A novel self-shaping magnetic compression anastomosis ring for treatment of colonic stenosis

Magnetic compression anastomosis (MCA) has been used for the treatment of severe colorectal stenosis and atresia [1–3]. Herein we report a case of stenosis of the descending colon treated with transanal single-channel MCA. A 15-year-old boy had severe stenosis of the descending colon due to repeated pancreatitis. Colonoscopy and colono- graphy showed long, severe, and eccentric colonic stenosis (Fig. 1). After obtaining consent from the patient’s mother, we performed endoscopy-assisted MCA in the descending colon using a novel self-shaping magnetic anastomosis ring, designed by ourselves (Video 1). The surgical plan is illustrated in Fig. 2. Under X-ray surveillance, a stiff guidewire was inserted through the narrow segment of the colon into the proximal colon using a colonoscope. The 10 units of the novel self-shaping magnetic ring were inserted along the guidewire in a linear fashion (see Video 1). Next, under X-ray surveillance, the catheter was slowly passed along the guidewire to insert all the linear magnetic units into the proximal end of the colonic stenosis. The push tube was fixed, and the guidewire was slowly removed. X-ray showed that the adjacent magnetic units were gradually and successively attracted to each other, leading to the formation of a ring; this constituted the daughter magnet. Two more series of magnetic units were looped into rings and fixed together using nylon wire; these served as the parent magnet. The colonoscope was used to navigate the parent magnet to the distal end of the colonic stenosis segment through the anus (Fig. 3a). The position of the parent magnet was adjusted under X-ray guidance to enable its attraction to the daughter magnet (Fig. 3b). On day 7 after the operation, the daughter and parent magnets were expelled through the anus (Fig. 4a).

Colonoscopy was performed immediately afterward (Fig. 4b, Video 1). The patient has been followed up for 9 months and continues to maintain good health.

Funding

Institutional Foundation of The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University 2022MS-07
Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Fig. 2 Surgical plan. a Placement of the self-shaping magnetic anastomosis ring in the colon. b Bypass magnetic compression anastomosis was established due to the attraction between daughter and parent magnetic rings.

Fig. 3 X-ray view of the daughter and parent magnets: a located at the opposite ends of the narrow colon; b when attracted to each other.

Fig. 4 Postoperative day 7: a the self-shaping magnetic anastomosis rings were expelled; b colonoscopic view of the anastomosis


Bibliography

Endoscopy 2023; 55: E1132–E1134
DOI 10.1055/a-2183-8942
ISSN 0013-726X
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Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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