ERCP in patient with Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and high grade duodenal stricture across dual lumen-apposing metal stents

Endoscopic ultrasound-guided lumen-apposing metal stents (LAMS) placement is a minimally invasive modality that has been increasingly utilized in patients with challenging gastrointestinal anatomy [1].

An 82-year-old woman with a history of Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB), multiple abdominal surgeries, and choledocholithiasis, which had been treated with laparoscopy-assisted endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), complicated by duodenal perforation, and repaired by open surgery, was admitted for right upper quadrant abdominal pain. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) revealed choledocholithiasis with biliary dilatation (▶Fig. 1). Given the high likelihood of extensive adhesions from prior abdominal surgery, laparoscopy-assisted ERCP posed a higher risk of complication. After discussion of various options for accessing the biliary system, an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-directed transgastric ERCP was pursued. First, a LAMS was deployed to obtain access to the gastric remnant under endosonographic and fluoroscopic guidance. The patient returned in 3 weeks after the tract was mature for ERCP. However, a high-grade duodenal stricture (▶Fig. 2), which is likely due to post-surgical scarring or peptic stricture, was unexpectedly found before reaching the biliary system. The stricture was treated with 20 mm × 10 mm LAMS placement under endosonographic and fluoroscopic guidance. She returned in 2 weeks for subsequent ERCP through dual transluminal connection consisting of gastrogastrostomy and duodenal LAMS. The duodenoscope was advanced through gastrogastrostomy and duodenal LAMS to the major papilla without difficulty (▶Fig. 3). Biliary sphincterotomy and plastic biliary stent placement were performed. A large amount of sludge and stone was extracted. She was discharged the same day with improvement in symptoms. All stents were removed 6 weeks after the ERCP without complications.

With advanced application of LAMS, we described a novel case of an EUS-directed
transgastric ERCP procedure in a patient with RYGB anatomy in conjunction with a benign enteric stricture, which was performed through a dual transluminal conduit comprised of gastrogastrostomy and duodenal LAMS (▶Video 1). This highly effective approach should be considered in clinical circumstances where balloon enteroscopy-assisted ERCP is technically challenging and when laparoscopy-assisted ERCP is not feasible [2, 3].

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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