Jejunostomy tube removed after pancreaticoduodenectomy using single-balloon endoscopy

A 70-year-old woman underwent a subtotal stomach-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy with a modified Child’s reconstruction method for an intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm. A jejunostomy feeding tube was temporarily placed (Fig. 1) but could not be removed 1 month after the operation. No abnormalities were found on X-ray (Fig. 2). Enteroscopy was deemed necessary to investigate why the tube could not be removed.

An oral single-balloon endoscopy was performed. We used the SIF TYPE Q260 endoscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) to observe and evaluate the small intestine. The endoscope was inserted by efferent loop, and the jejunostomy tube was subsequently found. We found that a blue suture, thought to have been used in the pancreaticoduodenectomy, had penetrated through the tube from outside the intestinal tract, 20 cm on the oral side from the blind end (Fig. 3a). Since the length of the snare cutter was not long enough to cut the thread, the scope was changed to a 290 TI endoscope (Olympus), leaving the overtube. Both sides of the thread were then cut off with a snare cutter (Fig. 3b), and the tube was subsequently removed (Video 1, Fig. 4).

Jejunostomy tubes are commonly placed in cases of pancreaticoduodenectomy. Although complications related to feeding tubes may occur after surgery [1,2], no reports exist on the difficulty of removing such tubes because of sutures. Knowing how to deal with such complications is very important, since further operation due to complications may affect patient prognosis and should be actively avoided. In this regard, balloon endoscopy is useful for observing and treating the jejunal intestinal tract after pancreaticoduodenectomy [3]. In summary, we report the removal of jejunostomy tube placed after pancreaticoduodenectomy, by single-balloon endoscopy, thereby avoiding the risk of a re-operation.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
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