Endoscopic Loop-and-Leave-Technique For Management of Large Colonic Lipoma

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Description

A 52-year-old female, with no relevant past history, underwent colorectal cancer screening colonoscopy which revealed presence of a large pseudopolipoid yellowish submucosal lesion measuring around 4 cm in transverse colon.

The lesion had a modulated surface with a wide base and was soft to touch with a closed biopsy forceps “pillow sign” (Figure 1).

After biopsies of the lesion, extrusion of tissue with fat “naked fat sign” was observed. As the endoscopic signs were compatible with a lipoma, an endoloop was placed at the base of the lesion to allow the lesion to fall off after isquemic necrosis of the base “Loop and leave technique” (Figure 2).

Colonic lipomas are uncommon benign adipose tumours of the colon, usually asymptomatic and found incidentally during colonoscopy, surgery or autopsy. Transformation to liposarcoma is extremely uncommon. Management depends on size and symptom related to colonic lipoma. Endoscopic resection of large colonic lipoma is controversial because of reports of high rates of perforation. The novel technique consisting of looping and ligating the lipoma with the detachable snare, avoiding the need for electrocautery and eliminating the risk of perforation or bleeding. In this case this technique was safe and alternative for surgery.

Figure 1: Closed biopsy forceps “pillow sign

Figure 2: Loop and leave technique

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