Novel “endoloop and hemoclips” technique for mucosal prolapse causing efferent loop syndrome

Efferent loop syndrome (ELS) is defined as mechanical obstruction of the efferent jejunal limb after gastric surgery and is less common than afferent loop syndrome [1]. Adhesive band, kinking, internal herniation, intussusception, and mucosal prolapse-like stenosis are causes in the early postoperative phase, with cancer recurrence in the late phase [2]. Surgery or endoscopic treatments (metal or pigtail stents, nasojejunal tube [NJT]) are methods of relieving obstruction, depending on the cause of ELS [2–4]. We describe a novel “endoloop and hemoclips” technique that successfully resolved ELS secondary to mucosal prolapse causing obstruction.

A 32-year-old woman underwent Whipple’s surgery for ampullary neuroendocrine tumor. Recovery was uneventful until postoperative day (POD) 10, with tolerance of clear liquids orally and regular bowel movements. On POD 11, she had voluminous bilious vomiting, with continuous Ryles tube aspiration (RTA) > 1 L/day until POD 14. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) revealed bilious gastric residue with ELS secondary to mucosal fold prolapse, causing obstruction/angulation at entry (▶Fig. 1a). An NJT was placed into the efferent loop. She was unable to tolerate oral feeds and continued to produce large-volume RTA. The “endoloop and hemoclips” technique (▶Fig. 2) involved the following steps. The endoloop with hemoclips was anchored to the mucosal fold that was prolapsing and causing ELS. Two hemoclips were applied to the loop at the opposite end, near the stopper of the endoloop, and anchored to the gastrojejunostomy wall. Finally,
the loop was tightened to bring the hemoclips closer together. This secured the prolapsing mucosal fold to the wall of the gastrojejunostomy, opening the efferent loop and relieving obstruction (▶Fig. 1b, ▶Video 1).

EGD after 4 months revealed an open efferent loop and spontaneously detached hemoclips (▶Fig. 1c). At 7-month follow-up, she remained asymptomatic. The technique corrects acute angulation caused by mucosal prolapse in the early postoperative phase, with durability likely, although long-term follow-up is needed.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AH_2AJ

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Manoj A. Vyawahare1, Ramakant Tayade2

1 Department of Medical Gastroenterology, American Oncology Institute at Nangia Specialty Hospital, Nagpur, India
2 Department of Surgical Oncology, American Oncology Institute at Nangia Specialty Hospital, Nagpur, India

Corresponding author

Manoj A. Vyawahare, MD
Department of Medical Gastroenterology, American Oncology Institute at Nangia Specialty Hospital, MIDC Hingna, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India 440028
drmanojvyawahare@gmail.com

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Endoscopy 2022; 54: E306–E307
DOI 10.1055/a-1512-8641
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 9.7.2021 © 2021. Thieme. All rights reserved. Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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