In vivo histopathological assessment of the muscularis propria in achalasia by using endocytoscopy (with video)

Authors
Hiroki Sato1, Haruhiro Inoue1, Haruo Ikeda2, Chiaki Sato2, Esperanza Grace R. Santi2, Chainaron Phalanusitthepha1, Yutaka Aoyagi1, Shin-ei Kudo1

Institutions
1 Digestive Disease Center, Showa University Northern Yokohama Hospital, Japan
2 Department of Gastroenterology, De La Salle University Medical Center, Philippines
3 Division of Gastroenterology, Niigata University Medical and Dental Hospital, Japan

Background: The histopathology of the muscularis propria (MP) is unknown in patients with achalasia. Endocytoscopy (EC) was developed as an ultra-high magnification endoscopy, and the submucosal tunnel created during peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) not only provides access to the MP but also enables subsequent endoscopic assessment of the MP.

Patients and methods: In seven patients with achalasia (mean ±SD: 35 ± 18.1 years; men:women, 4:3) who underwent POEM (myotomy length: 12 ± 2.2 cm), subsequent EC examination was performed from the mid-esophagus to the gastric side. EC images were compared to the results of histopathologic examination (two biopsies from the mid-esophagus and lower esophageal sphincter), which was the standard.

Results: In all patients, favorable EC images were obtained, and spindle-shaped smooth muscle cells were detected. In our series, we observed no notable features such as atrophy or hypertrophy of smooth muscle cells. In addition, the EC assessment was consistent with the results of biopsy. No complications were encountered during any of the procedures.

Conclusion: In a clinical setting, real-time assessment of the MP using EC is feasible. This technique may play an important role in determining the pathology of achalasia and other diseases that affect gastrointestinal function.

Introduction

Ultra-high magnification endoscopy, also known as endocytoscopy (EC) or endomicroscopy, enables assessment of the muscularis propria (MP) or myenteric plexus in vivo through a submucosal tunnel [1–3]. This technique is expected to be applicable for clinical use for the treatment of neuromuscular diseases because the nidus of such diseases is under the mucosa, a location that is difficult to access using conventional endoscopy. Achalasia is an idiopathic esophageal motility disorder characterized by a lack of peristalsis in the esophageal body and absent or incomplete relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES) [4–5]. The novel procedure, peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM), has become one of the best treatment options for achalasia because it is safe, offers long-lasting symptom control, and is less invasive than surgery [6–8]. Moreover, the submucosal tunnel created during POEM allows insertion of the endoscope under the mucosa and access to the MP. During POEM, thick muscle at the middle to lower esophagus, as well as thin muscle at the LES area, can be identified (Fig. 1), although there are variations among patients with achalasia [9,10].

The histopathology of achalasia has been insufficiently investigated because of the low prevalence of this condition, and because the mainstream treatment for achalasia has been balloon dilatation, which does not allow tissue sampling. Surgical myotomy may allow access to the MP at the LES but, because of the limited treatment window (difficult to pull the mid-esophagus into the abdominal cavity), using surgical myotomy to assess the mid-esophagus is technically difficult. The approach to and examination of the esophageal MP was difficult until the introduction of POEM.

The purpose of the current study, therefore, is to determine the feasibility of EC for real-time histopathologic examination of the MP in a clinical setting, and to provide more knowledge about the histopathologic features of esophageal tissues features of esophageal tissues in achalasia.

Patients and Methods

Patients
This study was performed at Showa University Northern Yokohama Hospital, a tertiary referral center in Japan. Enrollment began in December 2014 and lasted until February 2015. Our institutional review board approved this study (H25-285). Written informed consent was obtained from all patients.
2013 and patients with consecutive achalasia who were candidates for POEM were recruited for this study. Patients younger than 18 years and those whose health was not favorable for enrollment because of severe comorbidity in organs such as the heart or lungs were excluded from this study. In instances where full-thickness myotomy was performed, EC examination was not performed, and these patients were also excluded from the analysis. The current study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (No.1311-05). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants, and the study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Peroral endoscopic myotomy**

POEM was performed following the technique described by Inoue [6]. Before the procedure, esophageal contents were cleared by endoscopic suction using a 3.7-mm channel endoscope (GIF-1T240; Olympus Co., Tokyo, Japan) under intravenous anesthesia to prevent aspiration caused by intubation. Under general anesthesia with positive pressure ventilation, the endoscopic procedure began with CO$_2$ insufflation. After submucosal injection at the level of the mid-esophagus, a 2-cm longitudinal mucosal incision was created as the point of entry. A one-third circumferential submucosal tunnel was created from entry down to the LES and into approximately 2–3 cm of the gastric side. Dissection of the circular muscle (from 2 cm distal to the mucosal entry) was performed at the center of the submucosal tunnel. After myotomy, a totally relaxed C (EGJ) was confirmed by inserting an endoscope into the natural lumen down to the gastric side, and by a retroflex view from the gastric side to EGJ (Fig. 2). The mucosal entry was closed with hemostatic clips.

**Endocytoscopy**

All EC examinations were performed using the integrated-type endocytoscope GIF-Y0002 (prototypes from Olympus Co.). GIF-Y0002 has one lens that can consecutively increase the magnification from the conventional endoscopy level to 380 × magnification (tissue field of view, 700 × 600 μm) using a hand lever. The GIF-Y0002 allows gradual magnification at the center of the monitor, thus ensuring accurate localization of the area being viewed. For EC, a mixture of 0.1% methylene blue was used to stain the tissues and to obtain images similar to those obtained in conventional pathology examination. Methylene blue staining reveals details of cell structure, including nuclei and cytoplasm.
Study procedure
EC examination was performed after POEM and prior to closure of the mucosal entry site. After staining with 2 mL of methylene blue, the head of the endocytoscope was moved closer to the surface of the MP. The EC examination was started from the proximal 2 cm of circular muscle through remnant circular muscle into the gastric side. Longitudinal muscle was also examined. Two biopsy specimens were obtained from the proximal circular muscle and at the LES area (high-pressure zone) for histopathological assessment as confirmation of in vivo diagnosis. EC findings were assessed according to the previous in vivo report and histopathology reports [1, 11, 12]. EC findings of the MP were classified as: atrophy, normal, or hypertrophy. Biopsy specimens were assessed by a pathologist blinded to EC images.

Results
Seven patients with achalasia who underwent POEM were enrolled in this study and underwent concomitant EC examination. The mean (±SD) age of the participants was 35.0 ± 18.1 years, and the study population consisted of four male and three female patients. The duration of achalasia symptoms was 5.5 ± 7.5 years, and ranged from 3 to 20 years. According to Chicago classification criteria [13, 14], manometric findings were classified as type I in one patient and type II in four patients; in two patients, manometry was not completed because of difficulty in inserting the catheter through the LES. The total length of the endoscopic myotomy was 12 ± 2.2 cm with a mean of 10 ± 2.0 cm in the esophagus and 3.0 ± 0.69 cm in the stomach (Table 1). Favorable EC images were obtained, and spindle-shaped smooth muscle cells were observed. A strong staining nucleus, surrounding cell bodies, and vessels in the muscular layer were visualized. However, none of these structures showed particularly notable changes, that is, non-atrophy and non-hypertrophy of the MP (Fig. 3). Moreover, EC findings were consistent with biopsy results (Fig. 4). In other words, changing patterns such as atrophy or hypertrophy were not identified on the biopsy specimens. EC and biopsy were performed within 10 minutes with no complications. On postoperative day 2, a liquid diet was started, and on day 4, all the patients were discharged on a normal diet.

Discussion
To our knowledge, this is the first study to report in vivo histopathology of the MP in patients with achalasia. Our results offer the following propositions. First, EC can be used for in vivo real-time assessment not only for intestinal mucosa but also for MP via a submucosal tunnel created after POEM. In POEM for achalasia,
In addition, achalasia and the other esophageal motility disorders have multidimensional etiology and pathogenesis. Therefore, the associated histopathologic changes are thought to be diverse. The most familiar histomorphologic change is a loss of ganglion cells in the Auerbach plexus of smooth muscle; however, controversy exists regarding the trigger, extent, and degree of the change [10, 18, 19]. Further studies involving a larger series, particularly including participants with a longer duration of symptoms, is warranted. However, the application of this technique should remain limited and performed only in select centers so that POEM and EC can be performed safely.

In conclusion, in vivo real-time assessment of the MP is possible using EC. This technique may play an important role in determining the pathology of achalasia. (Video 1).

Abbreviations

EGJ esophagogastric junction
LES Lower esophageal sphincter
MP Muscularis propria
POEM Peroral endoscopic myotomy

Competing interests: None.

References

1. Sumiyama K, Tajiri H, Kato F et al. Pilot study for in vivo cellular imaging of the muscularis propria and ex vivo molecular imaging of myenteric neurons (with video). Gastrointest Endosc 2009; 69: 1129 – 1134
2. Sumiyama K, Kliesslich R, Ohya TR et al. In vivo imaging of enteric neuronal networks in humans using confocal laser endomicroscopy. Gastroenterology 2012; 143: 1152 – 1153
3. Ohya TR, Sumiyama K, Takahashi-Fujigasaki J et al. In vivo histologic imaging of the muscularis propria and myenteric neurons with probe-based confocal laser endomicroscopy in porcine models (with videos). Gastrointest Endosc 2012; 75: 405 – 410
4. Cohen S. Motor disorders of the esophagus. N Engl J Med 1979; 301: 184 – 192
5. Park W, Vaesri MF. Etiology and pathogenesis of achalasia: the current understanding. Am J Gastroenterol 2005; 100: 1404 – 1414
6. Inoue H, Minami H, Kobayashi Y et al. Peroral endoscopic myotomy (POEM) for esophageal achalasia. Endoscopy 2010; 42: 265 – 271
7. Onimaru M, Inoue H, Ikeda H et al. Peroral endoscopic myotomy is a viable option for failed surgical esophagocardioomyotomy instead of redo surgical Heller myotomy: a single center prospective study. Journal of the American College of Surgeons 2013; 217: 598 – 605
8. Swanstrom LL, Kurian A, Dunst CM et al. Long-term outcomes of an endoscopic myotomy for achalasia: the POEM procedure. Ann Surg 2012; 256: 659 – 667
9. Pehlivanov N, Liu J, Kassab GS et al. Relationship between esophageal muscle thickness and intraluminal pressure: an ultrasonographic study. American journal of physiology Gastrointestinal and liver physiology 2001; 280: G1093 – G1099
10. Mittal RK, Kassab G, Puckett JL et al. Hypertrophy of the muscularis propria of the lower esophageal sphincter and the body of the esophagus in patients with primary motility disorders of the esophagus. Am J Gastroenterol 2003; 98: 1705 – 1712
11. Misiewicz JJ, Waller SL, Anthony PP et al. Pharmacology and histopathology of the cardiac sphincter in achalasia. Gut 1968; 9: 726 – 727
12. Goldblum JR, Rice TW, Richter JE. Histopathologic features in esophagomyotomy specimens from patients with achalasia. Gastroenterology 1996; 111: 648 – 654
13. Bredenoord AJ, Fox M, Kahrlas PJ et al. Chicago classification criteria of esophageal motility disorders defined in high resolution esophageal pressure topography. Neurogastroenterology and motility: the official journal of the European Gastrointestinal Motility Society 2012; 24: 57 – 65
14. Pandolfino JE, Fox MR, Bredenoord AJ et al. High-resolution manometry in clinical practice: utilizing pressure topography to classify oesopha-
geal motility abnormalities. Neurogastroenterology and motility: the official journal of the European Gastrointestinal Motility Society 2009; 21: 796 – 806

15 Cassella RR, Brown AL Jr, Sayre GP et al. Achalasia of the Esophagus: Pathologic and Etiologic Considerations. Ann Surg 1964; 160: 474 – 487

16 Misiewicz JJ, Waller SL, Anthony PP et al. Achalasia of the cardia: pharmacology and histopathology of isolated cardiac sphincteric muscle from patients with and without achalasia. The Quarterly journal of medicine 1969; 38: 17 – 30

17 Csendes A, Smok G, Braghett A et al. Histological studies of Auerbach’s plexuses of the oesophagus, stomach, jejunum, and colon in patients with achalasia of the oesophagus: correlation with gastric acid secretion, presence of parietal cells and gastric emptying of solids. Gut 1992; 33: 150 – 154

18 Villanacci V, Annese V, Cuttitta A et al. An immunohistochemical study of the myenteric plexus in idiopathic achalasia. Journal of clinical gastroenterology 2010; 44: 407 – 410

19 Gockel I, Bohl JR, Doostkam S et al. Spectrum of histopathologic findings in patients with achalasia reflects different etiologies. J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2006; 21: 727 – 733