Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

About Your Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection (ESD) with an Upper Endoscopy

This resource will help you get ready for your endoscopic submucosal dissection (en-doh-SKAH-piksub-myoo-KOH-sul dy-SEK-shun) with an upper endoscopy (en-DOS-koh-pee) at MSK.

Read this resource at least once before your procedure. Use it as a reference in the days leading up to your procedure.

What is an ESD?

An ESD is a procedure to remove tumors in your digestive tract. Your digestive tract is made up of your esophagus (food pipe), stomach, small intestine, large intestine (colon), and rectum (see

Figure 1).

A gastroenterologist (GAS-troh-EN-teh-RAH-loh-jist) will usually do your ESD during an endoscopy procedure. A gastroenterologist is a doctor with special training in the gastrointestinal (GI) system. This includes the esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

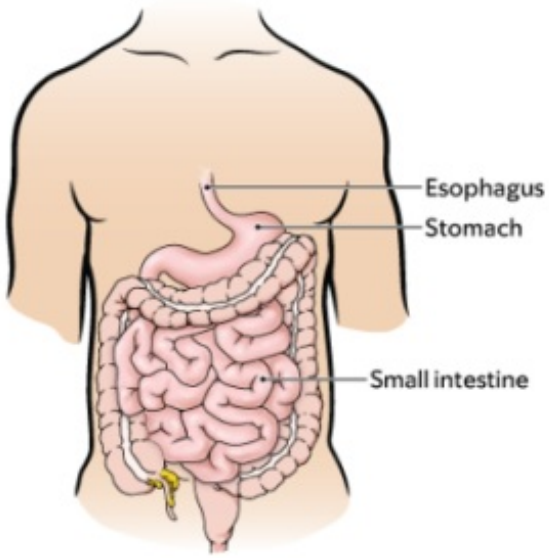


Figure 1. Digestive system

Sometimes, the doctor cannot do an ESD during an endoscopy. Talk with your healthcare provider about what to expect and how to get ready for your ESD. Follow the instructions in this resource carefully.

During your procedure, your doctor will place a flexible tube, called an endoscope into your mouth. They will guide the endoscope down your esophagus, into your stomach, and into your small intestine (see Figure 1).

The scope is connected to a video monitor. This allows

them to see the inside your intestines and look for anything that is not normal on the video monitor. They will use the scope to remove any tumors and stitch the area, if needed. When they're finished, they will remove the scope.

Figure 2 shows the tumor removal process:

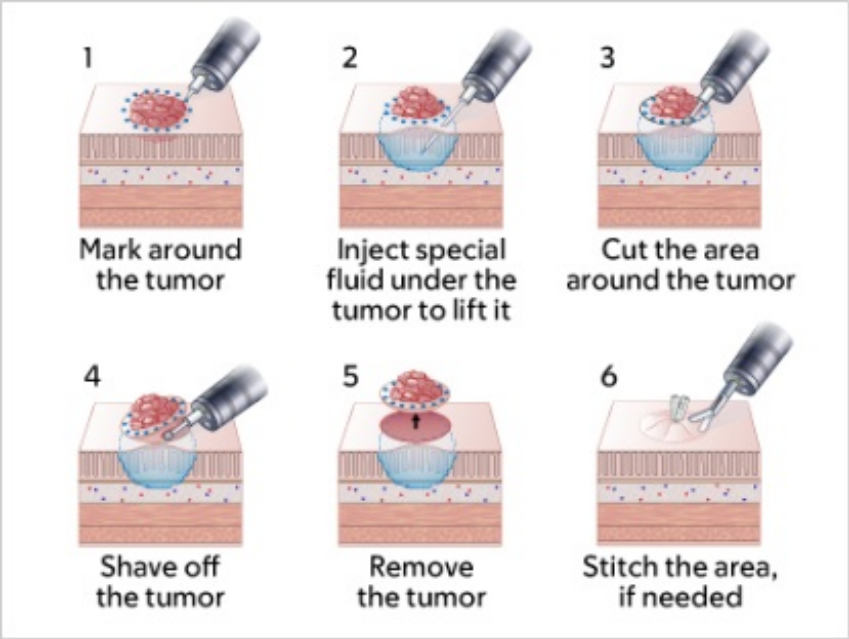


Figure 2. Tumor removal process.

Your procedure usually takes 1 to 3 hours, but sometimes it may be longer.

What to do 2 weeks before your procedure

Ask about your medicines

You may need to stop taking some of your usual medicines before your procedure. Or, you may need to take a different dose (amount) than usual. Talk with your healthcare provider about how to take your medicines

before your procedure. Do not change how you take your medicines without talking with a healthcare provider.

This section lists some examples of medicines, but there are many others. **Make sure your care team knows all the prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, and dietary supplements you take.** A prescription medicine is one you can only get with a prescription from a healthcare provider. An over-the-counter medicine is one you can buy without a prescription.



It's very important to take your medicines and supplements the right way in the days before your procedure. If you don't, we may need to reschedule your procedure.

Anticoagulants (blood thinners)

A blood thinner is a medicine that changes the way your blood clots. Blood thinners are often prescribed to help prevent a heart attack, stroke, or other problems caused by blood clots.

If you take a blood thinner, talk with the healthcare provider who scheduled your procedure and the healthcare provider who prescribes it. Ask them what to do before your procedure. They may tell you to stop taking the medicine a certain number of days before your

procedure. This will depend on the type of procedure you're having and the reason you're taking a blood thinner.

Here are some examples of blood thinners. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take. **Do not stop taking your blood thinner without talking with a member of your care team.**

- Apixaban (Eliquis®)
- Aspirin
- Celecoxib (Celebrex®)
- Cilostazol (Pletal®)
- Clopidogrel (Plavix®)
- Dabigatran (Pradaxa®)
- Dalteparin (Fragmin®)
- Dipyridamole (Persantine®)
- Edoxaban (Savaysa®)
- Enoxaparin (Lovenox®)
- Fondaparinux (Arixtra®)
- Heparin injection (shot)
- Meloxicam (Mobic®)
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®) and naproxen (Aleve®)
- Pentoxifylline (Trental®)
- Prasugrel (Effient®)
- Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®)
- Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine®, Sulfazine®)
- Ticagrelor (Brilinta®)
- Tinzaparin (Innohep®)
- Warfarin (Jantoven®, Coumadin®)

Other medicines and supplements can change how your blood clots. Examples include vitamin E, fish oil, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®) and naproxen (Aleve®) are examples of NSAIDs, but there are many others.

Read *How To Check if a Medicine or Supplement Has Aspirin, Other NSAIDs, Vitamin E, or Fish Oil* (www.mskcc.org/pe/check-med-supplement) to learn more. It will help you know which medicines and supplements you may need to avoid before your procedure.

Diabetes medicines

You may take insulin or other diabetes medicines. If so, talk with your MSK healthcare provider and the healthcare provider who prescribes it. Ask them what to do before your surgery or procedure. You may need to stop taking the medicine or take a different dose (amount) than usual. You may also need to follow different eating and drinking instructions before your surgery or procedure. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions.

Your care team will check your blood sugar levels during your surgery or procedure.

Here are some examples of diabetes medicines. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take.

- Insulin.
- Metformin, such as Glucophage® and Glumetza®.
- Medicine that contains metformin, such as Janumet®.

- SGLT-2 inhibitors, such as canagliflozin (Invokana®), dapagliflozin (Farxiga®), empagliflozin (Jardiance®), ertugliflozin (Steglatro®), bexagliflozin (Brenzavvy®), and sotagliflozin (Inpefa®).
- GLP-1 receptor agonists. Read the section "GLP-1 medicines for weight loss" for examples of GLP-1 medicines.

GLP-1 medicines for weight loss

It's important to tell your healthcare provider if you take a GLP-1 medicine. You must follow special eating and drinking instructions before your surgery or procedure. **It is very important to follow these instructions if you have taken a GLP-1 medicine at any time in the last 30 days. If you do not follow them, your surgery or procedure may be delayed or canceled.**

- **Start following a clear liquid diet at 6 a.m. the day before your surgery or procedure.** Do not eat any solid food. Read *Clear Liquid Diet* (www.mskcc.org/pe/clear-liquid-diet) to learn more.
- **Stop drinking 8 hours before your arrival time.** Do not eat or drink anything after this time, including clear liquids. You can have small sips of water with your medicines.

To learn more, read *Eating and Drinking Before Your Surgery*

or Procedure When Taking GLP-1 Medicines (www.mskcc.org/pe/eat-drink-glp1).

Here are some examples of GLP-1 medicines. There are others, so be sure your care team knows all the medicines you take. Sometimes, these are prescribed to help manage diabetes or other conditions. Other times, they're prescribed for weight loss.

• Semaglutide (Wegovy®, Ozempic®, Rybelsus®) • Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)	• Tirzepatide (Zepbound®, Mounjaro®) • Liraglutide (Saxenda®, Victoza®)

Get a letter from your healthcare provider, if needed

A clearance letter is a letter from your doctor that says it's safe for you to have a procedure. You may need to get one or more clearance letters before your procedure. Your MSK healthcare provider will tell you if you do. They must have your clearance letter at least 1 day before your procedure.

Clearance letter for an automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (AICD) or permanent pacemaker (PPM)

Tell your MSK healthcare provider if you have an AICD or PPM. You will need a clearance letter from your cardiologist (heart doctor).

Clearance Letter for Other Symptoms

You'll need a clearance letter from a doctor if you've had any of these during the last 6 weeks:

- Chest pain.
- Trouble breathing that's new or has gotten worse.
- Fainting.

What to do 1 week before your procedure

Stop taking certain medicines

If you take aspirin, ask the healthcare provider that prescribes it to you if you can stop taking it 1 week before your procedure. Aspirin and medicines that contain aspirin can cause bleeding. Read *How To Check if a Medicine or Supplement Has Aspirin, Other NSAIDs, Vitamin E, or Fish Oil* (www.mskcc.org/pe/check-med-supplement) to learn more.

If your healthcare provider doesn't want you to stop taking aspirin, tell the healthcare provider doing your ESD procedure at least 10 days before the procedure.

Arrange for someone to take you home

If your doctor cannot do an ESD during your procedure, you must have a responsible care partner take you home afterwards. A responsible care partner is someone who can help you get home safely. They should be able to contact

your care team if they have any concerns. Make sure to plan this before the day of your procedure.

If you don't have a responsible care partner to take you home, call one of the agencies below. They'll send someone to go home with you. There's a charge for this service, and you'll need to provide transportation. It's OK to use a taxi or car service, but you still need a responsible care partner with you.

Agencies in New York	Agencies in New Jersey
VNS Health: 888-735-8913	Caring People: 877-227-4649
Caring People:877-227-4649	

What to do 3 days before your procedure

An endoscopy nurse will call you between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. 3 days before your procedure. They will review the instructions in this guide with you and ask you questions about your medical history. The nurse will also review your medicines and tell you which to take the morning of your procedure.

What to do 2 days before your procedure

If you take an iron supplement, you'll need to stop taking it 2 days before your procedure. Iron supplements can cause dark stains in your digestive (GI) path, which can make it

harder for your healthcare provider to see it clearly.

What to do the day before your procedure

Note the time of your procedure

A staff member will call you after noon (12 p.m.) the day before your procedure. If your procedure is scheduled for a Monday, they will call you on the Friday before. If you do not get a call by 7 p.m., call 212-639-5014, or the Admissions Office at 212-639-7882.

The staff member will tell you what time to get to the hospital for your procedure. They will also remind you where to go.

If you need to cancel your procedure, call the GI scheduling office at 212-639-5020.

Instructions for eating

Important: If you take a GLP-1 medicine, do not follow these instructions. Follow the instructions in *Eating and Drinking Before Your Surgery or Procedure When Taking GLP-1 Medicines* (www.mskcc.org/pe/eat-drink-glp1) instead.



Stop eating at midnight (12 a.m.) the night before your surgery or procedure. This includes hard candy and gum.

Your healthcare provider may have given you different instructions for when to stop eating. If so, follow their instructions. Some people need to fast (not eat) for longer before their surgery or procedure.

What to do the day of your procedure

Instructions for drinking

Important: If you take a GLP-1 medicine, do not follow these instructions. Follow the instructions in *Eating and Drinking Before Your Surgery or Procedure When Taking GLP-1 Medicines* (www.mskcc.org/pe/eat-drink-glp1) instead.

Between midnight (12 a.m.) and 2 hours before your arrival time, only drink the liquids on the list below. Do not eat or drink anything else. Stop drinking 2 hours before your arrival time.

- Water.
- Clear apple juice, clear grape juice, or clear cranberry juice.

- Gatorade or Powerade.
- Black coffee or plain tea. It's OK to add sugar. Do not add anything else.
  - Do not add any amount of any type of milk or creamer. This includes plant-based milks and creamers.
  - Do not add flavored syrup.

If you have diabetes, pay attention to the amount of sugar in your drinks. It's easier to control your blood sugar levels if you include sugar-free, low-sugar, or no added sugar versions of these drinks.

It's helpful to stay hydrated before surgeries and procedures, so drink if you're thirsty. Do not drink more than you need. You'll get intravenous (IV) fluids during your surgery or procedure.



Stop drinking 2 hours before your arrival time. This includes water.

Your healthcare provider may have given you different instructions for when to stop drinking. If so, follow their instructions.

Things to remember

- Take only the medicine you were told to take the morning of your procedure. Take them with a few sips of water.
- Don’t put any lotions, creams, or powder on your chest or arms.
- Remove any jewelry, including body piercings.
- Leave all valuables, such as credit cards and jewelry, at home. There won’t be lockers available to store your valuables in.
- If you wear contacts, wear your eyeglasses instead.

What to bring

- Your rescue inhaler (such as albuterol (Ventolin®) for asthma), if you have one.
- A case for your eyeglasses.
- Your Health Care Proxy form, if you have completed one.
- If you have an implanted pacemaker or cardioverter-defibrillator (AICD), bring your wallet card with you.

Where to go

Your procedure will take place at one of these locations:

David H. Koch Center

530 East 74th Street
New York, NY 10021

Take the elevator to the 8th floor.

Endoscopy Suite at Memorial Hospital (MSK's main hospital)

1275 York Avenue (between East 67th and East 68th Streets)
New York, NY 10065

Take the B elevator to the 2nd floor. Turn right and enter the Surgery and Procedural Center through the glass doors.

Visit www.msk.org/parking for information about parking at these locations.

What to expect when you arrive

When it's time for your procedure, a member of your care team will bring you into the procedure room. Your care team will attach equipment to monitor your heart, breathing, and blood pressure. You'll get oxygen through a thin tube that rests below your nose. They'll also place a mouth guard over your teeth to protect them.

Your nurse or anesthesiologist will place an intravenous

(IV) line into a vein, usually in your arm or hand. You'll get anesthesia through your IV, which will make you fall asleep. Once you're asleep, your doctor will start the procedure. Your procedure usually takes 1 to 3 hours, but sometimes it may be longer.

What to do after your ESD procedure

Inside the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)

You'll be in the PACU when you wake up after your procedure. A nurse will keep track of your heart, breathing, and blood pressure.

If your doctor did an ESD, you'll need to stay in the hospital overnight so your nurse can monitor you. You'll move to an inpatient bed when one is available. If you do not have any issues overnight, you'll be able to leave the hospital the next day.

If your doctor did not do an ESD, you can go home the same day. You must have a responsible care partner take you home afterwards.

At home

For the first 7 days after your procedure:

- Do not drink alcohol.
- Do not do any strenuous exercise (such as jogging and tennis).

- Do not lift anything heavier than 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms).
- Try to stay local, and don't travel long distances, such as outside of the country.

Most people can go back to work 7 days after having this procedure, but everyone is different, so it may be shorter or longer for you. If you need to do a lot of heavy lifting at your job, talk with your healthcare provider before going back to work.

Follow-up care

You'll have a follow-up visit with your healthcare provider 2 weeks after your procedure. During this visit, they will talk with you about your results and go over a treatment plan.

When to call your healthcare provider

Call your healthcare provider if you have:

- A fever of 101 °F (38.3 °C) or higher.
- Intense pain, hardness, or swelling in your abdomen (belly).
- Blood in your vomit (throw up).
- Intense throat pain that won't go away.
- Weakness, faintness, or both.

- Dark stools (poop) or blood in your stool.
- Any other questions or concerns.

If you have chest pain or trouble breathing, call 911 or go to your nearest emergency room.

Contact information

If you have any questions or concerns, call one of the following:

- Dr. Nishimura's office at 212-639-6029
- Dr. Beauvais' office at 212-639-5909
- Dr. Lee's office at 212-639-3754

You can reach a staff member Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. After 5 p.m., during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000 and ask for the GI doctor on call.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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