Transjejunal ERCP through an endoscopic ultrasound-guided jejuno-duodenal anastomosis in a patient with gastric bypass without excluded stomach

Galbladder stones after bariatric surgery are not uncommon. Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) renders standard endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) unfeasible. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-directed transgastric ERCP (EDGE) using a lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) is gaining ground in this setting [1,2] and has been proposed in recent European guidelines [3]. In addition, more is known about how to perform EDGE in patients with a standard RYGB anatomy [4], than in patients with non-RYGB [5] or atypical gastric bypass such as those without remnant stomach. This case shows a modified EDGE procedure in this latter scenario.

A 79-year-old woman presented with severe acute biliary cholangitis suspected to be due to ampulloma with biliary stones. She had a history of sleeve gastrectomy, which was converted to RYGB with further surgical gastrectomy of the excluded stomach. EUS was first used to attempt a one-shot EDGE procedure; however, it was difficult to locate the excluded duodenum and the one-shot procedure through a jejuno-duodenal anastomosis was considered risky. Thus, percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage (PTBD) was planned. At 48 hours, EUS-guided jejuno-duodenostomy was performed, assisted by PTBD connected to a water pump (▶Fig. 1). A freehand EUS-guided anastomosis was created using a 20 mm LAMS (Hot Axios; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA), similarly to the wireless EUS-guided gastroenterostomy simplified technique [1] (▶Video 1). Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy through the EUS-guided anastomosis was carefully performed to confirm the passage. Interestingly, transjejunal diagnostic EUS in an inverted anatomy from D3 to D4 was performed using the transpapillary drainage tube to guide the examination, excluding an ampulloma and revealing multiple biliary stones. ERCP combined with biliary sphincterotomy using an inverted sphincterotome allowed successful stone extraction (▶Fig. 2). The percutaneous drainage tube was removed. The patient recovered well with no recurrent cholangitis or adverse events over a follow-up of 3 months.

Competing interests

E. Pérez-Cuadrado-Robles holds a consultancy agreement with Boston Scientific. N. El-Domiaty, H. Alic, A. Di Gaeta, E. Tenorio-González, C. Cellier, and G. Rahmi declare that they have no conflict of interest.
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References


Fig. 2 Endoscopic views. a The endoscopic ultrasound-guided anastomosis. b Transjejunal endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography showing an inverted papilla. c An inverted sphincterotome combined with further stone extraction.

Bibliography

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