

Colonoscopy-Associated Tenson Pneumoperitoneum after Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection Julie J. Oh MD, Sagar Shah MD, Neil R. Jariwalla MD, Amirali Tavangar MD, James Han MD, Jason Samarasena MD, MBA, FACG H. H. Chao Comprehensive Digestive Disease Center, University of California Irvine Medical Center

INTRODUCTION

- Colonoscopy is a generally low-risk procedure with • potential complications including bleeding or perforation.
- Although rare, perforation can result in tension pneumoperitoneum, which can be fatal.
- Here we present the case of an endoscopic • submucosal dissection (ESD) complicated by tension pneumoperitoneum treated with emergent needle decompression.

CASE DESCRIPTION

- A 74-year-old male underwent a colonoscopy that identified a rectosigmoid, 4 cm Paris II-a laterally spreading tumor.
- Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) failed to identify deep submucosal invasion and so an ESD was planned.
- During ESD, a full thickness tear was noted.
- As the perforation was closed with hemoclips, the patient developed acute hypoxic respiratory failure, hypotension, and distended/tympanitic abdomen suggestive of tension pneumoperitoneum.





Figure 2: Stepwise technique of Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD). https://consultqd.clevelandclinic.org/a-minimally-invasive-treatment-for-early-gi-cancers/

IMAGING



Figure 1: Colonoscopy demonstrating lesion of rectosigmoid colon prior to ESD.

CASE PRESENTATION

- failure.
- surgical intervention.
- colon.
- compromise.
- fatal if not quickly identified.



 Colorectal surgery was consulted and performed emergent needle decompression of the abdomen by inserting a 14-gauge angiocatheter in the left upper quadrant, inferior to the costal margin.

• The patient's abdomen immediately decompressed with subsequent resolution of hypotension and respiratory

• Broad-spectrum IV antibiotics were initiated and the patient was transported to the ICU without further need for

DISCUSSION

• The risk of perforation with ESD ranges from 1.4-10%. Risk factors include increased size, submucosal fibrosis, lateral spreading polyps, and location in the cecum or ascending

• Pneumoperitoneum is usually benign and can be managed conservatively with antibiotics, but occasionally tension pneumoperitoneum can develop with hemodynamic

• In these situations, urgent needle decompression should be performed with a large-bore catheter needle.

• Tension pneumoperitoneum is a rare but potentially lifethreatening complication of iatrogenic perforation that can be