A 60-year-old woman developed gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) due to metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided gastroenterostomy (EUS-GE) was planned using the Wireless Simplified Technique (WEST) [1]. Orojejunal tube (OJT) placement and jejunal instillation of saline and indigo carmine were followed by freehand placement of a 20×10-mm electrocautery-enhanced lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS; Hot Axios, Boston Scientific). Despite jejunal fluid perturbation (▶Fig. 1), suggesting successful jejunal access, we observed the following: (i) no endosonographic confirmation of endojejunal placement of the distal flange after retraction; (ii) no backflow of blue dye after LAMS release; (iii) failed through-the-LAMS aspiration of contrast injected through the OJT; (iv) peritoneum visible through the stent (▶Fig. 2a–d). Contrast injection through the OJT showed no jejunal leakage, suggesting either a type I or II misdeployment [2]. The LAMS was removed and the procedure was repeated using an identical endosonographic position (▶Video 1). Once again, acoustic coupling was challenging, but this time, following LAMS placement, blue-dyed fluid and contrast placed via the OJT were aspirated through the stent into the stomach (▶Fig. 2e–h). Contrast injection through the endoscope working channel, both on the gastric and jejunal side, showed no leakage (▶Fig. 3). The old access point was preemptively closed using endoclips. The patient remained asymptomatic, resumed a semisolid diet on postoperative day (POD) 1 and was discharged on POD 3. Amoxicillin/clavulanate was administered for 7 days.

Misdeployment is one of the most frequent EUS-GE complications [2, 3]. In such cases, it can be challenging to ascertain whether small-bowel integrity is compromised. Fistulas created by electrocautery-enhanced 10.8-Fr catheters might be functionally silent and not always within endoscopic reach [4]. If there is uncertainty regarding small-bowel integrity, surgical exploration should still be considered; however, our case demonstrates that if no leak is demonstrated on both the jejunal (via the OJT) and gastric sides, redo EUS-GE may suffice to complete the procedure uneventfully.
Competing interests

S. van der Merwe holds co-chairs for the Boston-Scientific Chair in Therapeutic Biliopancreatic Endoscopy and holds consultancy agreements with Boston Scientific, Cook Medical and Pentax. All other authors have no conflict of interest relevant for this article.

The authors

Giuseppe Vanella 1, Giuseppe Dell’Anna1, Michiel Bronswijk 2,3, Maria Chiara Petrone 1, Schalk van der Merwe 2, Paolo Giorgio Arcidiacono 1

1 Pancreatobiliary Endoscopy and Endosonography Division, Pancreas Translational and Clinical Research Center, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy
2 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University Hospitals Gasthuisberg, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
3 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Imelda General Hospital, Bonheiden, Belgium

Corresponding author

Giuseppe Vanella, MD
Pancreatobiliary Endoscopy and Endosonography Division, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Via Olgettina 60, 20132, Milan, Italy
vanella.giuseppe@hsr.it

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▶Fig. 2 Comparison of the first (misdeployed) and second (correctly deployed) lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) placements showing: a–d signs of misdeployment, with a no endosonographic confirmation of intrajejunal flange placement after retraction; b no backflow of blue dye into the stomach; c failure to aspirate contrast injected via the orojejunal tube (OJT) through the LAMS; d peritoneum visible through the LAMS; e–h corresponding signs of correct placement, with; e endosonographic confirmation of intrajejunal flange placement after retraction; f backflow of blue dye into the stomach after release of the proximal flange; g aspiration of contrast injected via the OJT through the LAMS; h the jejunum and OJT visible through the LAMS.


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