HIGH JOULE HEAT LOAD ON THE PEELED MUCOSAL SURFACE AS AN INDEPENDENT RISK FACTOR FOR POST-ENDOSCOPIC SUBMUCOSAL DISSECTION ELECTROCOAGULATION SYNDROME: A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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A prospective study of 84 colorectal ESD patients identifies high Joule heat load (≥15389 J) as the only independent risk factor for post-ESD electrocoagulation syndrome, with an odds ratio of 7.28.

KEY POINTS

- Post-ESD electrocoagulation syndrome (PECS) occurred in 12 of 84 patients (14.3%) undergoing colorectal ESD between January 2021 and March 2023.
- High Joule heat load (≥15389 J) was the sole independent factor associated with PECS (OR 7.28, 95%CI 1.9-27.5, p<0.01), while previously reported risk factors including long procedure duration, large specimen diameter, and right colon location showed no independent association.
- The authors propose that quantifiable Joule heat may unitarily explain previously reported risk factors and facilitate prediction of PECS onset, as difficult tumor peeling increases heat load on the dissection surface.
- This material is most relevant to endoscopists performing colorectal ESD and researchers studying ESD complications and risk stratification.

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