Purse-string suture and double percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomies for treating a postoperative duodenal fistula

A 43-year-old woman was referred to our department owing to uncontained duodenal leak, drained from the retroperitoneal space (>500 mL/24 h) (Fig. 1). Her medical history was significant for laparoscopic right nephrectomy owing to calculous pyonephrosis 7 days earlier. The patient refused surgery; thus, endoscopic intervention was performed (Video 1).

Upper endoscopy confirmed the presence of the fistula at the junction of the duodenal bulb and descending duodenum (Fig. 2a). Successful closure of the defect was achieved using a purse-string suture after failed attempts with endoclips (Fig. 2b). We then carried out double percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomies (PEG) (Fig. 2c). One PEG with placement of a jejunal feeding tube was for enteral nutrition, whereas the other was connected to the negative pressure drainage bag for gastric decompression and drainage. A nasointestinal decompression tube with string attached was placed near the fistula and fixed using an endoclip, for duodenal drainage. Conservative treatments were continued. The output from the retroperitoneal drainage tube reduced gradually, and no liquid was noted after 1 month. A gastrointestinal contrast study demonstrated no leaks (Fig. 3). Repeat upper endoscopy also showed the healing of the duo-
The tubes were removed successively, and the patient resumed oral intake. During 9 months of follow-up, no abnormalities were reported. Duodenal fistulas are the most difficult to repair, and invasive surgical intervention remains the main treatment, especially for those with uncontained leaks [1]. Although many endoscopic techniques, including clipping and purse-string suture, have been used to close intraoperative perforations [2, 3], duodenal fistulas closed by these methods may recur [1]. Fistula recurrence may be attributed to collected digestive juice, which harms the closed fistula and surrounding tissue. The current case demonstrated a method for adequate drainage of the stomach and the duodenum, to minimize additional contamination and injury. In addition, adequate nutritional support is also important for the healing of a duodenal fistula.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AI

Acknowledgment
This study was funded by the National Key R&D Program of China (2017YFC0112300).

Competing interests
None

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DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0800-8286
Published online: 11.1.2019
Endoscopy 2019; 51: E55–E56
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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