Removal of a migrated lumen-apposing metal stent and endoscopic closure of a gastrocolonic fistula

An 85-year-old woman presented with a 3-month history of weight loss and vomiting due to a large pancreatic fluid collection arising from the body of the pancreas. Diagnostic endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) confirmed the fluid was acellular with elevated amylase and low carcinoembryonic antigen, compatible with a pancreatic pseudocyst. As the patient remained symptomatic, EUS-guided cystgastrostomy with a 10-mm Hot Axios stent (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) was performed via the stomach using a standard approach [1–3], and 1 L of straw-colored fluid drained immediately into the stomach. Following cyst drainage, the patient improved clinically and was discharged home the next day.

Abdominal computed tomography 1 month later, prior to stent removal, showed resolution of the pancreatic pseudocyst, but unexpectedly demonstrated that the stent had migrated into the adjacent colon, creating a gastrocolonic fistula (▶ Video 1). To enable endoscopic removal of the migrated stent, we performed sequential esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) and colonoscopy, under general anesthesia, following full bowel preparation. EGD confirmed that the proximal flange of the stent was within the body of the stomach, draining feculent material. Gastrografin (Bayer, Reading, UK) was injected into the stent via an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) cannula and confirmed a communication with the colon. At colonoscopy with the patient lying in the supine position, the stent was located at 50 cm, just proximal to the splenic flexure. The colon was tattooed before stent removal, in case of loss of position. The stent was then removed from the stomach using grasping forceps and the fistula was closed using multiple SureClips (Micro-Tech Europe, Düsseldorf, Germany) from the stomach and colonic sides. Subsequent Gastrografin injection on both sides of the fistula tract confirmed effective endoscopic closure of the defect. The patient began eating and drinking the next day and was discharged home 2 days later. Outpatient review 3 months later confirmed that the patient had no ongoing symptoms or sequelae following endoscopic closure of the fistula.

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Competing interests

None

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