

The analysis of adverse events in Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection compared with Endoscopic Mucosal Resection in Early Gastric Cancer.

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Background: The early gastric cancer it is an invasive cancer that does not disseminate beyond the submucosa, regardless of lymphnode involvement. This disease has a great prognosis, especially when associated with the endoscopic treatment. The Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD), portrayed in Japan, was appointed as a more efficient technic when compared to the Endoscopic Mucosal Resection (EMR), especially when is done a block resection, no mattering the injury size, form, coexisted ulcer and location. Therefore, the ESD demands deeper endoscopy knowledge due to its higher level of difficulty, which can lead to serious complications. **Aim:** To analyze the major complications caused by the Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection treatment in early gastric cancer. **Methods:** It was done a retrospective study in the following databases: Pubmed, SciELO, using as keywords “early gastric cancer”, “gastric cancer”, “endoscopic submucosal dissection”, “endoscopy mucosal resection”, “cancer treatment” between the years of 2010 and 2015. **Results:** Among the major complications, the highlights are bleeding and/or perforation, which can happen during the operation or after the surgery act and stenosis. **Discussion:** Many studies have shown the efficiency of the ESD technique. Although it is more efficient when compared to the EMR technique, it has higher cost and risks of complications. The most incident side effects are bleeding and perforation. Bleeding is the most important due to the difficulty of controlling it and its consequences to the patient. It is controlled by electrosurgical coagulation, electrosurgical knife, endoclips suture or explorative laparotomy. The incidence of perforation varies from 1,2 to 8%. The risk factors for its development are localization (stomach’s third superior portion) and the tumor’s diameter (>2cm), ulcers existence and long surgical timing. The stenosis may occur during the healing process and has as predisposing factors semicircle resection above 75% at the pylorus, antrum and cardia. **Conclusion:** Although the side effects that may happen in the Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection, studies show this procedure remains very efficient and safe. Indeed future studies are needed.