Conversion of endoscopic ultrasound-guided hepaticogastrostomy to transpapillary drainage by anterograde intervention via dedicated biliary metal stent for benign biliary stenosis

An 80-year-old woman with obstructive jaundice caused by distal biliary stenosis secondary to chronic pancreatitis was referred for biliary drainage. After failed endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided biliary drainage was proposed. Portal cavernomatosis prevented an extrahepatic route and EUS-hepaticogastrostomy (HGS) was considered. Using a linear echoendoscope, the left biliary duct was accessed with a 19-gauge needle. The tract diameter was increased using a 6-Fr cystotome and 4-mm balloon catheter. A partially covered biliary self-expandable metal stent (SEMS; 8 × 80 mm Niti-S Giobor stent; Taewoong Medical, Goyang-si, South Korea) was placed (▶Fig. 1).

Endoscopic anterograde transhepatic intervention was attempted 6 weeks later through the mature EUS-HGS fistula. Anterograde cholangioscopy using a pediatric scope through the transhepatic SEMS showed tissue ingrowth at the uncovered end (2.4 cm), occluding the distal stent lumen. The Giobor stent was maximal intrastent dilation up to 8 and 10 mm of the distal bare portion (Giobor stent) by fluoroscopic guidance. a, c Fluoroscopic images; b endoscopic image.

▶Fig. 1 Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided hepaticogastrostomy. a Dilation of the transmural fistula under fluoroscopic guidance. b Endosonography image of intrahepatic duct and guidewire. c, d Placement of dedicated biliary metal stent (8 × 80 mm; 70 % covered, 30 % bare; Niti-S Giobor Biliary stent; Taewoong Medical, Goyang-si, South Korea) by fluoroscopic (c) and EUS (d) guidance.

▶Fig. 2 Maximal intrastent dilation up to 8 and 10 mm of the distal bare portion (Giobor stent) by fluoroscopic guidance. a, c Fluoroscopic images; b endoscopic image.
removed using a grasping forceps after maximal intrastent balloon dilation (►Fig.2). The fistula tract was explored by anterograde cholangioscopy, identifying intrahepatic ducts close to the gastric wall. Scope exchange to a therapeutic scope allowed cholangiography using an impacted balloon extractor, and a biliary roadmap was captured. Next, a plastic stent (8.5 Fr × 9 cm) was placed across the HGS fistula to secure guidewire passage in the desired anterograde transpapillary direction. The extrahepatic duct was then successfully cannulated using the wire-guided fluoroscopy technique, and a sphincterotome was advanced across the distal stenosis to the duodenal lumen. Finally, biliary dilation up to 8 mm and anterograde stenting (fully covered SEMS; 10 × 80 mm Wallflex; Boston Scientific Corp., Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) guided by fluoroscopy was performed (►Fig. 3, ►Video 1).

The Giobor stent is a dedicated biliary stent for HGS and has been reported for use in malignant diseases but not as a temporary stent [1–5]. The recent change in covered design (70%:30%) enables its use in a biliary benign scenario as a temporary stent to create a transhepatic mature fistula, allowing subsequent anterograde stenting.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AS_2AG

Competing interests

JBG is a consultant for Boston Scientific.

The authors

Antonio Martinez-Ortega1,2, Albert Garcia-Sumalla1, Sergio Bazaga1, Julio G. Velasquez-Rodriguez2, Sandra Maisterra1, Joan B. Gornals1,3

1 Endoscopy Unit, Department of Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge, Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBELL), University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain
2 Endoscopy Unit, Department of Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitario Ramon y Cajal, Madrid
3 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

Corresponding author

Joan B. Gornals, MD, PhD
Endoscopy Unit, Department of Digestive Diseases, Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge – IDIBELL (Bellvitge Biomedical Research Institute), Feixa Llarga s/n, 08907 L’Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain
jgornals@bellvitgehospital.cat

►Fig. 3 Endoscopic transhepatic anterograde intervention. a Balloon catheter and plastic stent within the mature hepaticogastrostomy fistula. b Anterograde dilation of extrahepatic distal biliary stenosis up to 8 mm, guided by fluoroscopy.

Video 1 Conversion of endoscopic ultrasound-guided hepaticogastrostomy to transpapillary drainage by anterograde intervention using a dedicated biliary metal stent in a benign distal biliary stenosis.
References


Bibliography

Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1486-6510
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2021
© 2021, Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

Endoscopy E-Videos
https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos

Endoscopy E-Videos is a free access online section, reporting on interesting cases and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high quality video and all contributions are freely accessible online.

This section has its own submission website at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos