Endoscopy* 54, n° 06 (juin 2022): 591-622,  
<https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1811-7025>



## Authors

Pedro Pimentel-Nunes<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Diogo Libânio<sup>1,3,\*</sup> , Barbara A. J. Bastiaansen<sup>4</sup>, Pradeep Bhandari<sup>5</sup>, Raf Bisschops<sup>6</sup> , Michael J. Bourke<sup>7</sup>, Gianluca Esposito<sup>8</sup> , Arnaud Lemmers<sup>9</sup> , Roberta Maselli<sup>10,11</sup>, Helmut Messmann<sup>12</sup>, Oliver Pech<sup>13</sup>, Mathieu Pioche<sup>14</sup>, Michael Vieth<sup>15</sup>, Bas L. A. M. Weusten<sup>16</sup>, Jeanin E. van Hooft<sup>17</sup> , Pierre H. Deprez<sup>18</sup> , Mario Dinis-Ribeiro<sup>1,3</sup>

# ŒSOPHAGE CARCINOME ÉPIDERMOÏDE: INDICATION



Ishihara R, Dig Endosc. 2020;32(4):452–93.  
 Oyama T, Esophagus. 2017;14(2):105–12

Pedro Pimentel-Nunes et al., Endoscopy 54, n° 06 (juin 2022): 591-622, <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1811-7025>.  
 Katsunori Matsueda Esophagus 18, n° 3 (juillet 2021): 585-93 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10388-021-00814-4>.

# ŒSOPHAGE BARRETT: INDICATION

## Indications

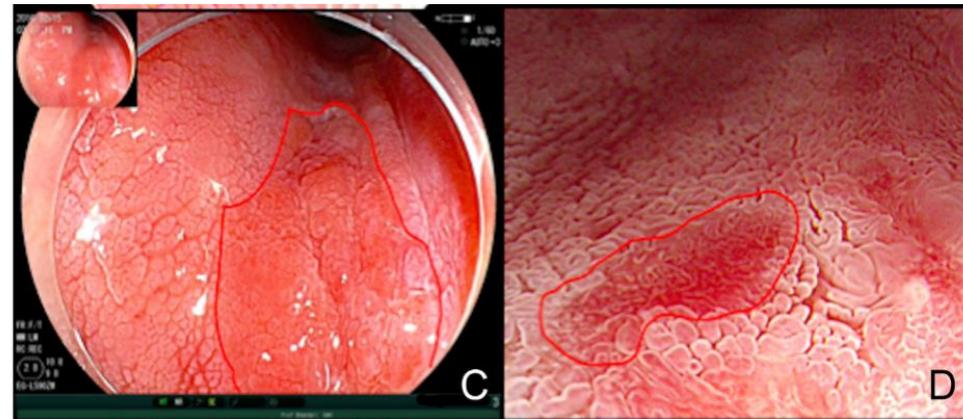
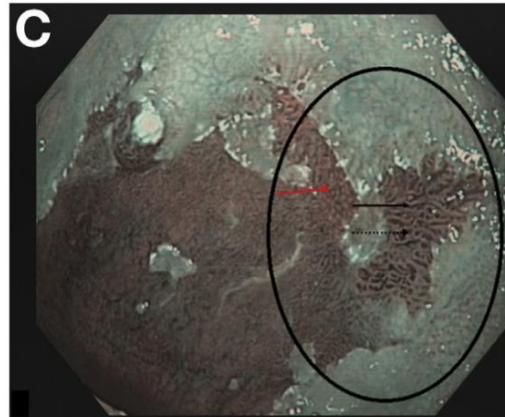
- ✓ Lésion visible
- ✓ DHG
- ✓ Cancer
  
- ✓ PREDICT
- ✓ BING

## Caractérisation

- ✓ Pas de classification pour risque sm
- ✓ Si DHG 25 à 40% de cancer associé
- ✓ Plus de cancer si 0-Is ou 0-IIa-IIc

## Extension

- ✓ Zoom
- ✓ Chromo
- ✓ Acide acétique
- ✓ Biopsies si EBO > 3cm



# ESTOMAC: INDICATIONS

## Indications

- ✓ Lésion visible
- ✓ DHG
- ✓ Cancer

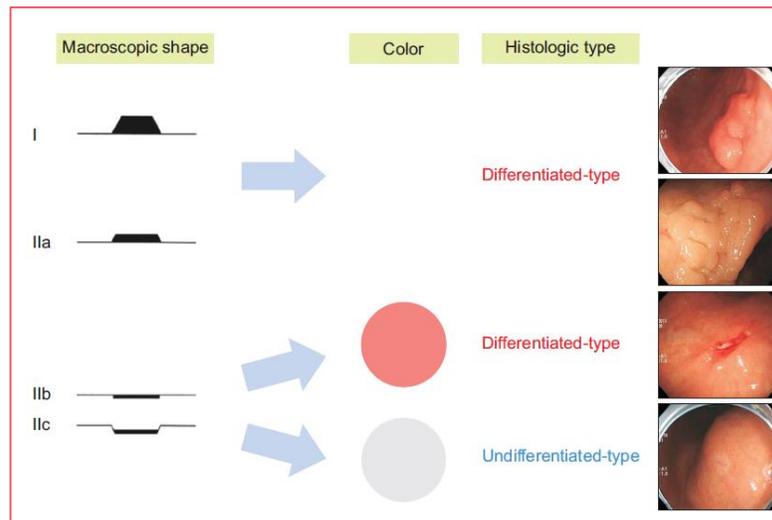
Pfdeur	Ulcération	Différencié		Indifférencié	
cT1a (m)	UL 0	Toute taille		≤2cm	>2cm
	UL 1	≤ 3cm	> 3cm	Toute taille	
cT1b (sm)	UL 0	≤ 3cm		> 3cm	

Indications formelles

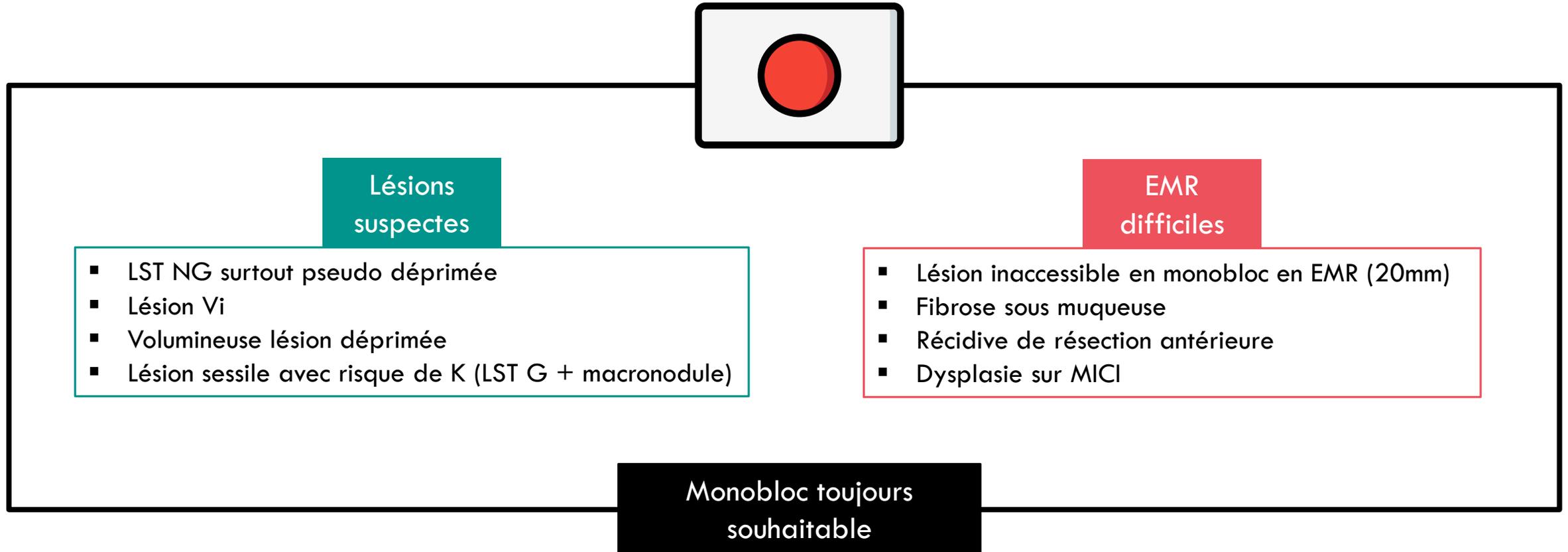
Indications étendues

Non indiqué

Macroscopic shape	Suggesting mucosal cancer	Suggesting submucosal cancer
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· ≤2 cm</li> <li>· Pedunculated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· &gt;2 cm</li> <li>· Sessile</li> <li>· Uneven surface with nodules</li> <li>· Deep depression</li> <li>· Subepithelial tumor-like elevation</li> </ul>
Ila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· ≤2 cm</li> <li>· Steep elevation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· &gt;2 cm</li> <li>· Strong redness</li> <li>· Uneven surface with erosions</li> <li>· Deep depression</li> <li>· Nodular elevation</li> </ul>
Ilb	▶ Almost all cases are mucosal cancer	
Ilc		
Ulceration (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· ≤2 cm</li> <li>· Shallow depression</li> <li>· Smooth surface</li> <li>· Minute nodules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· &gt;2 cm</li> <li>· Strong redness</li> <li>· Deep depression</li> <li>· Loss of mucosal surface pattern</li> <li>· Large nodules</li> <li>· Subepithelial tumor-like elevation</li> <li>· Hardness during air inflation</li> </ul>
Ulceration (+)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Tapering of a fold tip</li> <li>· Abrupt cutting of a fold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Clubbing of a fold</li> <li>· Fusion of folds</li> <li>· Hardness during air inflation</li> </ul>
III	▶ Difficult to estimate the depth of invasion due to accompanying edema	



# COLON ET RECTUM : INDICATIONS



# COLON ET RECTUM: INDICATIONS



1

EMR est le traitement de référence pour les lésions coliques superficielles

2

ESD à considérer si

- ✓ Suspicion invasion sous muqueuse
- ✓ Surtout rectum
- ✓ Surtout si >20mm
- ✓ Ou échec de l'anse

Caractérisation +++

ESD

EMR

R0

Monobloc

Récidive

Complications

Durée

Résultats Europe

Peu de T1 curables

# DUODENUM

- Espace étroit
- Endoscope boucle
- Muscle fin
- Clips perforent le muscle
- Perforations secondaires sur bile et pancréas

- Non indiqué
- Patients sélectionnés
- Experts sélectionnés



- Jusqu'à 30% de perforation
- Perforations retardées

- Taux de monobloc acceptable
- Dans séries japonaises !

First author, year		EMR, n/N (%)	ESD, n/N (%)	P value
Na, 2020 [61]	Complete resection	48/59 (81.4%)	8/11 (80%)	>0.99
	Morbidity	7/59 (11.9%)	5/11 (45.5%)	0.03
	Recurrence	0	0	1
Esaki, 2020 [83]	Complete resection	20/28 (71.4%)	25/28 (83.3%)	0.18
	Morbidity	1/28 (3.6%)	5/28 (17.9%)	0.19
	Recurrence	1/28 (3.6%)	0/28 (0)	1
Yahagi, 2018 [75]	Complete resection	123/146 (82.2%)	148/174 (85.1%)	0.65
	Morbidity			
	• Delayed bleeding	2/146 (1.4%)	9/174 (5.2%)	0.072
	• Perforation	1/146 (0.68%)	27/174 (15.5%)	<0.001
Pérez-Cuadrado-Robles, 2018 [20]	Complete resection	43/129 (35.5%)	7/37 (19.4%)	-
	Morbidity			
	• Delayed bleeding	12/129 (9.3%)	3/37 (8.1%)	0.823
	• Perforation	3/129 (2.3%)	6/37 (16.2%)	0.001
Hoteya, 2017 [77]	Complete resection	33/55 (60%)	65/74 (87.8%)	0.788
	Morbidity	5/55 (9%)	22/74 (29.7%)	NA
	Recurrence	2/55 (3.6%)	0/74 (0)	NA

NA, not available.

Ochiai Y, *Digestion* 2019; 99: 21–26

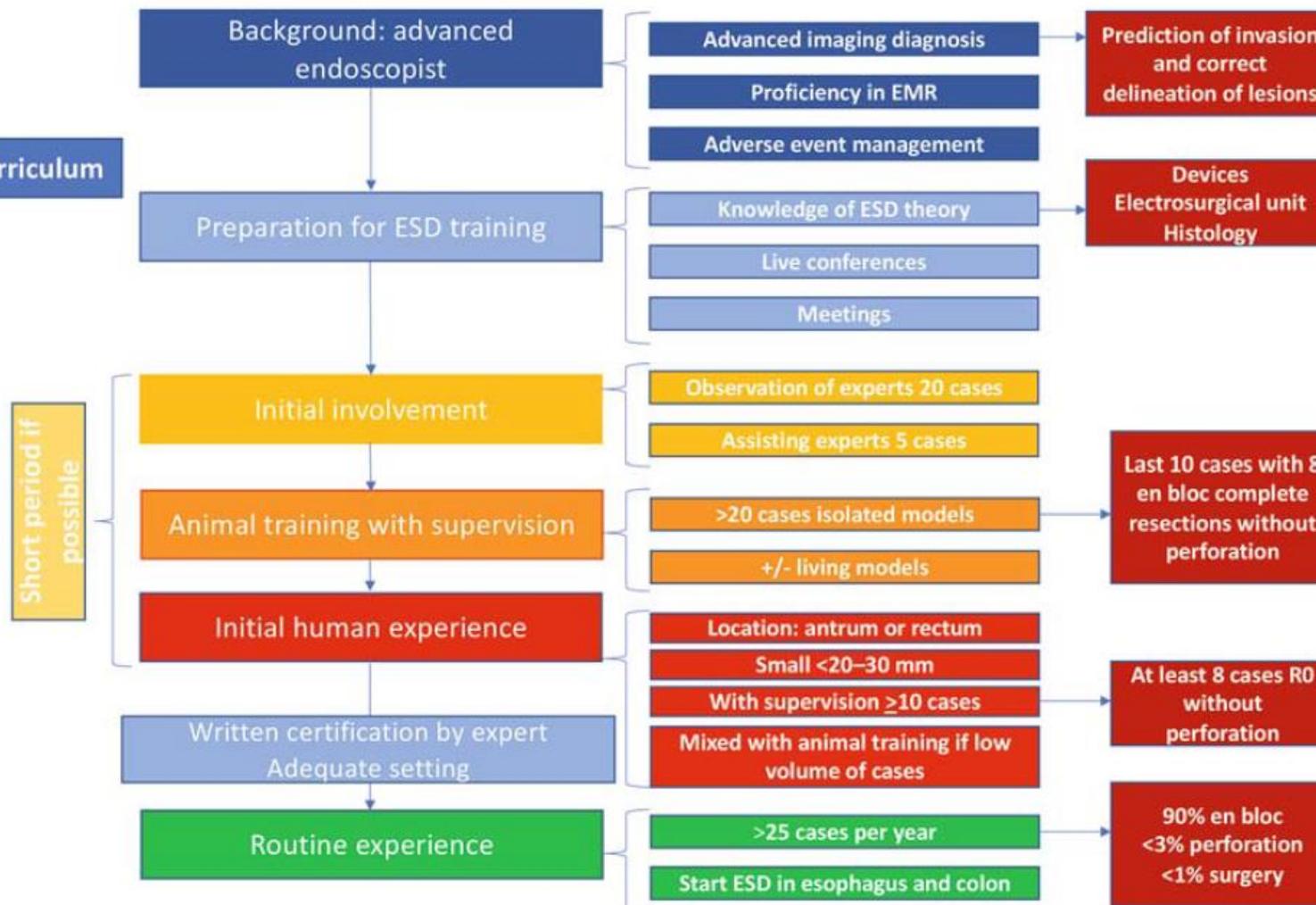
Vanbiervliet G, *ESGE guidelines* 2021;522–34.

Pedro Pimentel-Nunes et al., *Endoscopy* 54, n° 06 (juin 2022): 591-622, <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1811-7025>.

# CURRICULUM



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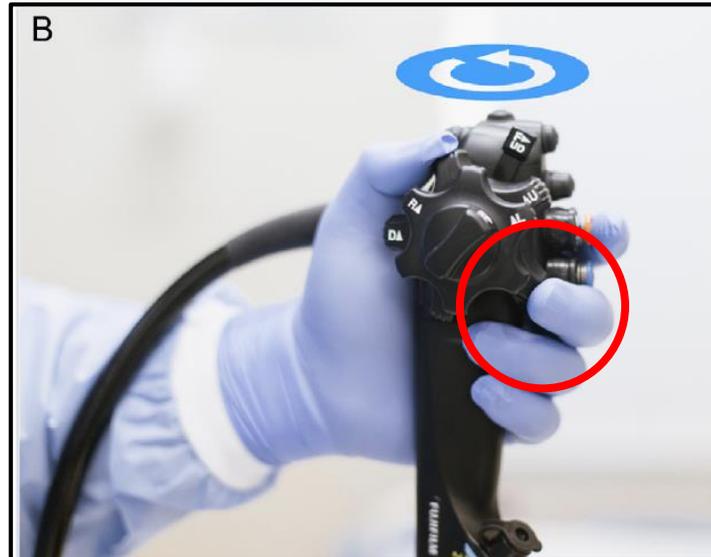
# LA FORMATION



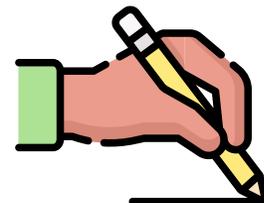
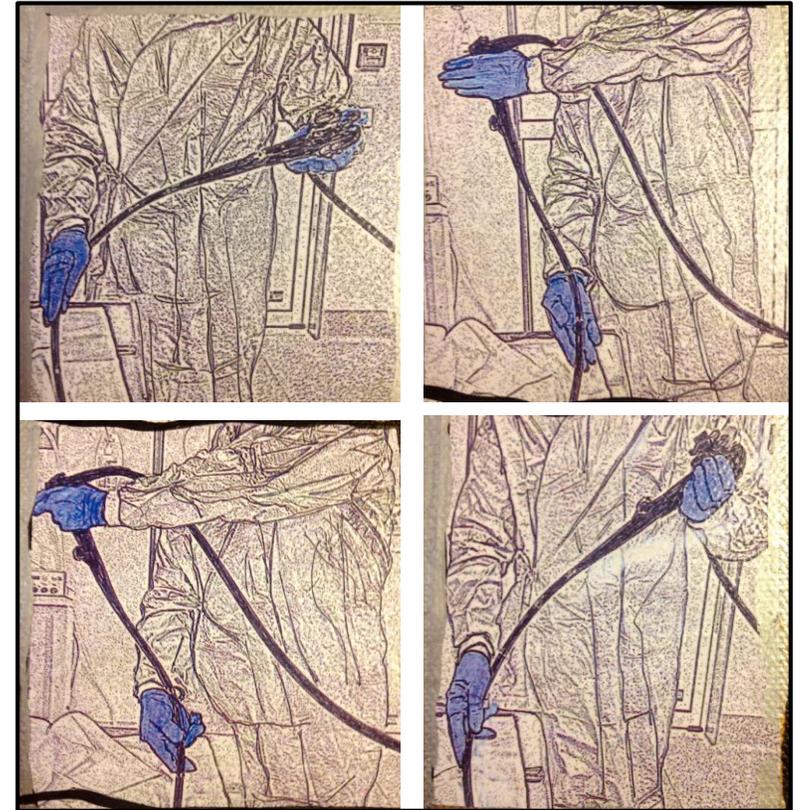
# GESTION ENDOSCOPE



JC Letard



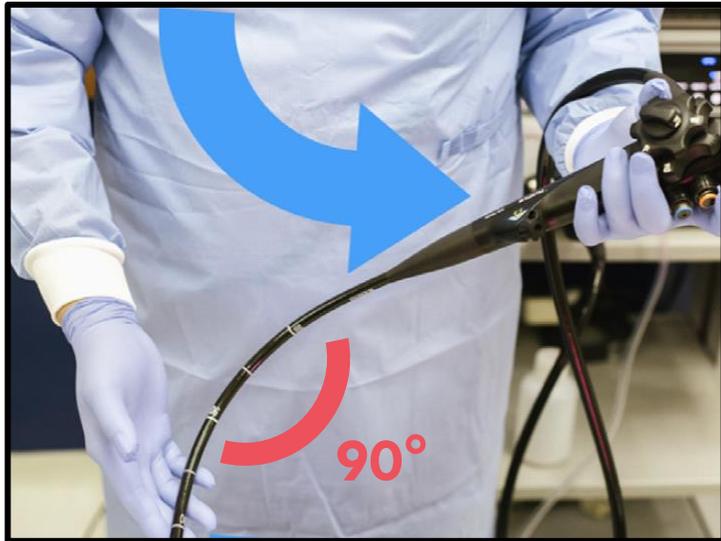
R. Soetikno, Techniques in Gastrointestinal Endoscopy 21 (2019) 124132



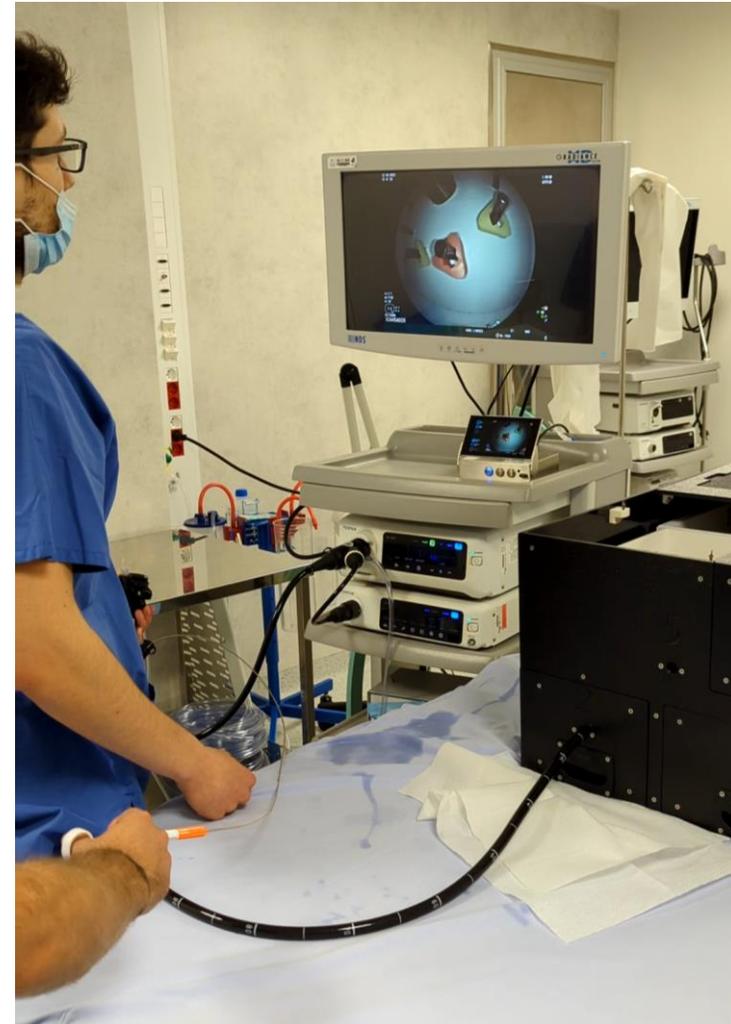
# GESTION ENDOSCOPE



# GESTION ENDOSCOPE



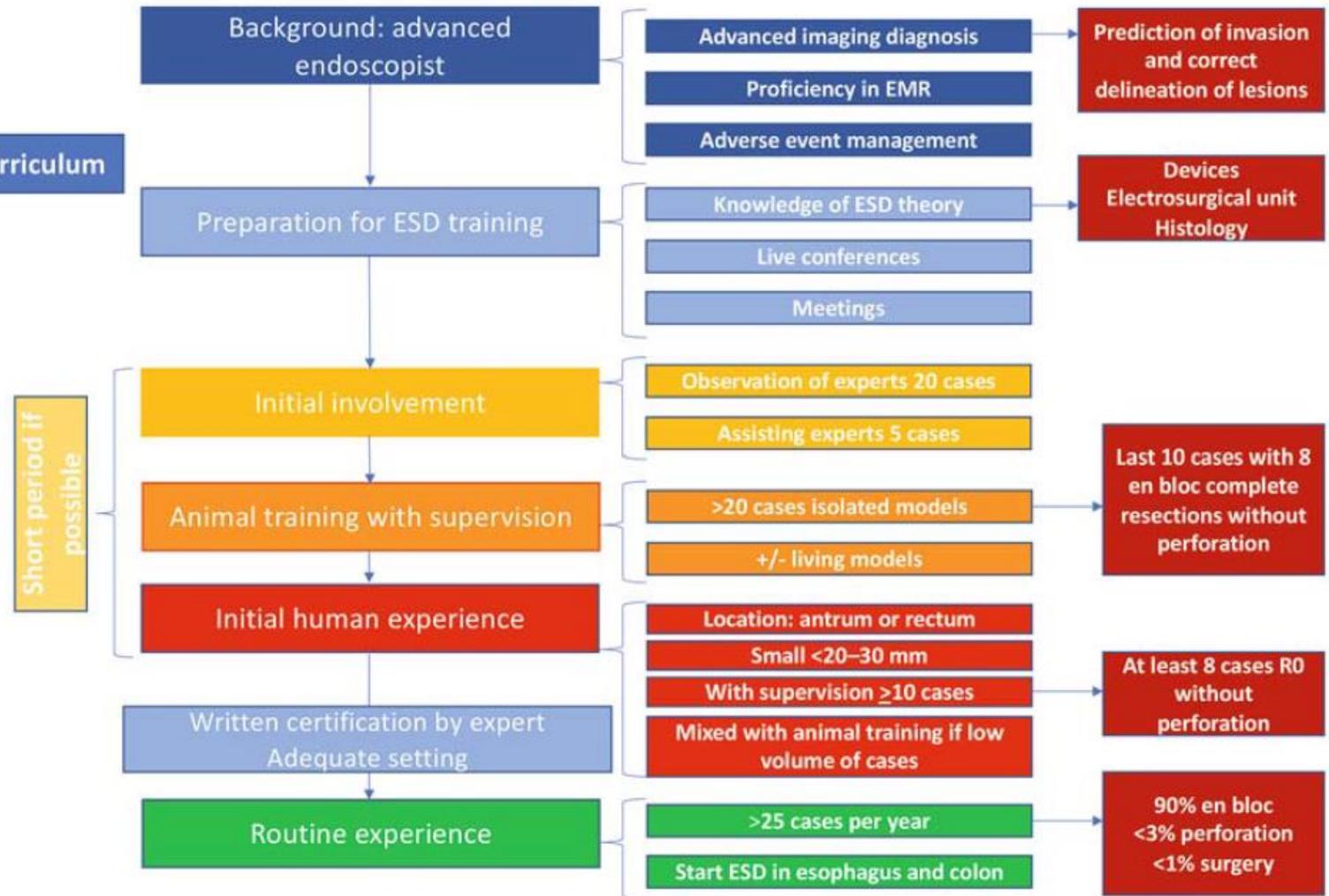
R. Soetikno, Techniques in Gastrointestinal Endoscopy  
21 (2019) 124132



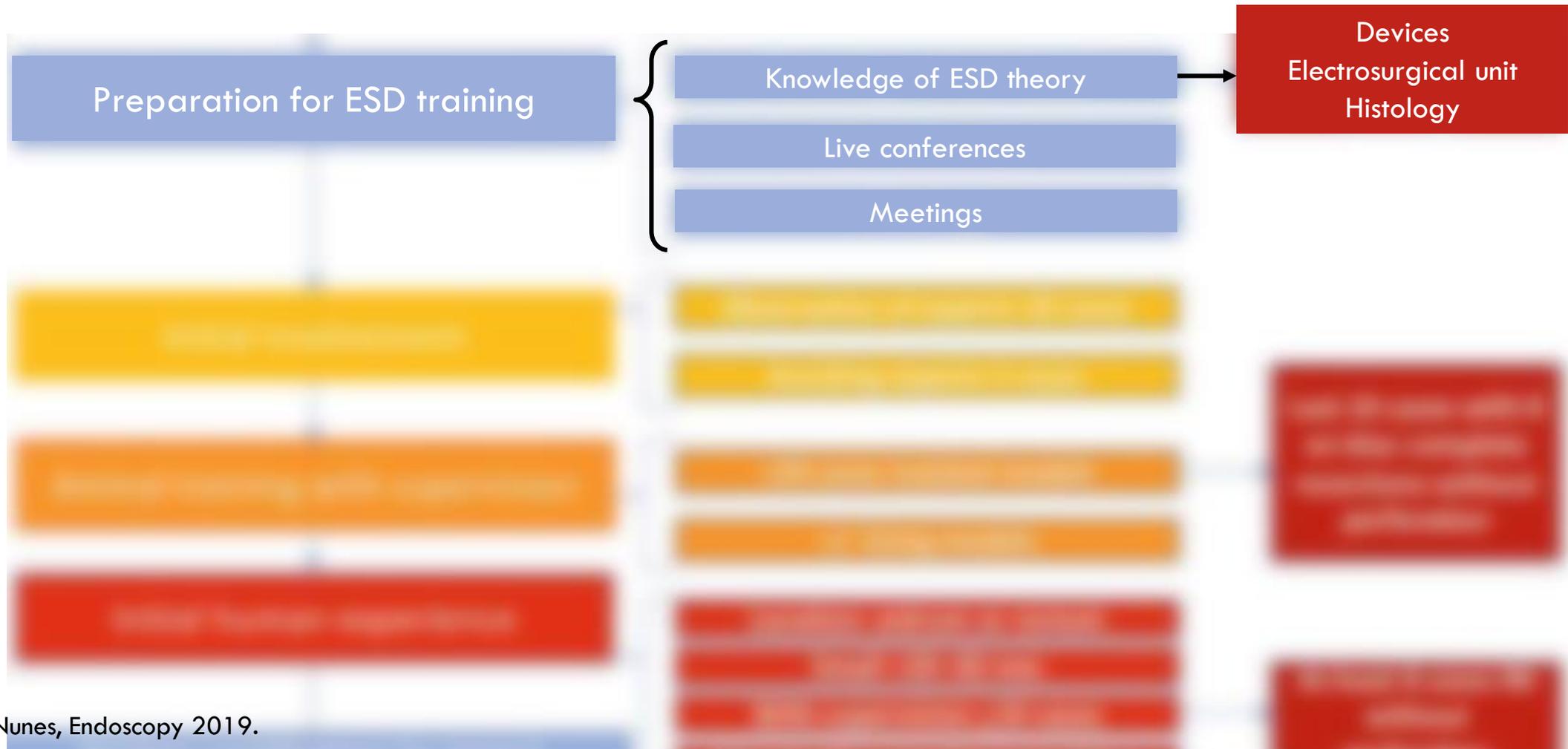
# LA THÉORIE ET LE MATERIEL



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# LA THÉORIE ET LE MATÉRIEL



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Quatre jeudis dès 19h

Le **11 janvier**

Le **18 janvier**

Le **25 janvier**

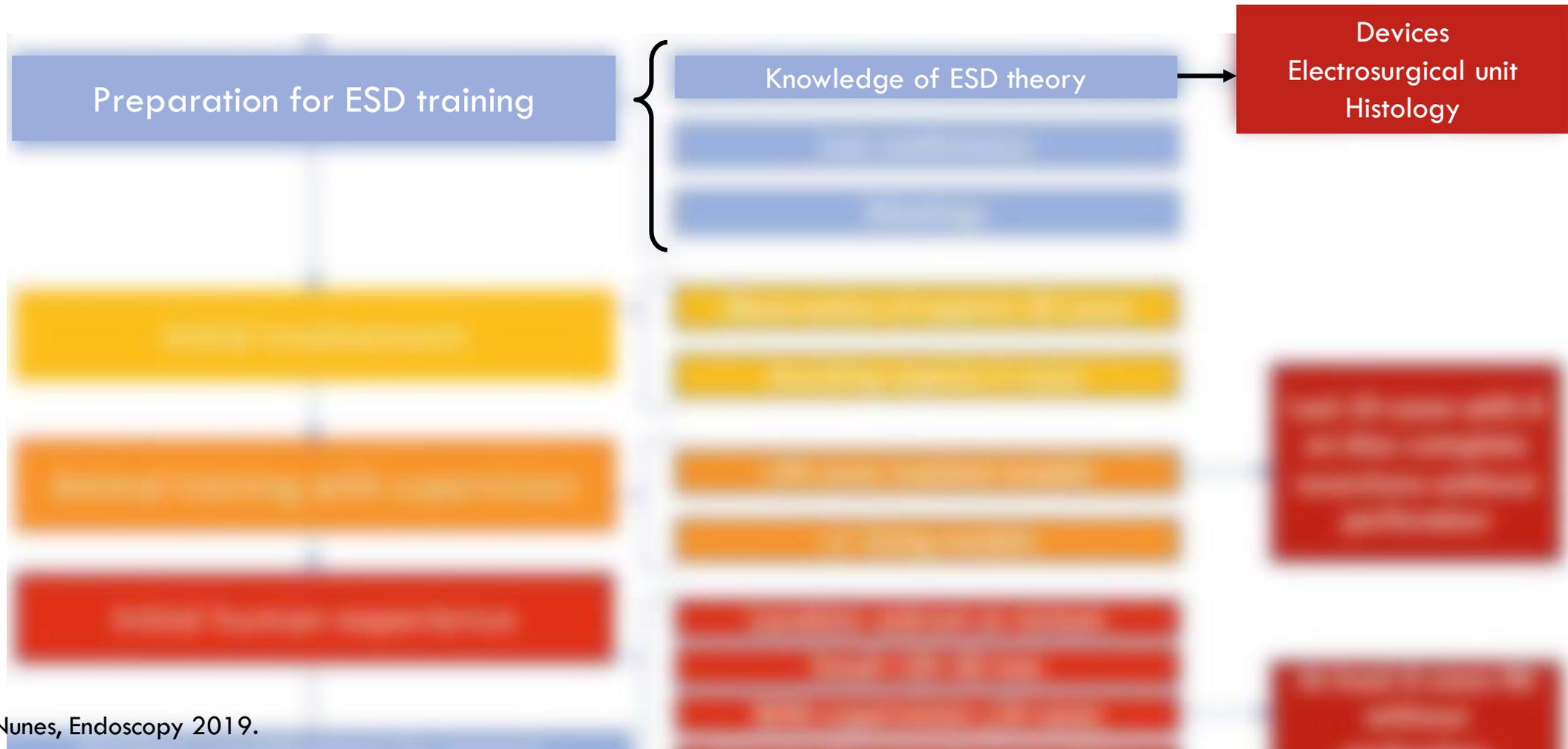
Et le **1er février**

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# LA THÉORIE ET LE MATÉRIEL



# LE MATÉRIEL



CO<sub>2</sub>



Endoscope

Clips



Pompe



Capuchon



Bistouri

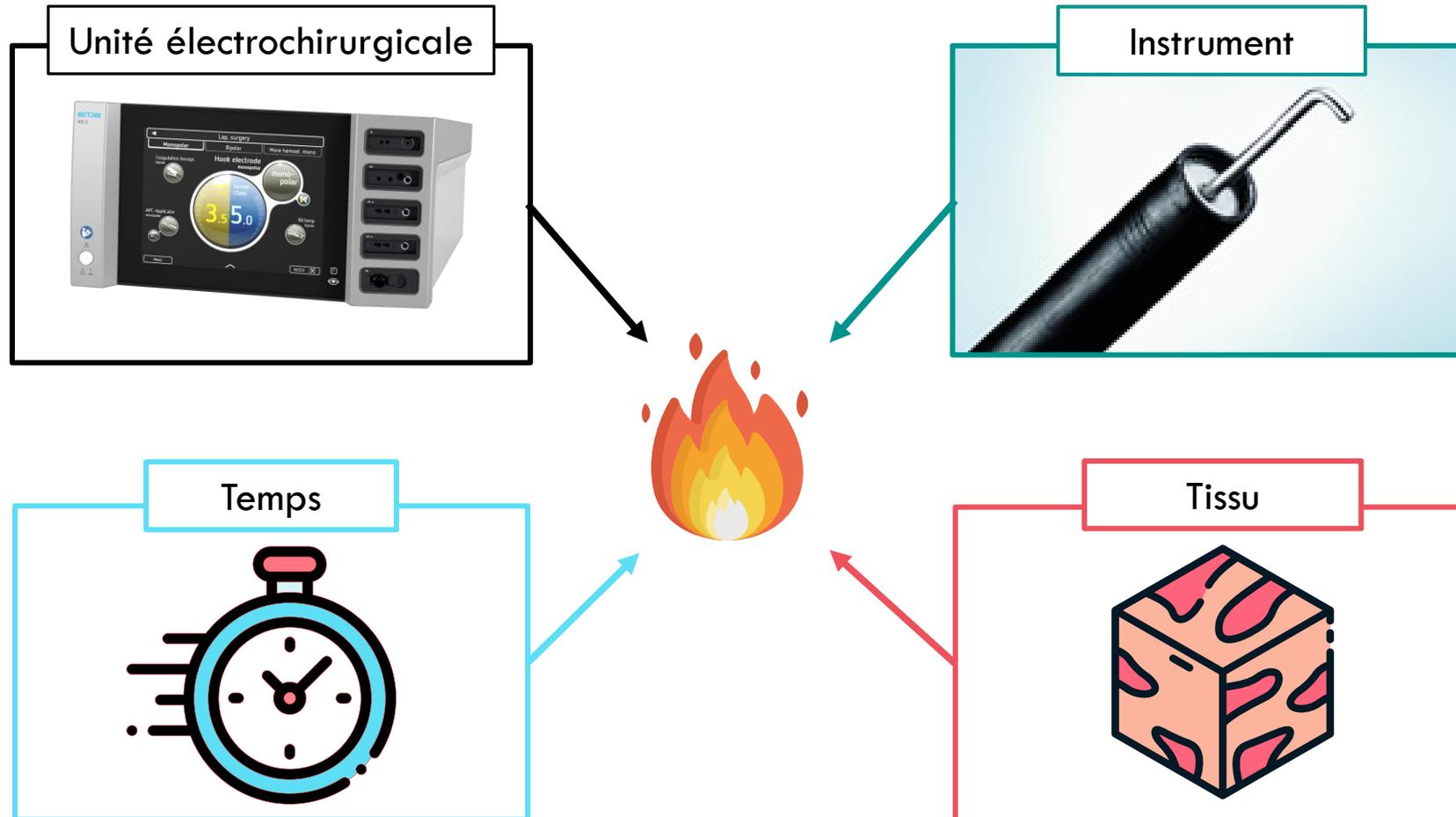
Instrument



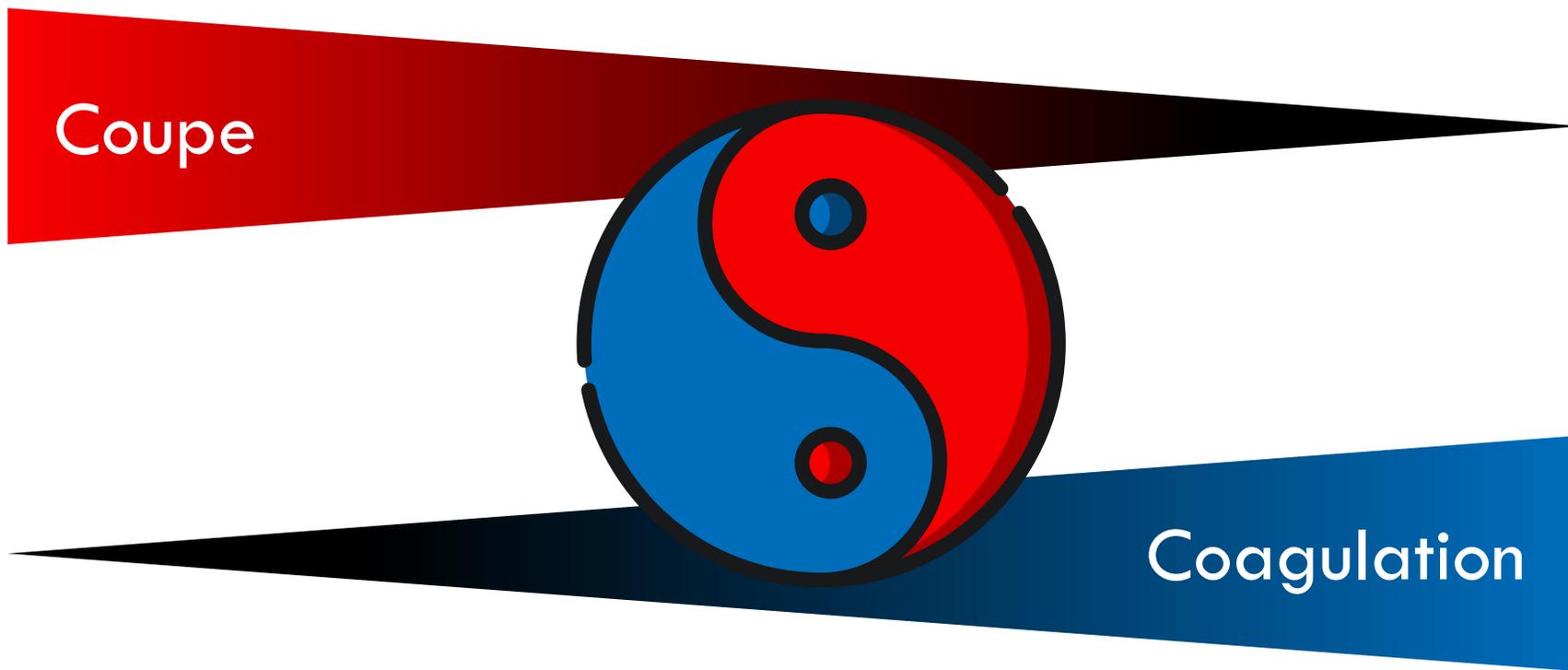
Coag grasper®



# GÉNÉRALITÉS



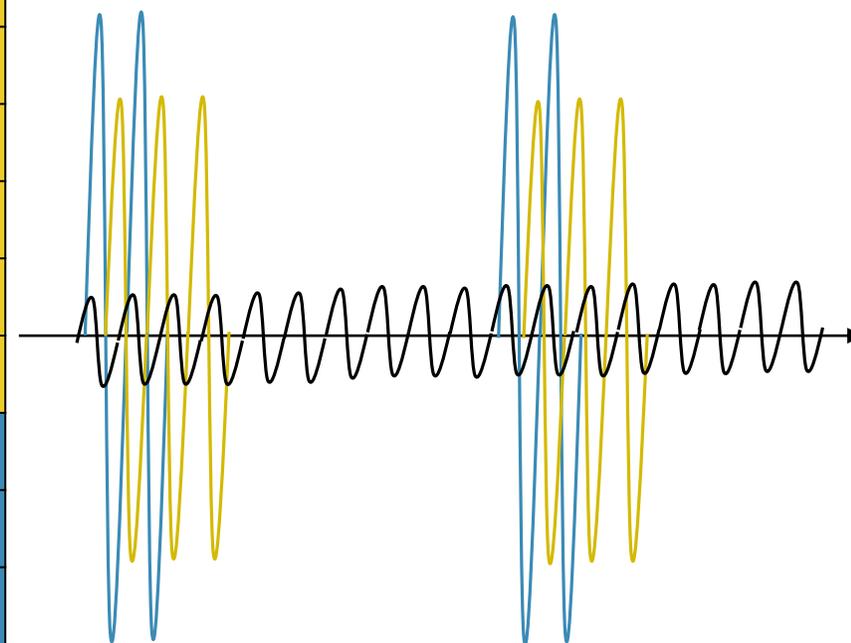
# COUPE/COAGULATION



# LES DIFFÉRENTS COURANTS

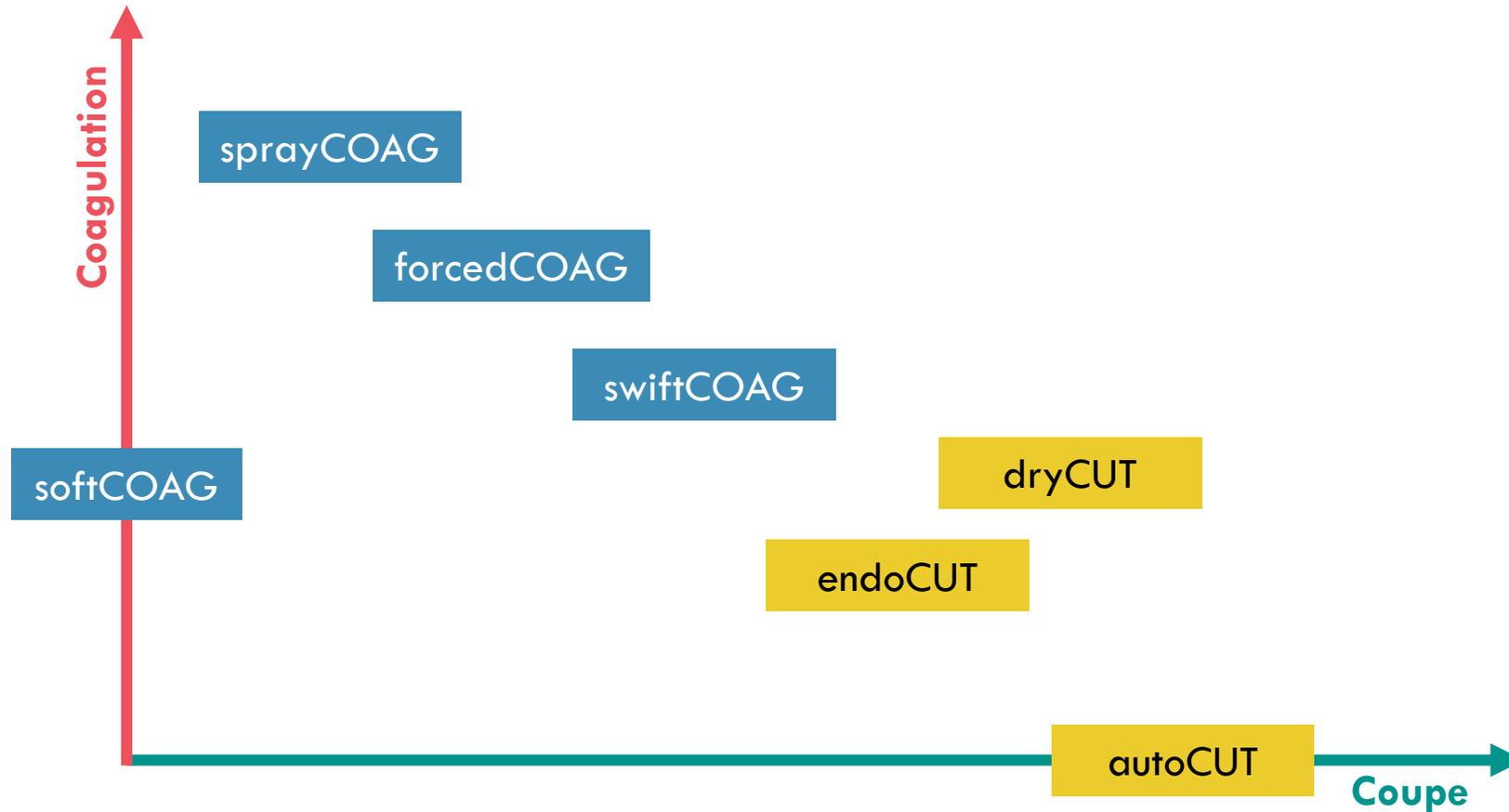
À 350KHz

- Soft coag
- Swift coag
- Drycut



Activation du courant	Facteur de crête	Tension maxi	Courant (ERBE vio3)
100%	1,52	200 V	softCOAG(QS à 450V)
100%	1,62	750 V	autoCUT
100%	1,54	1100 V	highCUT
100%	1,54	700 V	endoCUT I
100%	1,63	800 V	endoCUT Q
30%	3,1	500-800 V	dryCUT 0,1-4,9
30%	3,38	800-1000 V	dryCUT 5-7,9
30%	3,8	1400 V	dryCUT 8-10
~	4	1800 V	preciseSECT
8%	5,8	1800 V	forcedCOAG
8%	6	2500 V	swiftCOAG
4%	7,74	4300 V	sprayCOAG

# LES DIFFÉRENTS TYPES DE COURANT





LA PRATIQUE

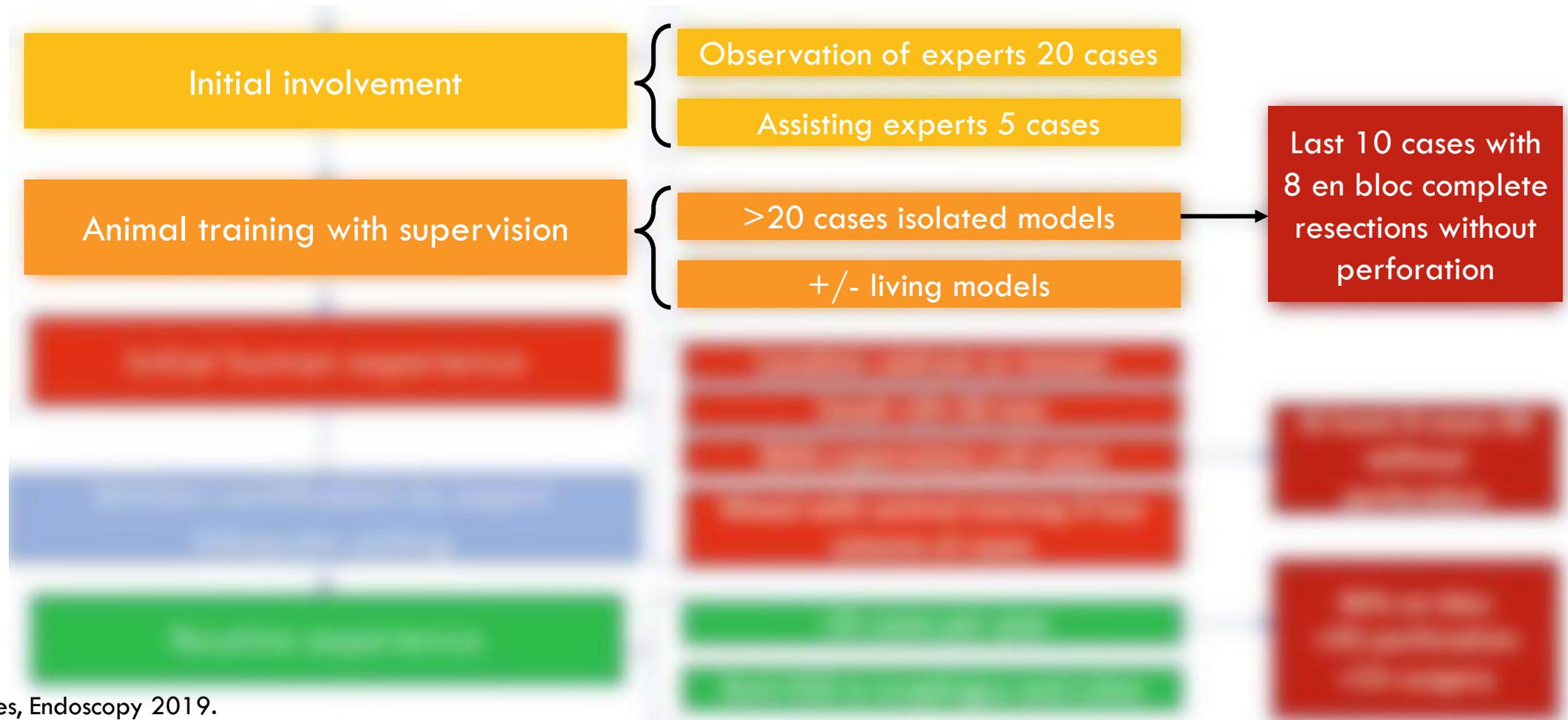
# LA PRATIQUE EN SÉQUENCE RAPIDE



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# LA PRATIQUE EN SÉQUENCE RAPIDE

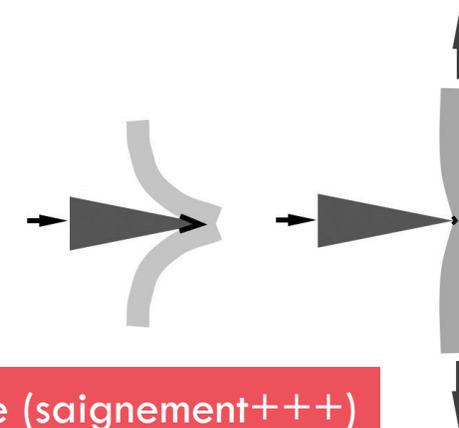
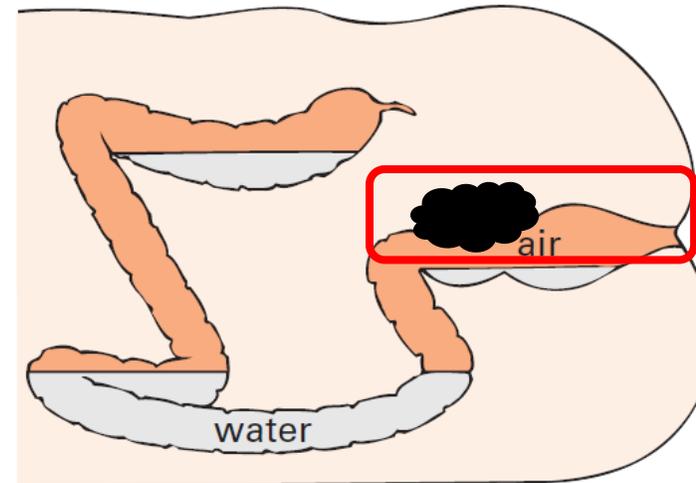
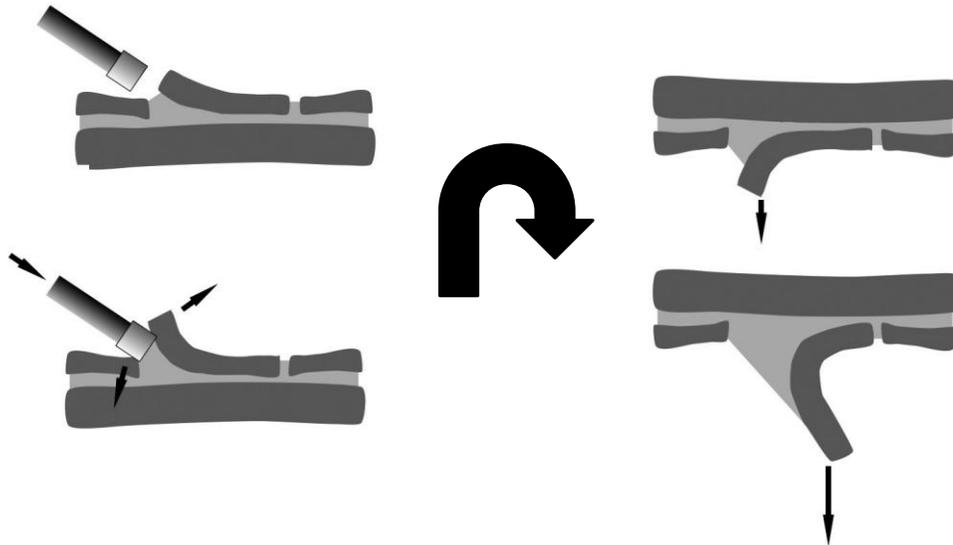


# AVANT DE COMMENCER

## Une bonne exposition

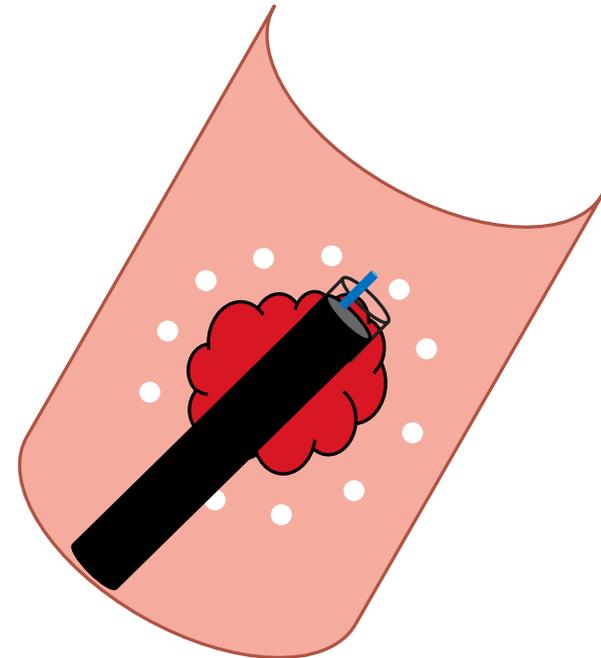
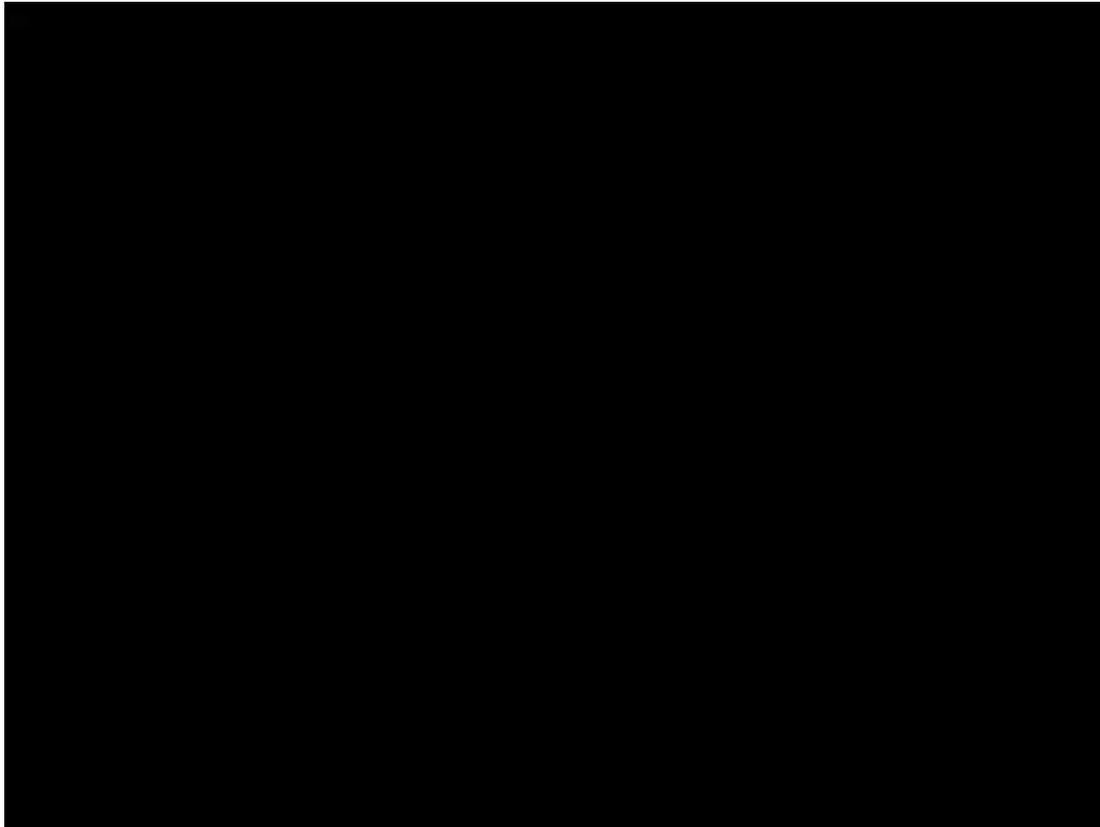
- ✓ Se servir de la déclivité
- ✓ Méthodes de traction

- ✓ Pas de liquide (saignement+++)
- ✓ Mise en tension des fibres
- ✓ Section plus efficace
- ✓ Espace sous muqueux plus large
- ✓ Plus rapide
- ✓ Plus sûre

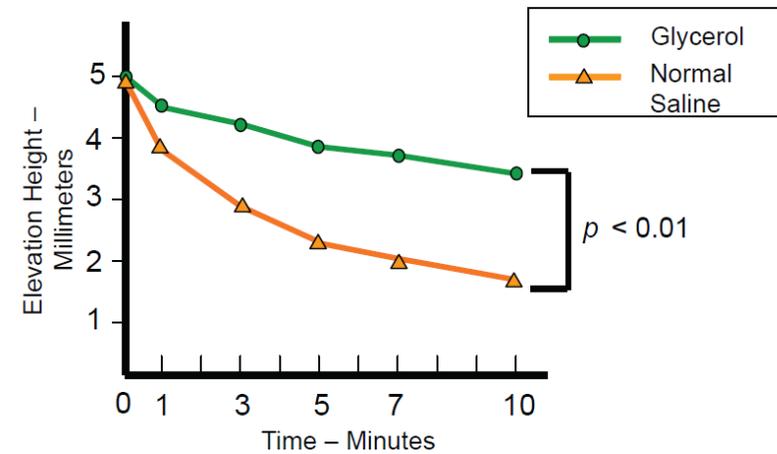
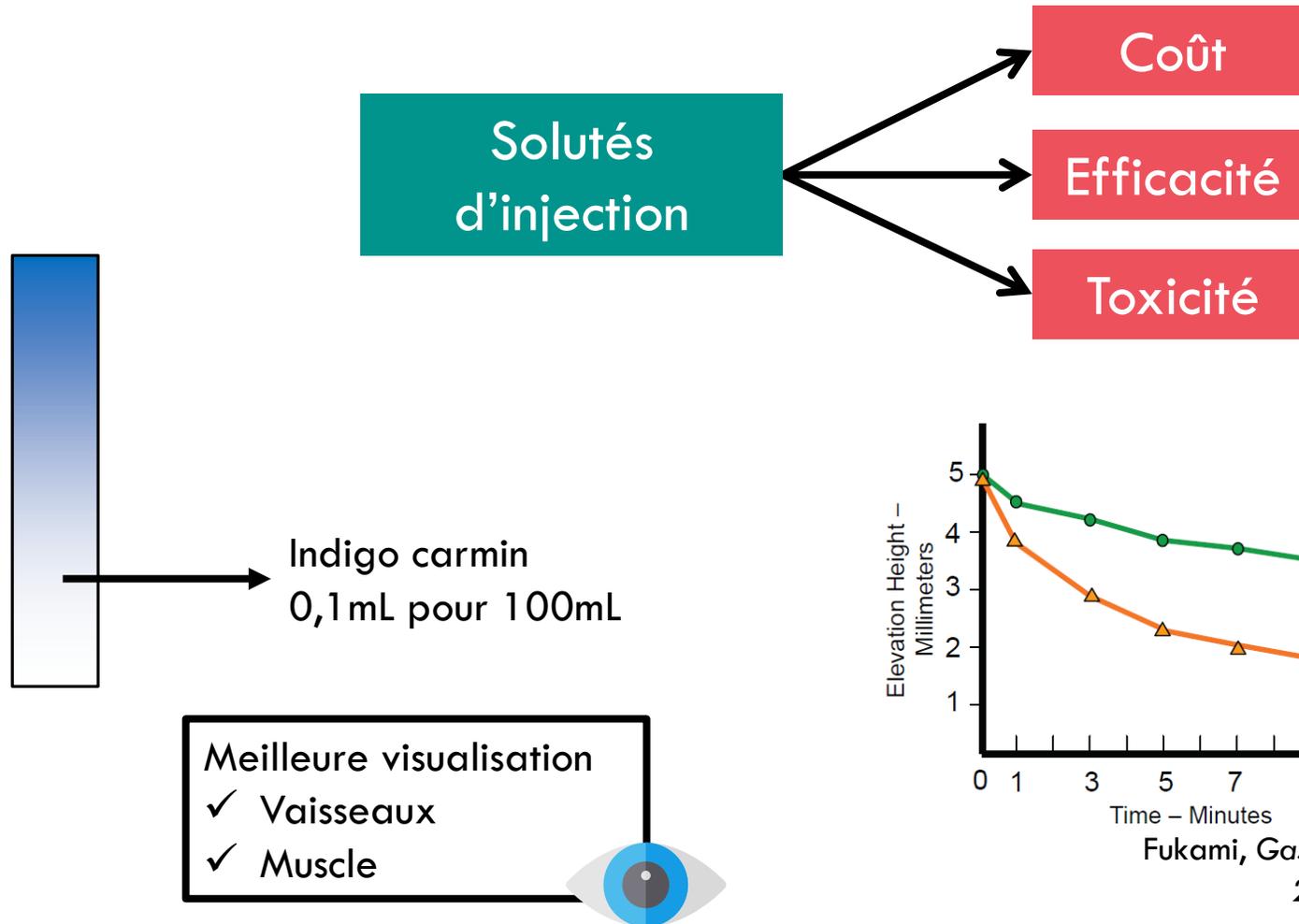


# MARQUAGE

- ✓ Chromoendoscopie
- ✓ 5-10 mm de marge
- ✓ Une des étapes les plus importantes



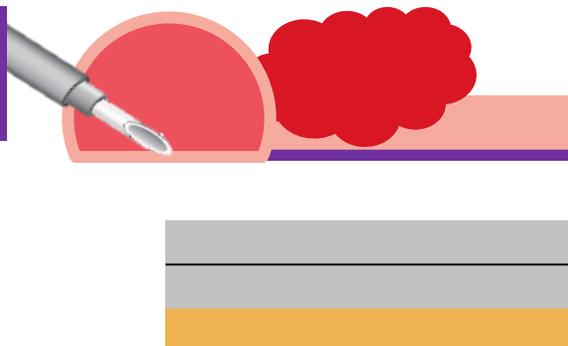
# INJECTION



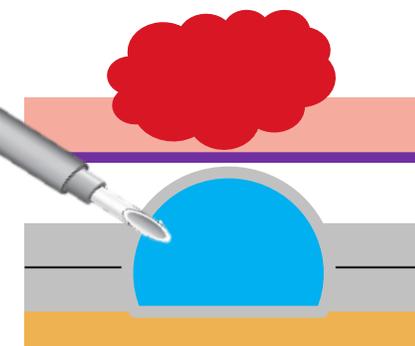
Fukami, *Gastrointestinal endoscopy*  
2011, 73(6), 1246-53

# INJECTION

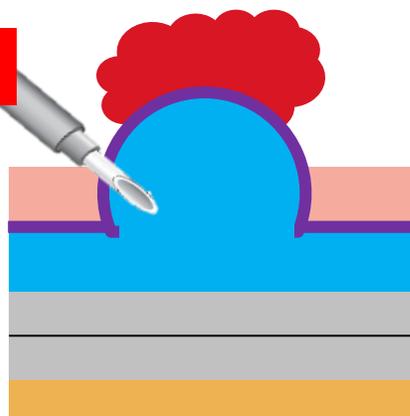
Trop superficielle



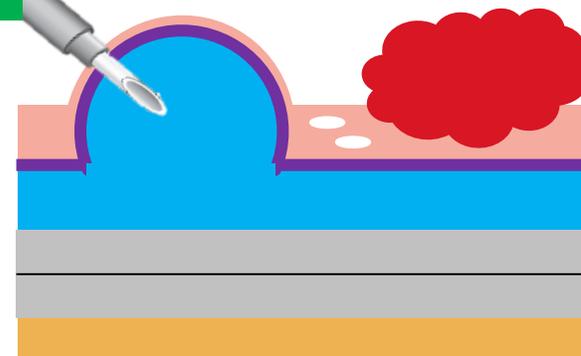
Trop profond



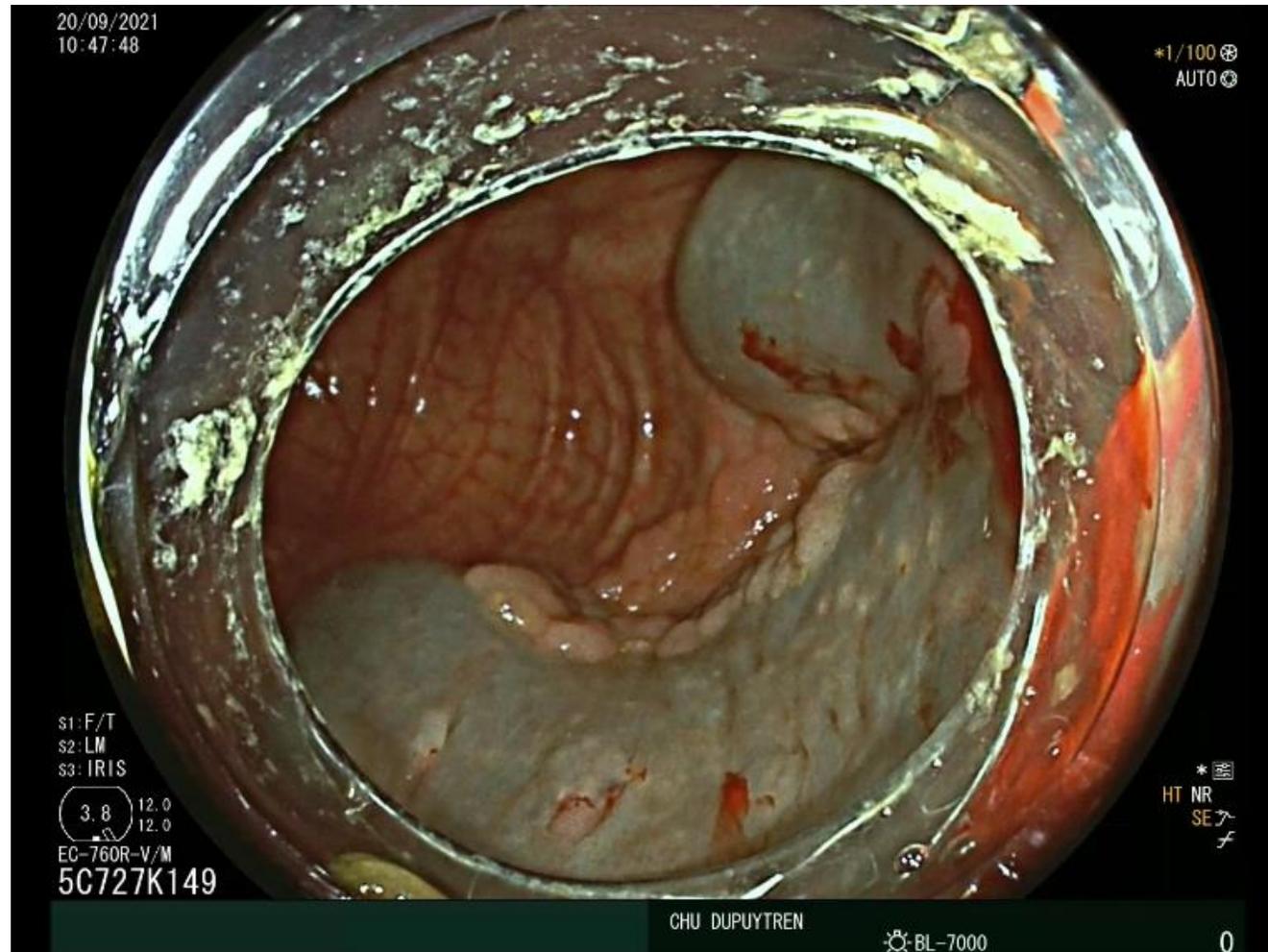
Trop près



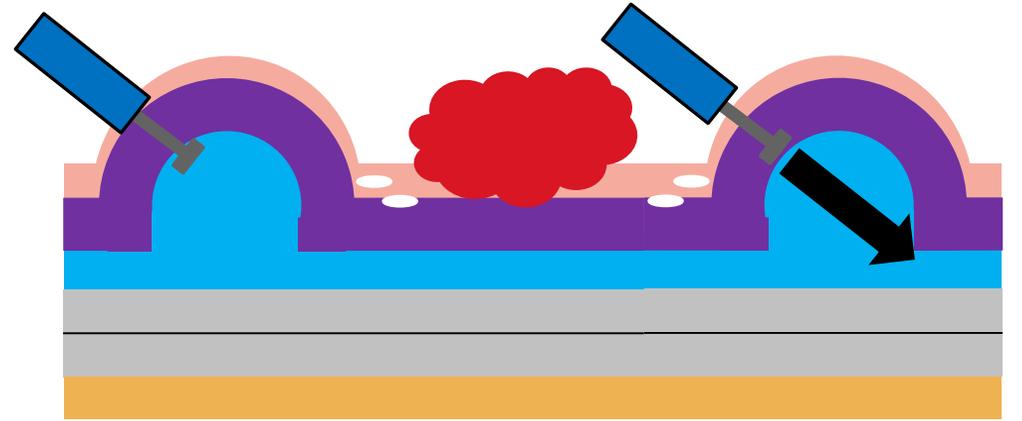
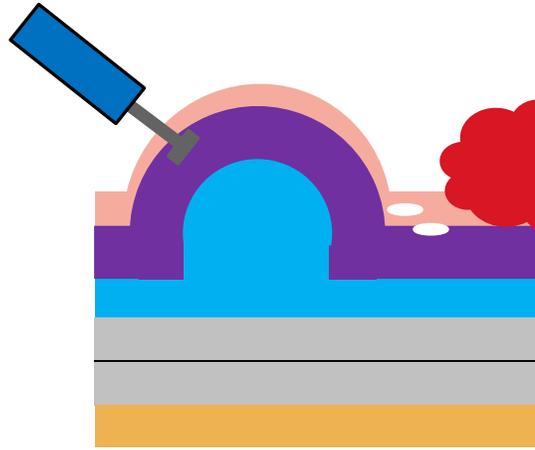
À distance



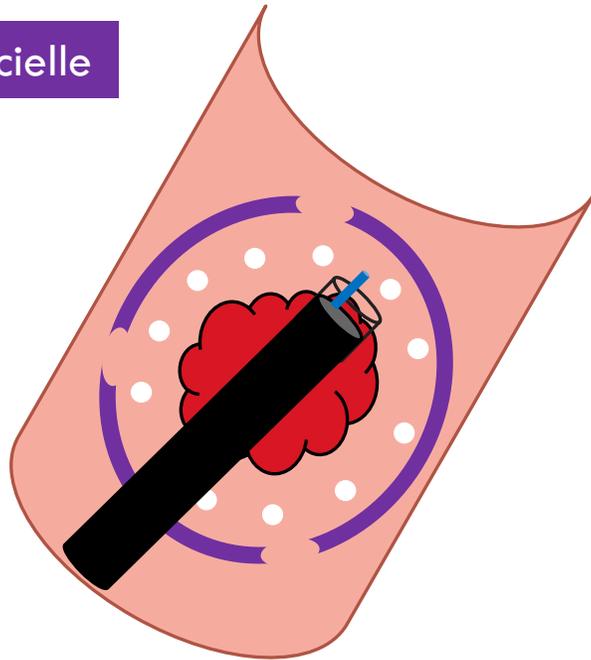
# INJECTION



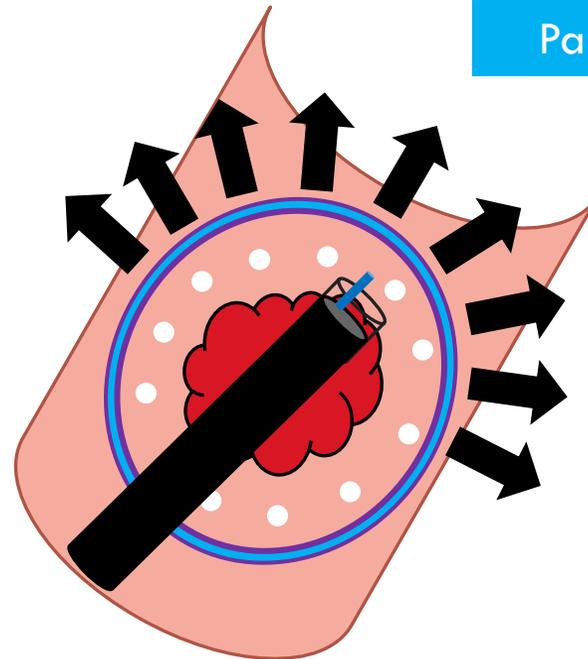
# INCISION



Superficielle



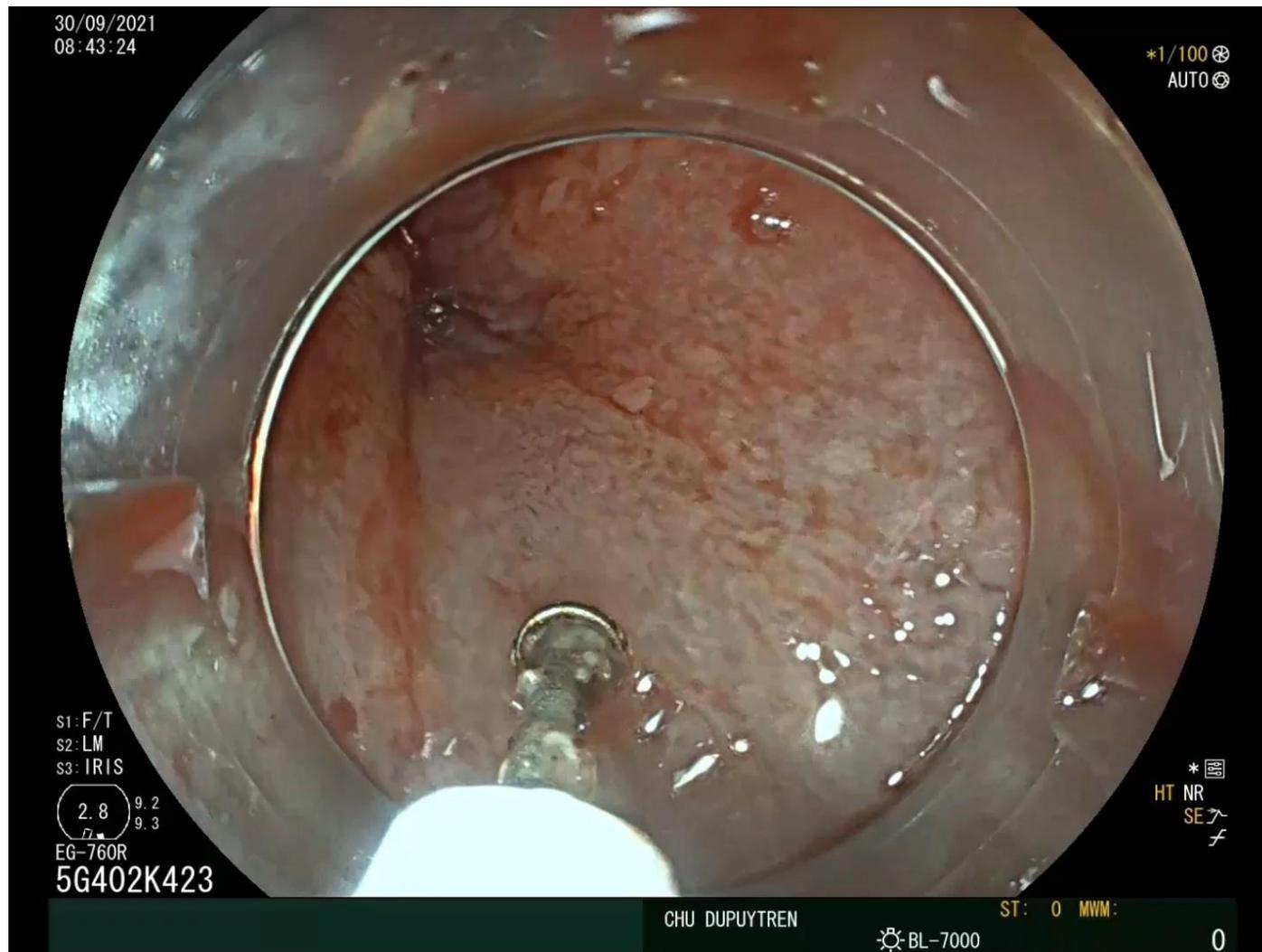
Parfaite



# INJECTION ET MARQUAGE... PUIS INCISION



# INJECTION ET MARQUAGE... PUIS INCISION



# DISSECTION

## Tangentiel proche du muscle

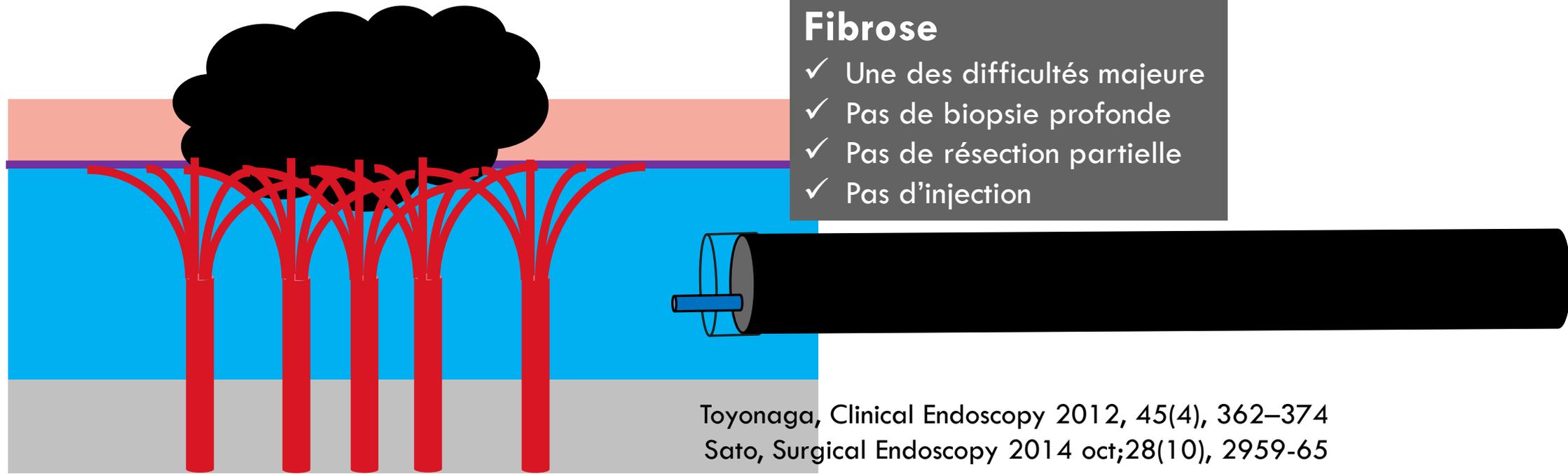
- ✓ Pour couper les vaisseaux à leur sortie
- ✓ Moins de risque d'invasion tumorale
- ✓ Moins de saignement
- ✓ Moins de fibrose

## Technique

- ✓ Tangentiel:  
En avançant avec l'endoscope
- ✓ Perpendiculaire:  
En traction avec couteau

## Fibrose

- ✓ Une des difficultés majeure
- ✓ Pas de biopsie profonde
- ✓ Pas de résection partielle
- ✓ Pas d'injection

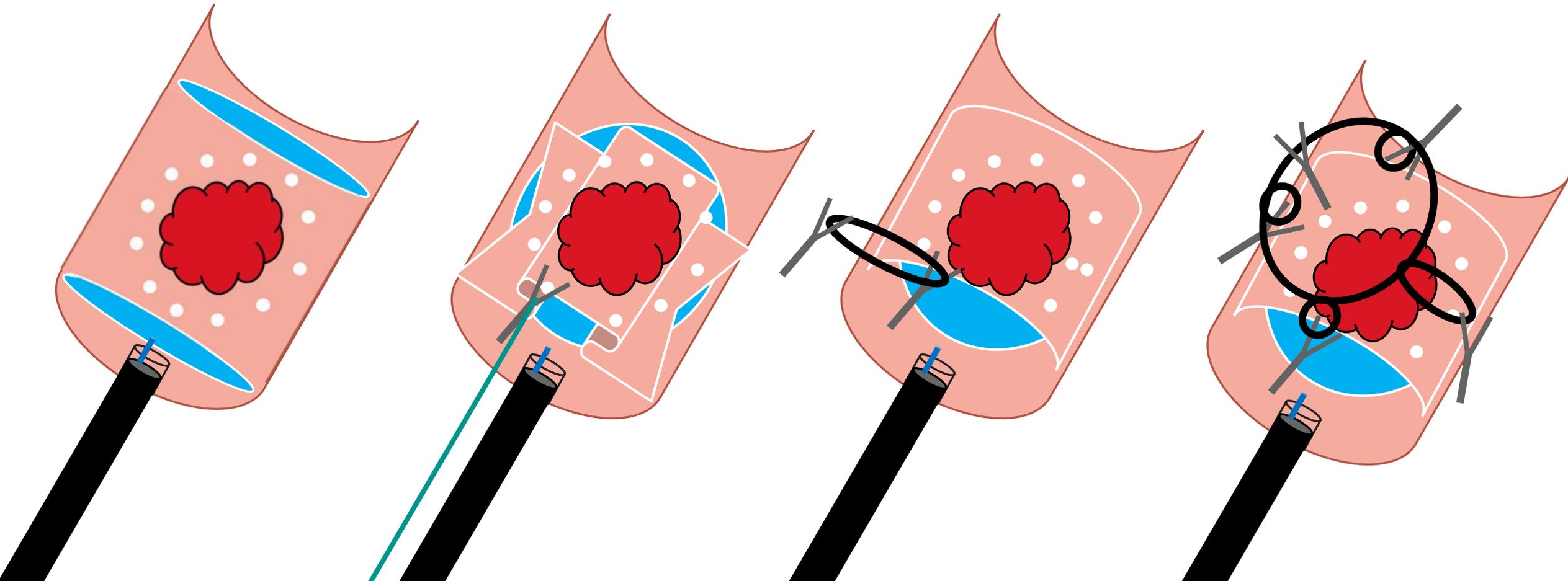


Toyonaga, Clinical Endoscopy 2012, 45(4), 362–374

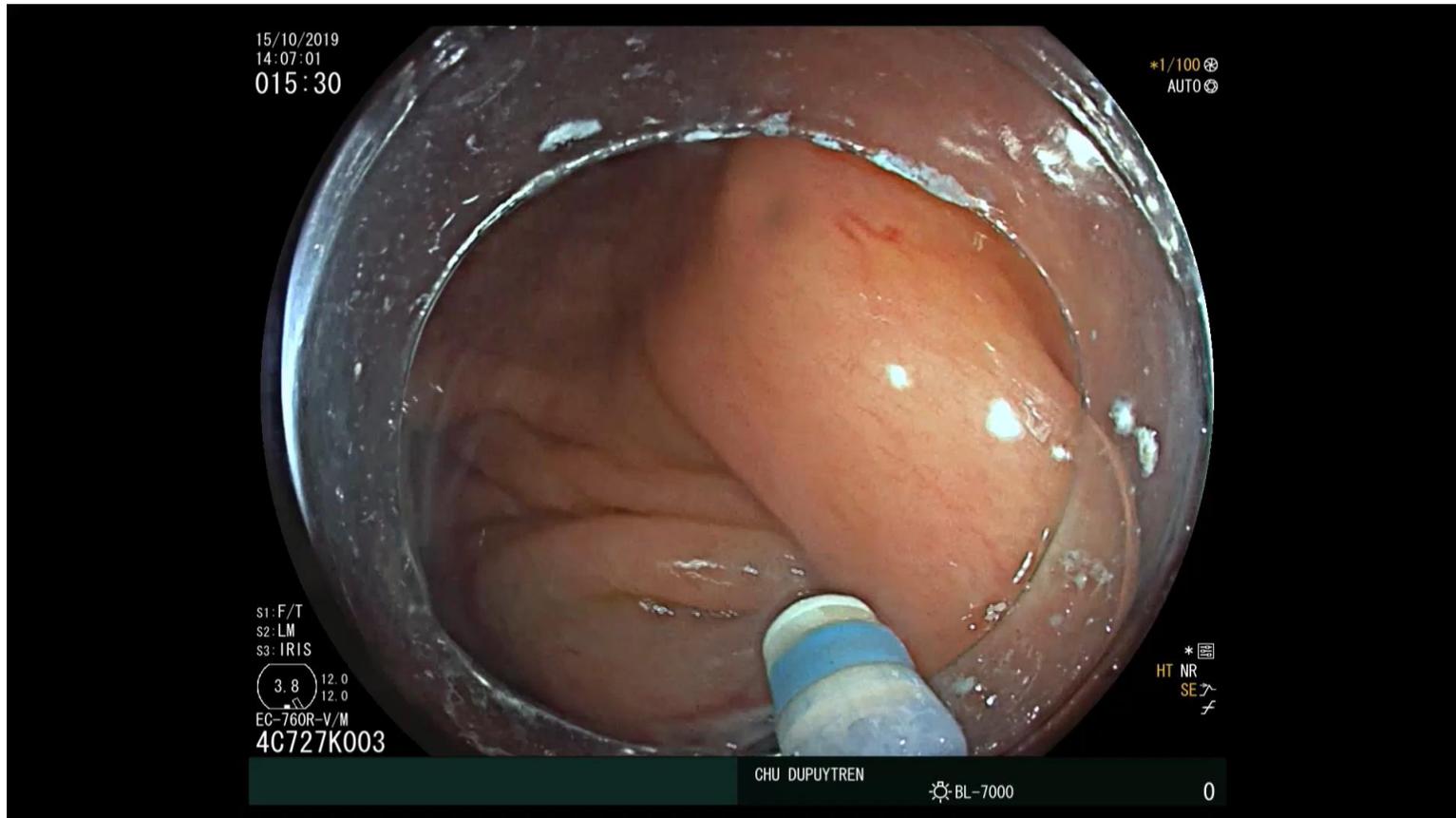
Sato, Surgical Endoscopy 2014 oct;28(10), 2959-65

# MÉTHODES DE TRACTION

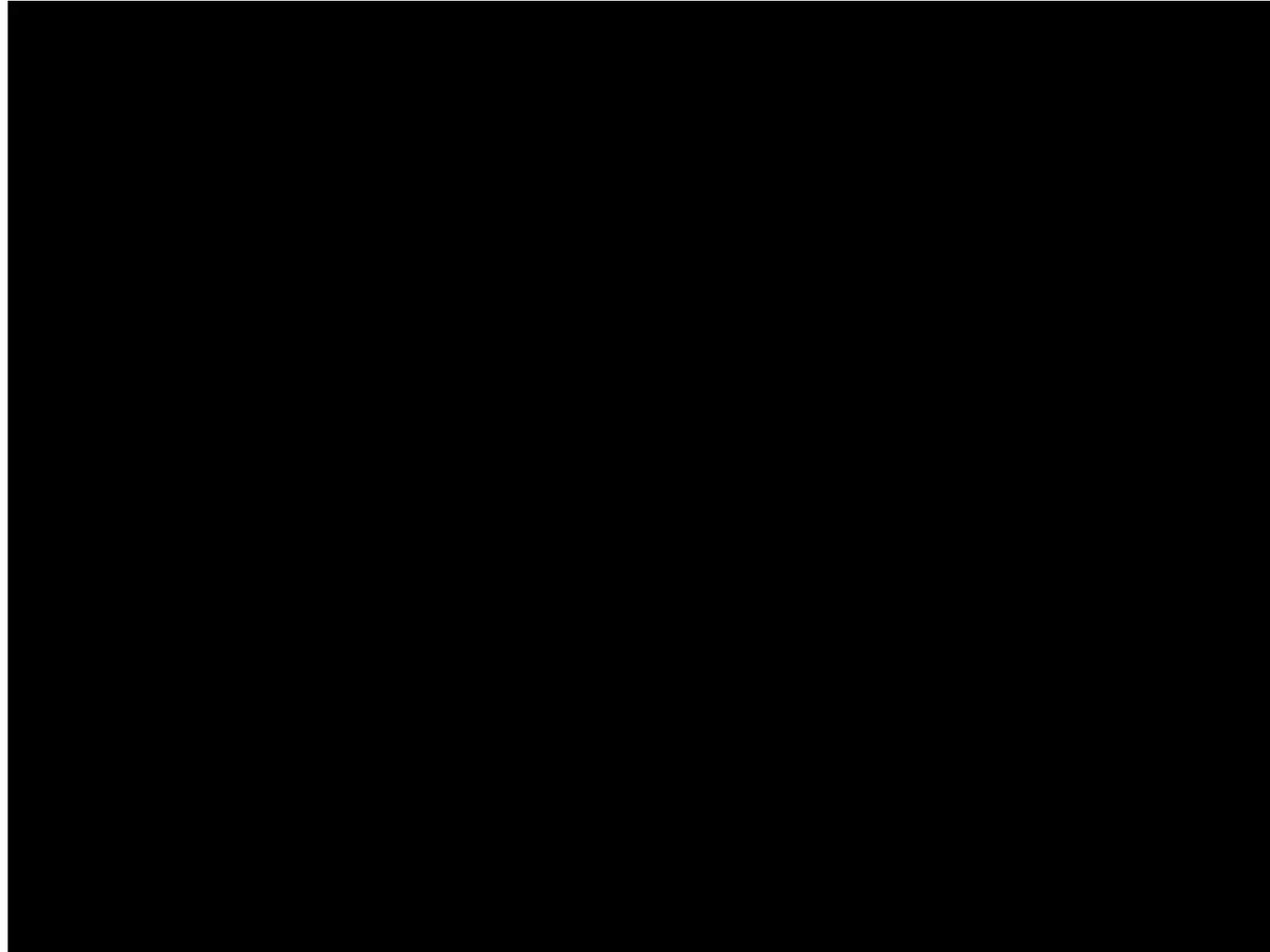
✓ Traction +++



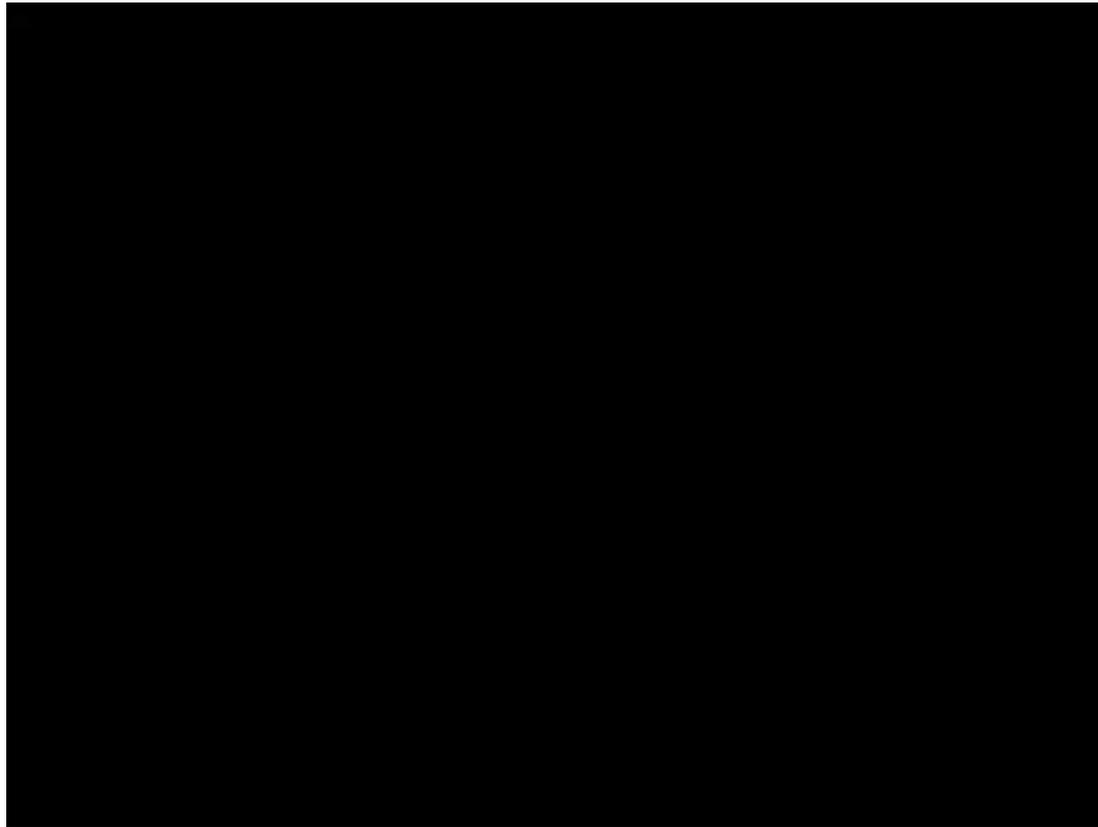
# DISSECTION PAR TRACTION

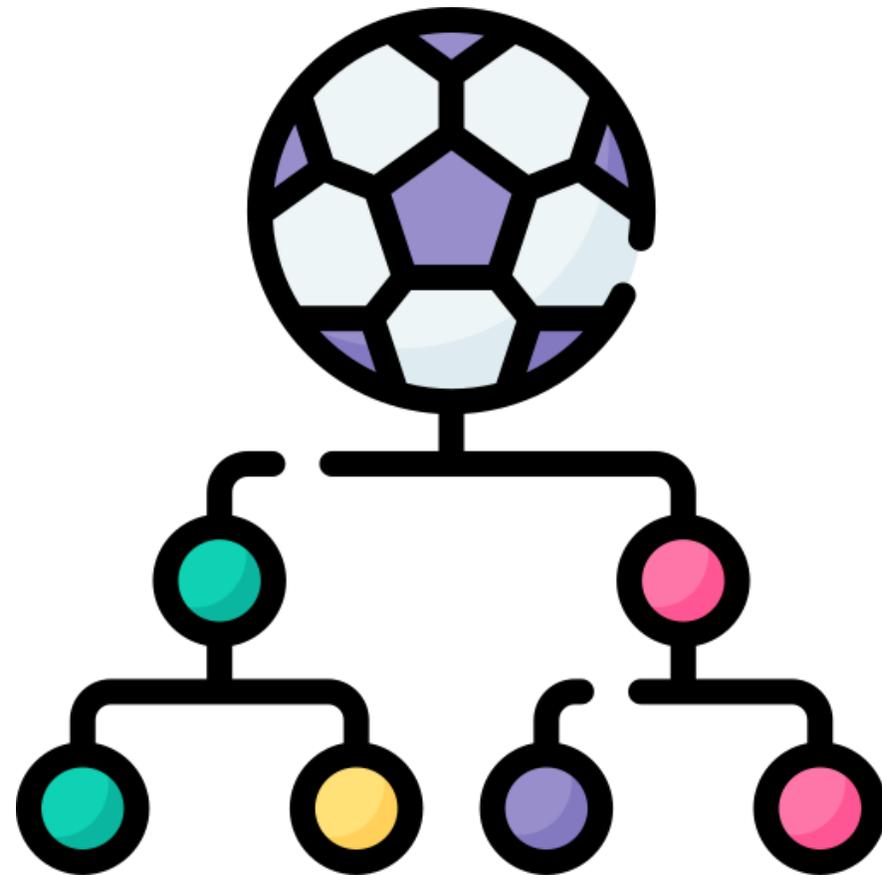


# DISSECTION PAR TRACTION



# TUNNEL + CLIP



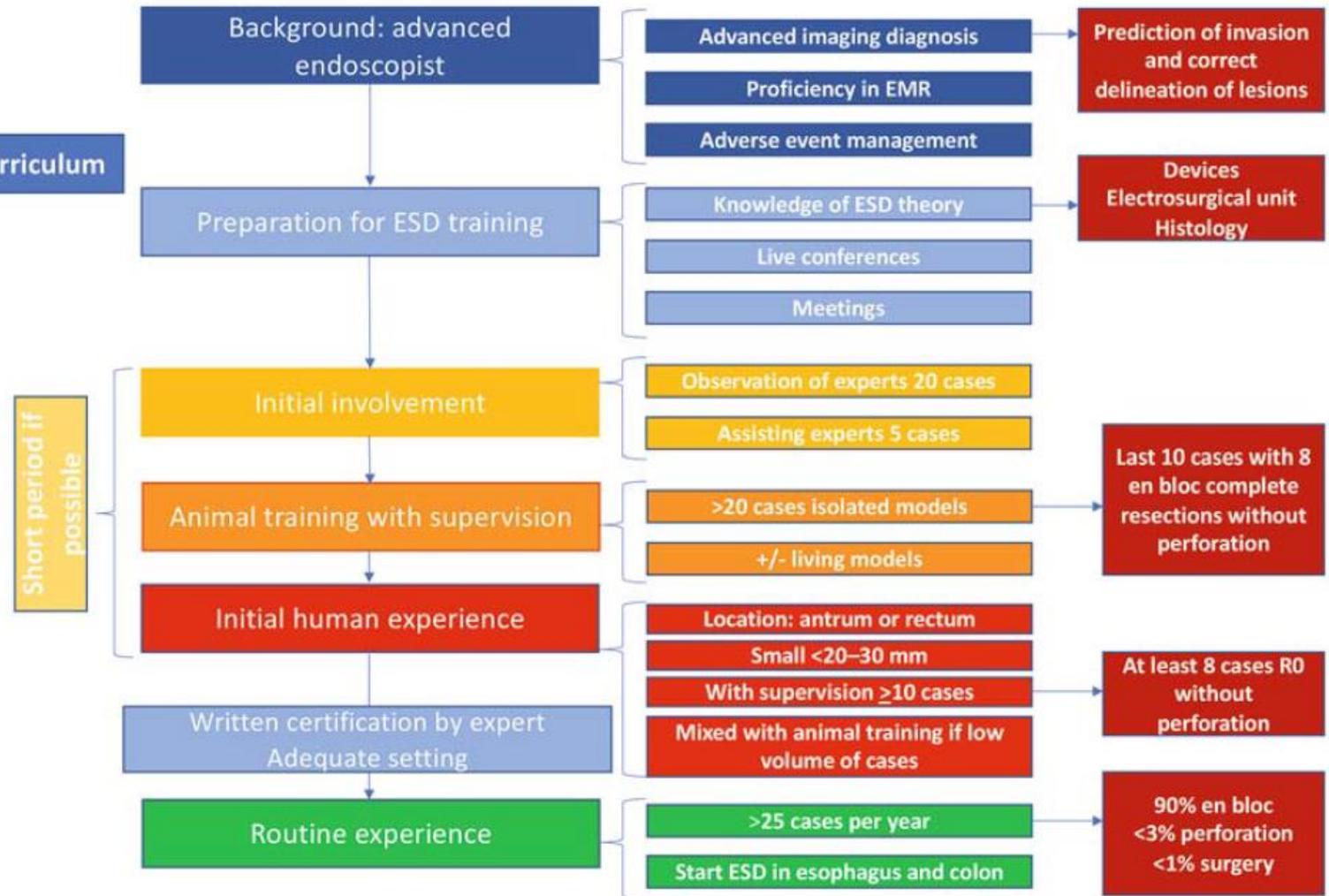


**L'AUTONOMIE**

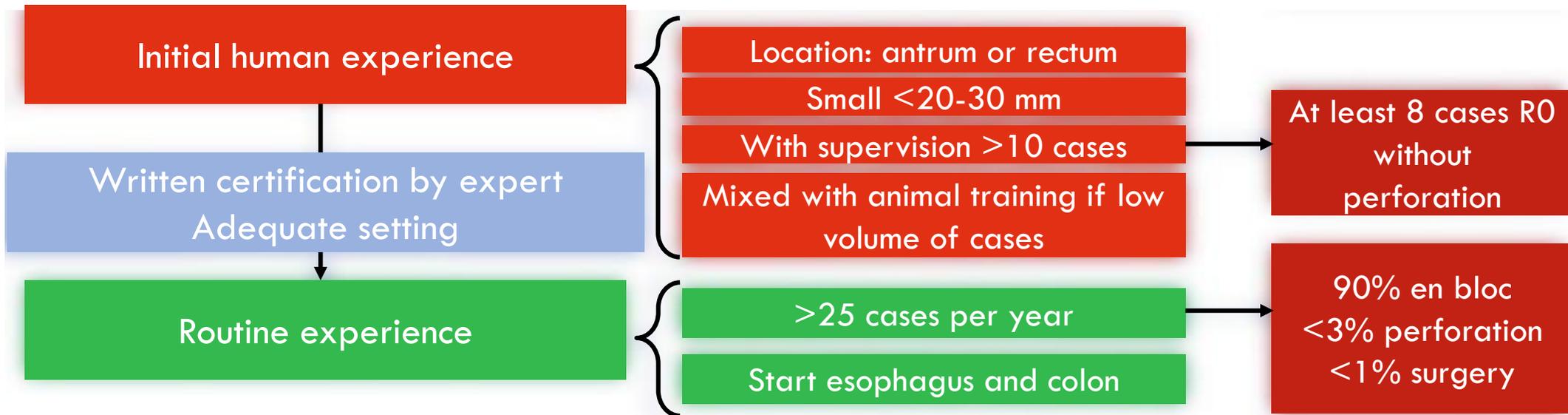
# LA PRATIQUE EN SÉQUENCE RAPIDE



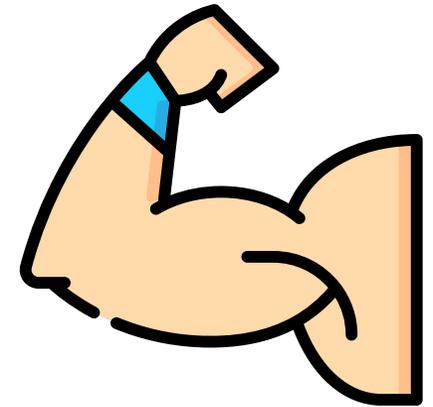
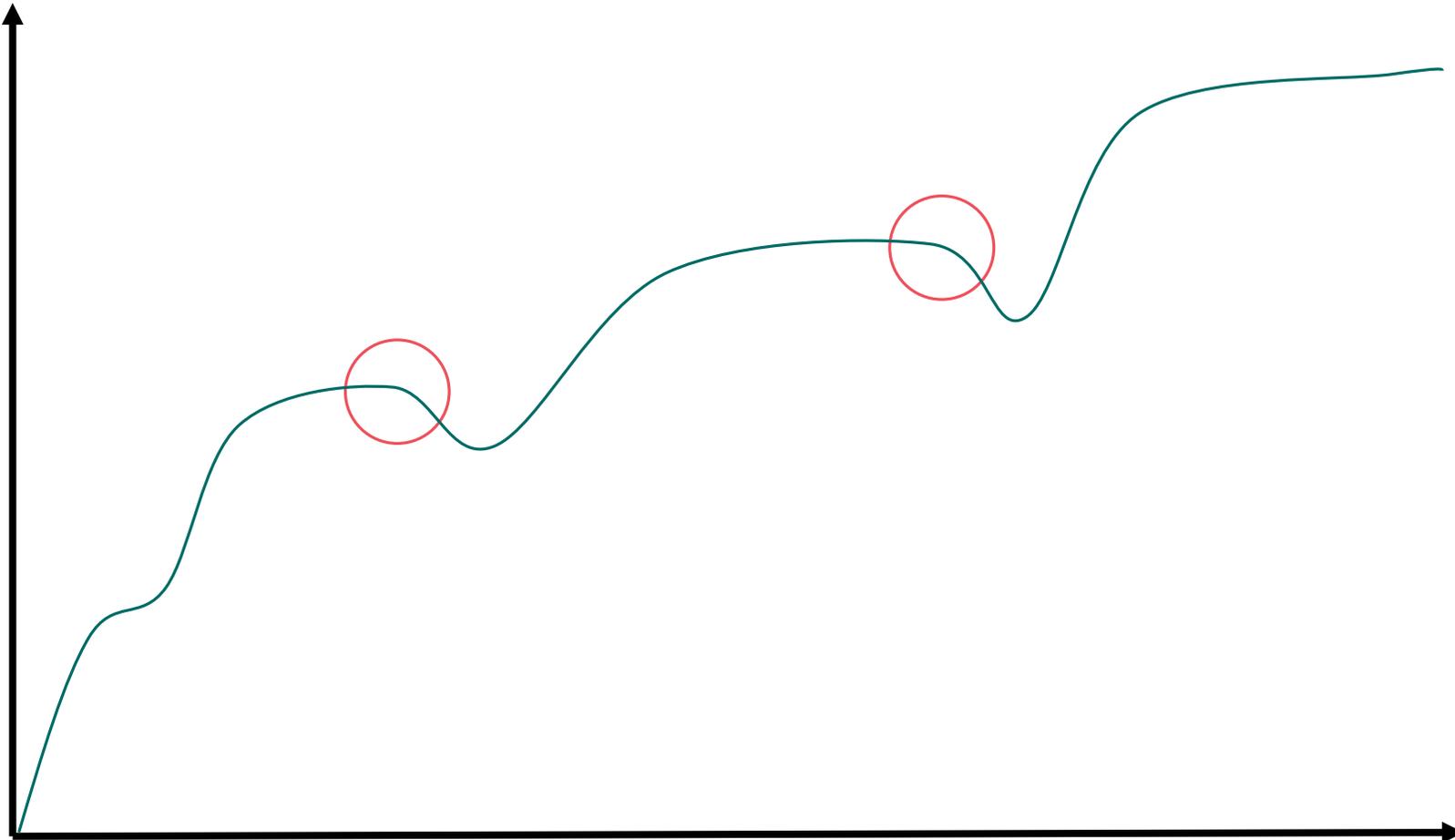
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# LA PRATIQUE EN SÉQUENCE RAPIDE



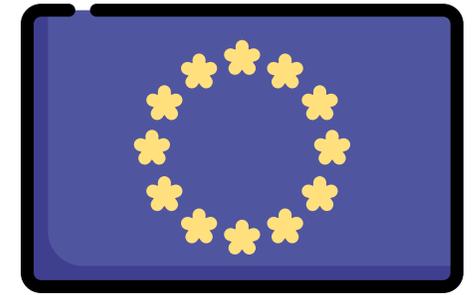
# S'ÉVALUER, CHANGER, RÉGRESSER, PROGRESSER



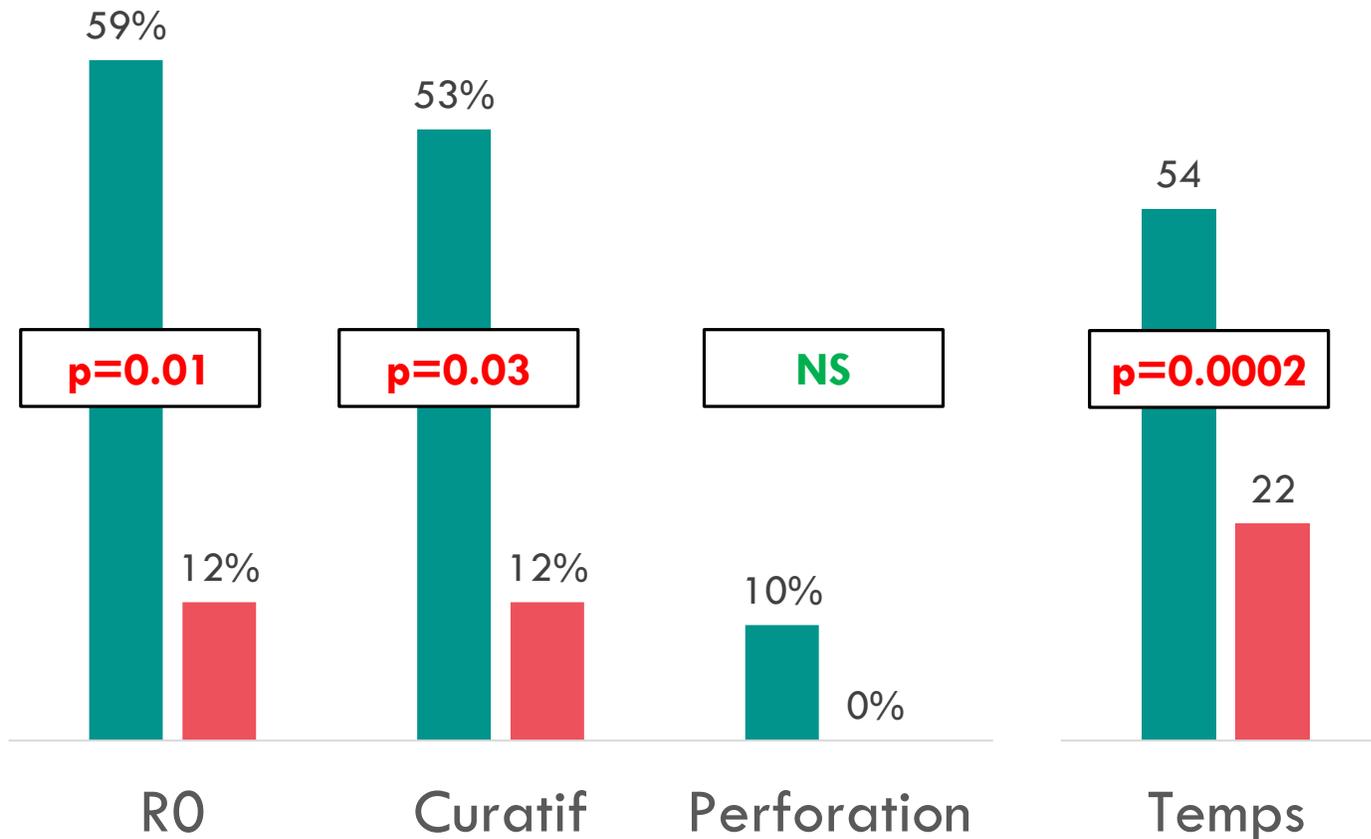
# ŒSOPHAGE BARRETT

- Monocentrique allemand
- Randomisé
- 20 ESD
- 20 EMR
- 2012 à 2014

Terheggen G, et al. Gut 2016;0:1-11



- Pas de différence ds suivi
- Même PEC chirurgicale
- Même rémission
- Même récurrence

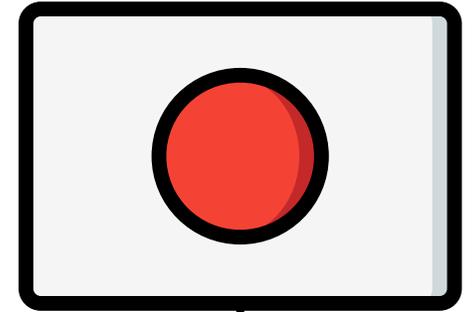


- Discussion
- Pas de différence sur le long terme
  - Plus long et plus de complications pour ESD
  - Évoque la possibilité de perte d'info histologique
  - Pas de traction

# ŒSOPHAGE BARRETT

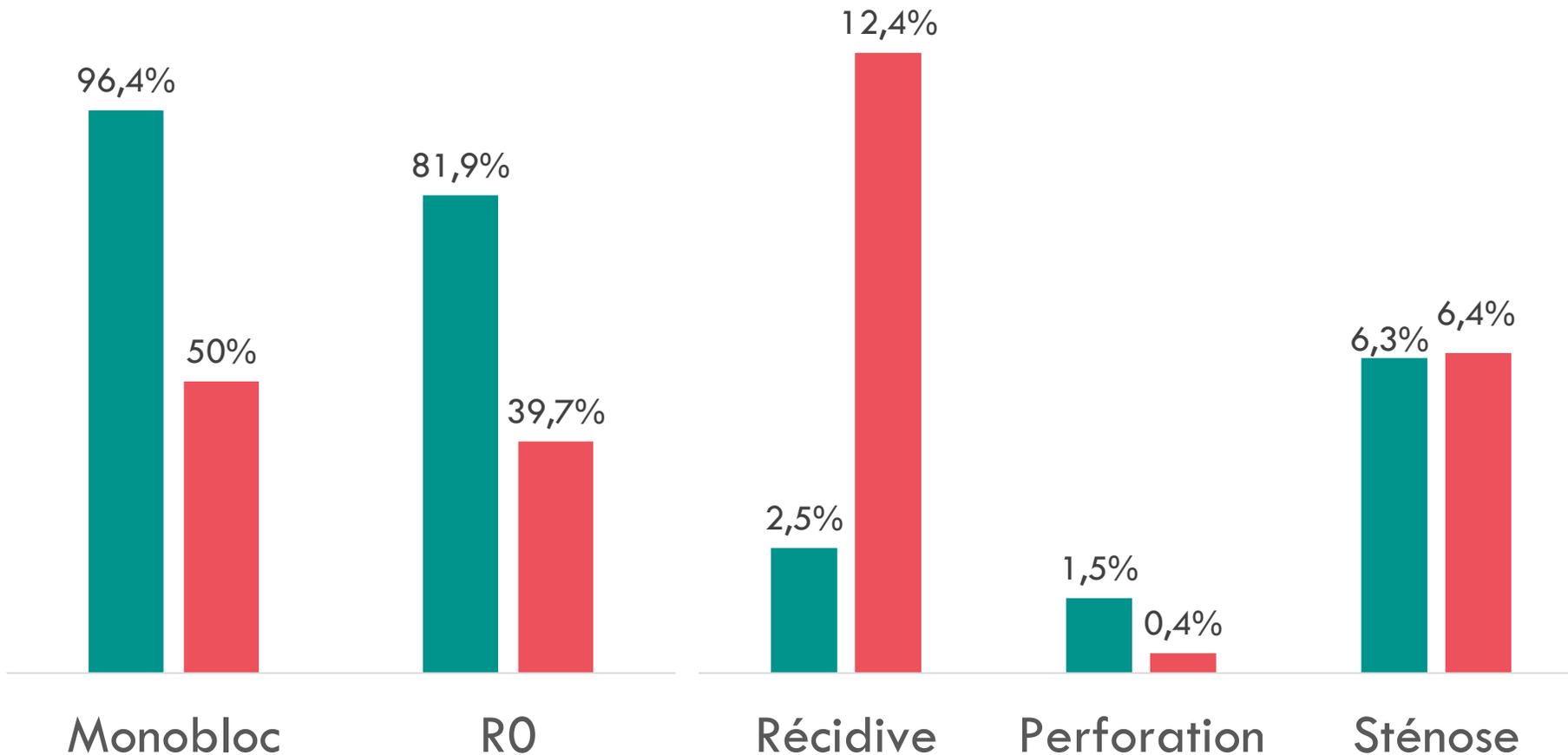
■ 26 articles  
■ ESD vs EMR

Ishihara R, Dig Endosc.  
2020;32(4):452–93.

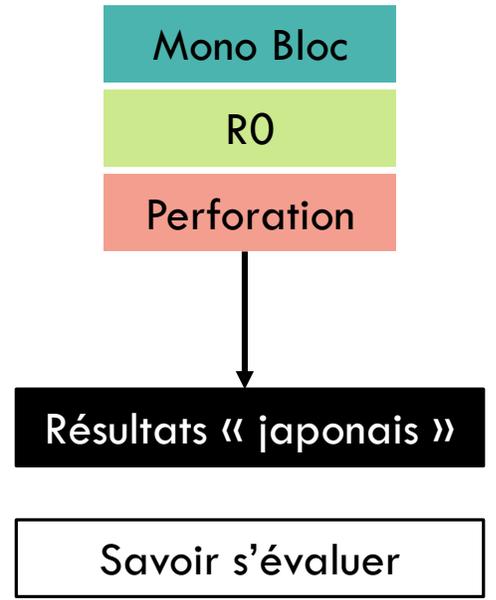
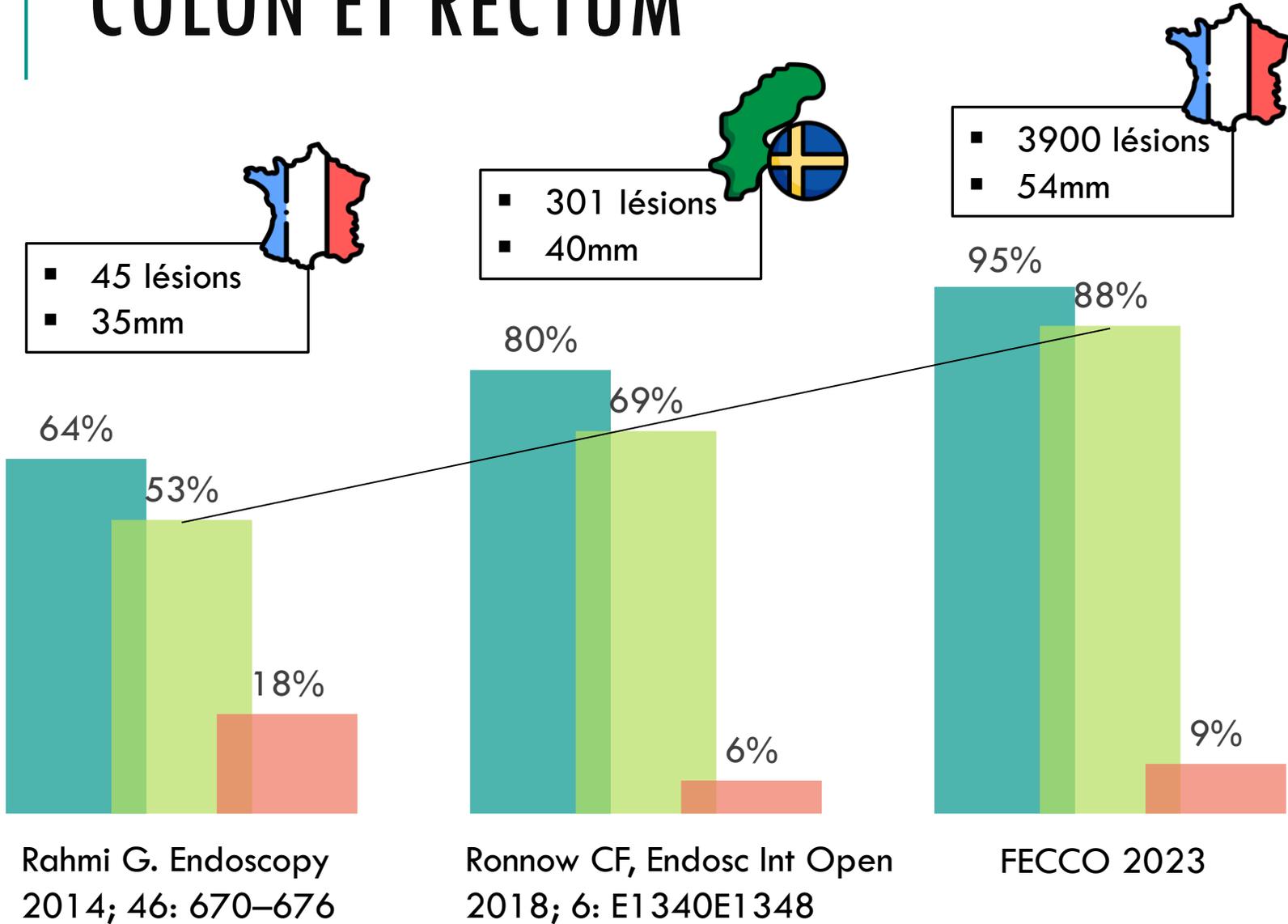


**Discussion**

- ESD plus de monobloc
- ESD plus de RO
- ESD moins de récurrence
- RFA ?
- Complications identiques
- Donc ESD recommandée



# COLON ET RECTUM



# CONCLUSION

