The “funitel” technique for endoscopic target biopsy at a biliary bifurcation

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) with biopsy is a gold-standard procedure for pathological assessment of spreading of cholangiocarcinoma [1, 2]. Tumor existence at landmark biliary bifurcations should be assessed to consider the indication and extent of surgical resection. However, technical difficulties in pushing biopsy forceps against a biliary bifurcation may inhibit precise target biopsy. Here, we present a simple modification of widely used biopsy forceps for highly selective biopsy at the bifurcation of bile ducts at segments II and III (B2 and B3) (Video 1).

An 80-year-old woman with suspected hilar cholangiocarcinoma was referred to our centre for hepatopancreatoduodenectomy (Fig. 1). We conducted ERCP and obtained tissue specimens from hilar and distal bile ducts, all of which revealed adenocarcinoma. Tumor absence at the bifurcation of B2 and B3 was a prerequi-
site for curative resection. During the following session, no obvious cancerous epithelium at the bifurcation could be visualized using digital cholangioscopy (SpyGlass DS; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA), although the visualization was not good. Cholangioscopy-guided biopsy for pathological confirmation acquired only a small amount of tissue. Therefore, we added a looped nylon thread to each cup of the standard biopsy forceps (Radial Jaw 4 pediatric; Boston Scientific) and inserted the forceps with loops over 0.025-inch guidewires (VisiGlide 2; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) positioned in B2 and B3 (Fig. 2). The forceps were successfully pushed against the bifurcation, and enough tissue was obtained (Fig. 3). Based on positive pathological findings, the disease was considered unresectable, and chemotherapy was administered.

Competing interests

Dr. Nakai declares research funding from Boston Scientific Japan, Century Medical, Fujifilm, Gadelius Medical, Hitachi Medical, Kaneka, and Medico’s Hirata. The current work was not supported by any of these companies. The remaining authors declare that they have no conflict of interest related to this article.

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Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1730-4410
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
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Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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