E-Videos

Use of the Ovesco remOVE DC cutter to trim a metal biliary stent with excess length in the duodenum allowing biliary access for ERCP



Fig. 1 Endoscopic view showing the overlapping biliary stent extending distally into the duodenum.

A 78-year-old woman presented with jaundice and cholangitis, having presented 3 years previously with jaundice and hilar stricturing to a hospital elsewhere. The previous episode had been managed as a suspected cholangiocarcinoma with percutaneous transhepatic drainage followed by the insertion of overlapping self-expanding metal stents (SEMSs) extending from the hilum into the duodenum. The stricture had not progressed during 3 years of follow-up and we assessed this to be a benign post-cholecystectomy stricture.

Computed tomography (CT) scanning revealed the overlapping biliary SEMSs, which were obstructed by soft tissue, and multiple stones within and proximal to the stents. Index endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) identified a long portion of stent extending distally into the duodenum and precluding cannulation (**Fig. 1**). Attempts to cannulate through the side of the SEMS were unsuccessful owing to the tight overlapping mesh. The distal stent was not removable. The patient was considered unsuitable for surgery and likely to require future biliary interventions, so improved ERCP access was therefore required.



Video 1 The reMOVE DC cutter is used to trim the length of a biliary stent that was extending distally and precluding cannulation at endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.

A repeat ERCP was performed using a standard duodenoscope (ED34-i10T; Pentax, Tokyo, Japan). The remOVE DC Cutter and the remOVE DC Impulse medical electrical device (Ovesco Endoscopy AG, Tübingen, Germany) were used to circumferentially cut the SEMS, leaving only a short stent portion protruding from the ampulla, which thereby allowed easy ERCP access (> Video 1). Balloon trawls were able to clear the stent of debris.

The remOVE cutter uses DC current for the removal of over-the-scope and fullthickness resection clips [1]. The cutting of biliary stents using an endoscopic suture cutter [2] or argon plasma beam [3] has been previously described, but this is the first reported use of the remOVE cutter to trim a biliary SEMS. We believe this is an effective method to provide endoscopic biliary access when misplaced stents prevent this and cannot be removed.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AK_2AD

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Endoscopy 2021; 53: E365–E366 DOI 10.1055/a-1292-4205 ISSN 0013-726X published online 26.11.2020 © 2020. Thieme. All rights reserved. Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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