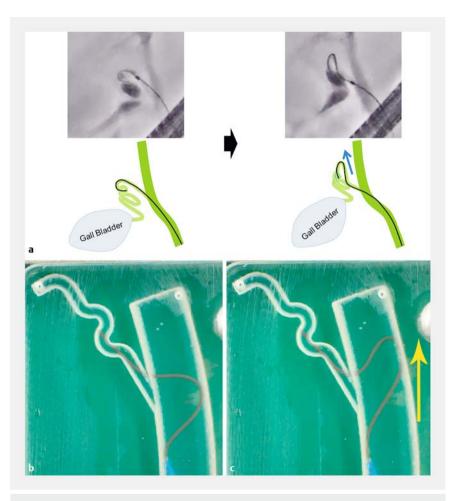
Successful endoscopic transpapillary gallbladder stenting using a new easily maneuverable quidewire: a report of two cases

Endoscopic transpapillary gallbladder drainage has a poor technical success rate (80% - 90%) [1-4]. The technique is sometimes challenging when the guidewire cannot be advanced through the cystic duct into the gallbladder because of ductal tortuosity or obstruction [5] (Fig. 1). This report describes a new, easily maneuverable quidewire (approved by the review board of Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences; approval No. 46-18-0012), which was successfully advanced into the gallbladders of two patients in whom a conventional guidewire could not be advanced (▶ Fig. 2, ▶ Video 1).

Case 1: an 83-year-old man developed epigastralgia caused by acute cholecystitis 3 days after percutaneous coronary intervention to treat acute coronary syndrome. As he was at risk of requiring anticoagulation therapy, percutaneous transhepatic gallbladder drainage was performed on the same day, and a choledocholithiasis was detected via cholangiography (> Fig. 3). Then, 3 months later, after his heart condition had stabilized, we performed endoscopic choledocholithiasis extraction and endoscopic transpapillary gallbladder stenting (ETGS) to remove the percutaneous catheter and prevent future acute cholecystitis.

Case 2: a 65-year-old man was admitted with epigastralgia caused by recurrent acute cholecystitis; he was awaiting preventative cholecystectomy (> Fig. 4). A new choledocholithiasis originating from the gallbladder was detected on computed tomography; we extracted it and then performed subsequent ETGS as a bridge to cholecystectomy.

In both cases, tortuous cystic ducts hindered the advancement of a regular guidewire, with "popping up" of its flexible tip portion (> Fig. 1). Therefore, we used the improved M-through guidewire



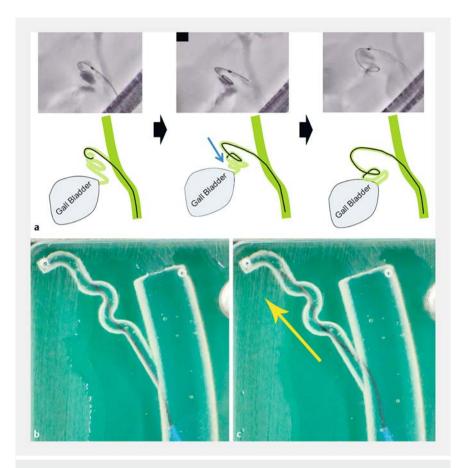
▶ Fig. 1 Difficult passage of a guidewire through the cystic duct into the gallbladder. Regular guidewires often fail to pass through the duct because of control difficulty with "popping up" of its flexible tip portion (blue and yellow arrows). a Fluoroscopic images and schematic diagrams. b, c Close-up photos of the flexible tip in a phantom model of the bile duct.

(ASAHI INTECC Corp., Seto, Japan), which was maneuvered easily and was successfully passed through both cystic ducts; we placed plastic stents along the guidewires. The new guidewire has an innovative tip allowing smooth tracking and easy maneuverability. This guidewire was passed rapidly through tortuous cystic ducts, followed by plastic stent placement in the gallbladder (> Fig. 5).

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Acknowledgments

The improved M-through guidewires were gifts from ASAHI INTECC Corp.



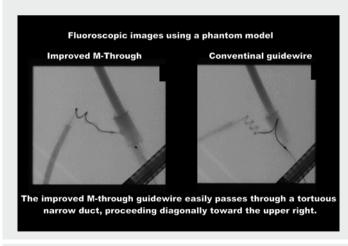
▶ Fig. 2 Improved passage of an M-through guidewire (ASAHI INTECC Corp., Seto, Japan) through the cystic duct into the gallbladder. The novel flexible tip portion avoids being popped up and allows smooth control of the guidewire during advancement through a tortuous cystic duct (blue and yellow arrows). a Fluoroscopic images and schematic diagrams. b, c Close-up photos of the flexible tip in a phantom model of the bile duct.



▶ Fig. 3 Case 1 (83-year-old man): cholangiography revealed a small choledocholithiasis that had originated from the gallbladder (yellow circle).



► Fig. 4 Case 2 (65-year-old man): computed tomography revealed gallbladder swelling with wall thickening and pericholecystic fat stranding, suggestive of acute cholecystitis.



▶ Video 1 Two cases of endoscopic transpapillary gallbladder stenting using a new easy maneuverable guidewire.



► Fig. 5 A fluoroscopic image obtained after performing endoscopic transpapillary gallbladder stenting in Case 1.

A 5 Fr × 13 cm single-pigtail stent (Gadelius Medical K. K., Sagamihara, Japan) was finally placed along the guidewire into the gallbladder.

Competing interests

None

The authors

Katsuyuki Miyabe', Akihisa Kato', Go Asano, Yasuki Hori, Michihiro Yoshida, Itaru Naitoh, Kazuki Hayashi

Department of Gastroenterology and Metabolism, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya, Japan

Corresponding author

Kazuki Hayashi, MD

Department of Gastroenterology and Metabolism, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku Nagoya 467-8601, Japan khayashi@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp

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^{*} These authors contributed equally to this work.