A 79-year-old man who previously underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy for distal biliary duct cancer presented with abdominal pain and jaundice. Computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography showed dilation of the afferent loop, intrahepatic bile duct, and pancreatic duct, with peripancreatic fat stranding (Fig. 1), and revealed a recurrent tumor obstructing the biliojejunal anastomotic site. Drainage was first attempted by percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage. A subsequent percutaneous attempt with cholangioscopic assistance successfully approached the jejunal limb and enabled catheter placement into the limb, which contained enriched pancreatic juice. Fluoroscopic and CT images revealed that injection of contrast agent showed contrast filling the main pancreatic duct and the jejunal limb was adjacent to the afferent loop (Fig. 2). We then performed a novel procedure using endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) to create an enteric anastomosis with the jejunal limb to drain the pancreatic secretions. Quarter-diluted contrast agent was first pumped into the limb through the percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage tube to inflate the target cavity. EUS obtained good visualization of the dilated limb from the afferent loop adjacent to the gastrojejunalostomy site. The dilated limb was accessed from the afferent loop by an electrocautery-enhanced delivery system, and a 15-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) (AXIOS; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) was deployed in a single-step freehand fashion. The LAMS was then successfully bridged as a jejunojejunostomy (Fig. 3). Finally, biliary metal stents were deployed percutaneously for biliary endoprosthesis (Video 1).

As an alternative treatment in palliative surgical bypass for malignant afferent limb syndrome, the feasibility of EUS-guided transgastric drainage with a LAMS has been reported in a few cases [1–3] but is considered a high-risk option. Prior to EUS-guided drainage, rendezvous pumping with diluted contrast agent into the jejunal limb facilitated better visualization on EUS and fluoroscopic images and safer deployment of the LAMS. Rendezvous pumping appears to be feasible as a low-risk technique.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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