Novel biliary stenting with an antireflux system for distal biliary obstruction in a patient with a surgically altered anatomy ▶

Prevention of recurrent biliary obstruction (RBO) is important for management of chemotherapy and surgical resection in patients with pancreaticobiliary cancers. Placing an antireflux metal stent (ARMS) is generally associated with a reduced risk of RBO and non-occlusion cholangitis compared to using a conventional self-expandable metal stent (SEMS) [1–3]. Recently, a duckbill-shaped ARMS was developed, with a design to prevent duodenobiliary reflux [4]. We used a novel ARMS (Duckbill Biliary Stent; Kawasumi Laboratories, Tokyo, Japan) (▶ Fig. 1) to prevent RBO.

A 71-year-old man who had previously undergone Billroth-II reconstruction after pylorus gastrectomy presented with obstructive jaundice. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging revealed biliary obstruction caused by pancreatic head cancer (▶ Fig. 2a, ▶ Fig. 2b). We conducted endoscopic retrograde cholangiography using a forward-viewing endoscope and placed a covered SEMS to perform neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC). However, this patient experienced early stent occlusion, which caused kinking between the bile duct and stent during chemotherapy (▶ Fig. 3a, ▶ Fig. 3b). After removal of the previous stent, a novel ARMS (10 mm × 6 cm) was safely placed without kinking the bile duct (▶ Video 1). NAC continued to be successfully performed from the time of stent exchange until the date of surgery, without any adverse events, including RBO.

A previous study reported that a conventional ARMS was not associated with a longer time to RBO than a covered SEMS [5]. This novel ARMS with excellent flexibility was useful for performing biliary drainage, even in a patient with a strongly flexed bile duct due to surgically altered anatomy.

▶ Fig. 1 Duckbill-shaped anti-reflux metal stent.

▶ Fig. 2 a Computed tomography shows a hypo or isoattenuated lesion of pancreatic head (yellow arrowhead). b Diffusion-weighted image shows the mass with high signal intensity (yellow arrows).

▶ Fig. 3 a Computed tomography shows stent occlusion due to sludge. b The common bile duct was kinked by a covered self-expandable metal stent (yellow arrowhead).

VIDEO

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Hiromichi Iwaya¹⁾, Issei Kojima¹⁾, Makoto Hinokuchi¹⁾, Shinichi Hashimoto¹⁾, Shiroh Tanoue¹⁾, Shuji Kanmura¹⁾, Akio Ido¹⁾

Digestive and Lifestyle Diseases, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences

► **Video 1** Novel biliary stenting with an antireflux system for distal biliary obstruction in a patient with a surgically altered anatomy.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Hiromichi Iwaya, Issei Kojima, Makoto Hinokuchi, Shinichi Hashimoto, Shiroh Tanoue, Shuji Kanmura, Akio Ido

Digestive and Lifestyle Diseases, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Kagoshima, Japan

Corresponding author

Hiromichi Iwaya

Digestive and Lifestyle Diseases, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, 8-35-1 Sakuragaoka, Kagoshima 890-8520, Japan
Fax: +81-99-264-3504

hiro9011@m3.kufm.kagoshima-u.ac.jp