A 72-year-old woman with Child–Pugh B cirrhosis was hospitalized in our department for transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) for the recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma with biliary invasion. She had undergone radiofrequency ablation (RFA) therapy 1 year earlier. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) showed a 15-mm hypervascular tumor in the common hepatic duct adjacent to the area previously treated with RFA (Fig. 1).

Subsequent contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) showed a 15-mm hypervascular tumor in the common hepatic duct adjacent to the area previously treated with RFA (Fig. 1).

Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) revealed that: a the tumor in the common hepatic duct had disappeared, and b a lesion with slightly high density (arrow) had appeared in the lower part of the common bile duct instead (Fig. 3).

We suspected that the biliary tumor thrombus had spontaneously migrated to the lower common bile duct and was causing her symptoms. Emergent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography showed a 9 × 30-mm filling defect in the distal common bile duct (Fig. 4).

After endoscopic papillary balloon dilation with a 10-mm balloon, a blackish green tissue was obtained using a retrieval basket catheter (Video 1). Histopathological examination revealed hepatocellular carcinoma with extensive necrosis.

**Video 1**

After endoscopic papillary balloon dilation, the biliary tumor thrombus was removed using a retrieval basket catheter.
Competition interests: None

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Bibliography
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