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**Featured articles**

**Feasibility and safety of third-space endoscopic full-thickness resection in ex vivo and in vivo porcine models**
Osamu Goto et al.
Endosc Int Open 2018: doi:10.1055/a-0858-2210
Endoscopic full-thickness resection (EFTR) involves several technical issues that need to be addressed. The authors devised a novel technique termed third-space EFTR and investigated its feasibility and safety in animal models.

**Preoperative endoscopic predictors of severe submucosal fibrosis in colorectal tumors undergoing endoscopic submucosal dissection**
Uayporn Kaosombatwattana et al.
Endosc Int Open 2018: doi:10.1055/a-0848-8225
Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) enables en bloc removal of colorectal neoplasms regardless of size. Submucosal fibrosis is a significant factor for technical difficulty and poor outcomes. The authors assessed the predictive factors for severe submucosal fibrosis and the ESD outcomes.

**Association between endoscopic findings of eosinophilic esophagitis and responsiveness to proton pump inhibitors**
Akinari Sawada et al.
Endosc Int Open 2018: doi:10.1055/a-0859-7276
Endoscopic findings of esophageal eosinophilia sometimes localize to small areas of the esophagus. A previous study suggested that pathogenesis of localized-type eosinophilic esophagitis (LEoE) was associated with acid reflux. However, LEoE treatment outcomes have not been studied. The authors aimed to analyze the clinical and histologic significance of LEoE in comparison with diffuse-type eosinophilic esophagitis (DEoE).