A 34-year-old gentleman, who had undergone orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) for idiopathic fulminant hepatic failure in November 2004, presented with jaundice and abnormal liver function tests. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) identified an anastomotic biliary stricture with dilated intrahepatic ducts, which were also confirmed at endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (Fig. 1). Although a 0.035-inch hydrophilic guidewire (Acrobat; Cook Medical, Winston-Salem, NC, USA) was passed through the anastomosis, the stricture was not negotiable with standard dilation catheters or with a Soehendra tapered 4F dilator (SBDC-6; Cook Medical) (Fig. 2).

As a last resort, “brush recanalization” with an RX-wire-guided cytology brush (Boston Scientific Corp., Natick, MA, USA) was used to treat the stricture. Under endoscopic and fluoroscopic control, the duodenoscope was gently advanced into the duodenum in order to straighten the common bile duct and allow us to orient the brush movements precisely in the direction of the stricture. Surprisingly, the brush advanced successfully through the stricture, possibly due to the stiffness of the brush catheter (Fig. 3). The 8F brush catheter was then pushed through the stricture, resulting in further dilation. Finally an 8 cm long, 10 mm Niti-S biliary, fully covered, self-expandable metal stent (Taewoong Medical Co. Ltd., Seoul, South Korea) was placed across the stricture to...
re-establish bile flow (Fig. 4). No early or late complications were observed.

Biliary strictures are challenging situations in patients who have undergone liver transplantation, occurring in up to 15% of cases [1,2]. In untraversable strictures, biliary recanalization with video cholangioscopy [3], with a specific puncture needle [4] and with a regular needle-knife [5] have all been described.

In the present case, “brush recanalization” involved a novel application of an old and well-known device to treat a challenging anastomotic biliary stricture. In cases where standard procedures fail, it may be both useful and feasible. However, this technique should be carried out only in highly experienced centers familiar with these specialized procedures.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AG

Competing interests: None

Gabriele Curcio1, Antonino Granata1, Neville Azzopardi1, Patrizia Sanna1, Luca Barresi1, Ilaria Tarantino1, Roberto Miraglia2, Mario Traina1

1 Gastroenterology and Endoscopy Unit, Mediterranean Institute for Transplantation and Advanced Specialized Therapies (ISMETT), Palermo, Italy
2 Department of Radiology, Mediterranean Institute for Transplantation and Advanced Specialized Therapies (ISMETT), Palermo, Italy

References


Bibliography

DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0033-1359131
Endoscopy 2014; 46: E34–E35
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

Gabriele Curcio, MD
Gastroenterology and Endoscopy Unit, ISMETT, UPAIC
Via Tricomi 1
Palermo 90127
Italy
Fax: +39-091-2192400
gcurcio@ismett.edu