

Toward an easier indigocarmine chromoendoscopy

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used to help in the delineation and characterization of colorectal neoplasms. However, it usually requires the use of a spraying catheter that decreases the suction capacity of the endoscope, and is time-consuming. Herein, we report on the feasibility of indigo carmine chromoendoscopy during colonoscopy without using a spraying catheter, with the dye being administered through the air/water channel of the endoscope. Since the suction channel remains free, the air can be exsufflated and the staining then applies uniformly onto the colonic walls with the excess indigocarmine dye being immediately eliminated. In our experience with various types of colonoscopes and cap-assisted colonoscopy, this procedure makes indigocarmine chromoendoscopy much easier and quicker to perform, and might save the use of a spray catheter.

Key words: Indigocarmine; Chromoendoscopy; Colonoscopy; Adenoma detection rate; Colorectal cancer screening

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Core tip: We report on the feasibility of indigocarmine chromoendoscopy during colonoscopy without using a spraying catheter, with the dye being administered through the air/water channel of the endoscope.

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Abstract

Indigocarmine chromoendoscopy has been proven to improve the detection of colonic lesions during screening colonoscopy, and is associated with increased adenoma detection rates. Furthermore, it is commonly

TO THE EDITOR

Indigocarmine chromoendoscopy has proven useful in increasing the overall diagnostic yield of colonoscopy and the adenoma detection rate^[1]. This technique is currently recommended in routine colorectal cancer



Figure 1 0.2% indigocarmine solution prepared in the water bottle.



Figure 2 Indigocarmine dye application through the air/water channel of the endoscope.

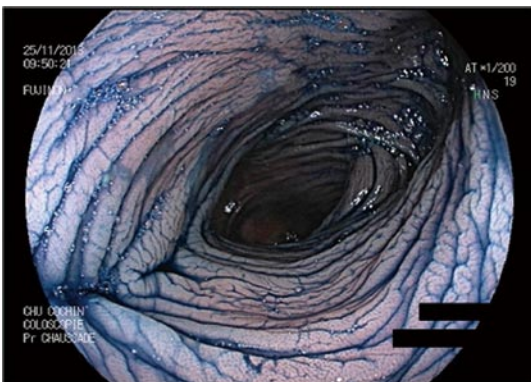


Figure 3 Endoscopic view of the colonic mucosa after indigocarmine staining using a Fujifilm® colonoscope.

screening in patients with long-standing inflammatory colitis or hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer^[2]. The standard technique implies pancolonoscopy spraying with 0.2% indigocarmine delivered through a spraying catheter inserted in the accessory channel of the

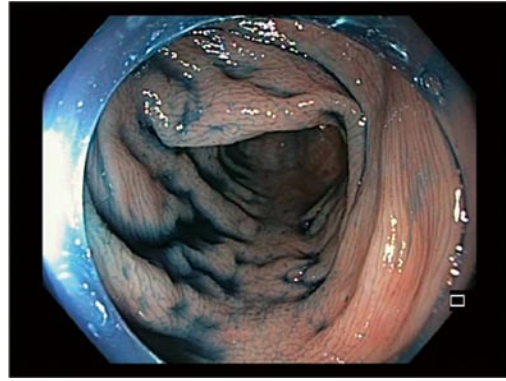


Figure 4 Endoscopic view of the colonic mucosa after indigocarmine staining using an Olympus® colonoscope and a cap.



Figure 5 Endoscopic view of a sessile serrated adenoma after indigocarmine staining.

colonoscope. Spraying is performed segmentally during withdrawal of the endoscope and excess dye is suctioned before mucosal examination.

However, the use of a spray catheter has a certain cost, limits the suction capacity of the endoscope and often requires several passages with the endoscope, which can sometimes be difficult in some patients. We report on the feasibility of the indigocarmine dye application directly through the colonoscope air/water channel. Upon cecal intubation, the indigo carmine solution is prepared in the water bottle, using two 10 mL vials of 1% indigocarmine diluted in 80 mL of water, in order to obtain the 0.2% concentration (Figure 1). The indigo carmine dye is delivered by pressing on the air/water valve while orienting the head of the endoscope against the colonic walls and withdrawing the colonoscope. The indigocarmine dye application is shown on Figure 2. It should be noted that the indigocarmine stained water does not remain on the objective lens of the endoscope rendering clear water unnecessary for the cleaning of the tip of the endoscope during the chromoendoscopy procedure. Once the end of a colonic segment has been reached, suction of the air allows uniform application of the dye on the mucosa and elimination of excess fluid. New air insufflation is then needed for the colonic mucosal examination.

Immediately after the procedure, the air/water channel of the endoscope is flushed with water from another water bottle until the outflow is clear, to make sure that no indigocarmine dye remains inside the channel. After standard washing, we did not observe any residual staining in the water bottles. Our preliminary experience with 15 patients suggests that this simplified indigocarmine chromoendoscopic technique is feasible with Olympus® or Fujifilm® colonoscopes, with or without a cap (Figures 3-5) and with a median withdrawal time of 21 ± 12 min.

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