Buried bumper syndrome is one of the major complications of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG). Once it occurs, either endoscopic or surgical treatment is performed to remove the PEG tube until December 2011, when the nurses noticed an obstruction in the tube. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy showed no internal bumper of the PEG tube but a submucosal tumor-like lesion with a dimple in the anterior wall of the stomach where the internal bumper was supposed to be (Fig. 1a). CT could not give us an accurate location of the internal bumper so that we could decide whether intramural or extramural treatment was appropriate (Fig. 1b). EUS (EG530-UR2; Fujifilm, Tokyo, Japan) demonstrated that the 3.5-cm-diameter low-density area that suggested abscess formation was located not only in the gastric wall, but also outside of the gastric wall. Importantly, a portion of the internal bumper of the PEG tube was detected outside the gastric wall (Fig. 1c). Thus, pretherapeutic EUS was able to accurately diagnose the location of the buried internal bumper of the PEG tube. In accordance with the EUS results, surgical treatment was performed for removal of the PEG tube. Intraoperative findings confirmed that the internal bumper of the PEG tube was in an extramural location (Fig. 1d). We believe that pretherapeutic EUS is a useful test for evaluation of buried bumper syndrome and for determining the appropriate therapeutic approach to it.

References

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Corresponding author
K. Akahoshi, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology
Aso Iizuka Hospital
3-83 Yoshio
Iizuka 820-8505
Japan
Fax: +81-948-298747
kakahoshi2@aol.com