Endoscopic ultrasound-guided salvage for a disconnected choledochojejunostomy anastomosis through a jejunal stoma

A 25-year-old man with a history of deceased-donor liver transplantation using a right lobe graft with Roux-en-Y choledochojejunostomy was referred for endoscopic management of cholangitis due to anastomotic strictures [1] (Fig. 1). The patient developed postoperative bile leakage and disconnection of the choledochojejunostomy anastomosis. He underwent percutaneous transhepatic placement of catheters for the bile ducts in segments 5, 6, and 7 (B5–7). Recanalization was achieved by percutaneous procedures for B5 and B6, whereas a complete disconnection between B7 and the jejunum was not amenable to the percutaneous approach or double-balloon endoscopy. Therefore, we decided to perform endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided drainage to re-anastomose B7 with the jejunum.

We inserted an echoendoscope (EG580UT; Fujifilm Corp., Tokyo, Japan) through a pre-existing jejunal stoma, after dilating the fistula with a 20-mm balloon catheter. With the help of contrast injection through the biliary catheter, B7 was punctured using a 19-gauge needle and a 0.025-inch guidewire was passed through the fistula of a percutaneous catheter. After inserting a balloon catheter over the guidewire with external traction, we dilated the puncture site and deployed a 10-Fr percutaneous catheter into the jejunum across B7 (Fig. 2).
In the following session, we inserted a forward-viewing endoscope (GIF-2T240; Olympus Medical, Tokyo, Japan) through the stoma and replaced each of the percutaneous catheters with fully-covered self-expandable metal stents (8 mm × 4 cm; BONASTENT M-Intraductal; Sewoon Medical Co., Ltd., Chungcheongnam-do, South Korea) (▶ Fig. 3) [2]. The metal stents were subsequently removed endoscopically 3 months later, with no recurrence of cholangitis (▶ Fig. 4).

EUS-guided biliary drainage for a complicated anastomotic disconnection was feasible through a jejunal stoma (▶ Video 1). Given recent advances in EUS-guided pancreatobiliary interventions [3,4], the use of a jejunal stoma as a port for endoscopic biliary access could further expand this developing frontier of non-surgical management for post-operative complications [5].

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Competing interests

None

The authors

Tatsuya Sato, Yousuke Nakai, Tsuyoshi Hamada, Naminatsu Takahara, Suguru Mizuno, Hiromu Kogure, Kazuhiko Koike
Department of Gastroenterology, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Corresponding author

Yousuke Nakai, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655, Japan
Fax: +81-3-38140021
ynakai-tky@umin.ac.jp

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