Multiple metal stenting using a double-balloon endoscope for malignant biliary obstruction in a patient with hepaticojejunostomy

Endoscopic management of malignant biliary obstruction following hepaticojejunostomy can be challenging. With the advent of the short double-balloon endoscope (DBE), therapeutic biliary interventions are possible in surgically altered anatomy [1, 2]. Additionally, a novel uncovered metal stent (UMS) has been developed with a 200-cm-long, 6-Fr delivery system (Zilver 635; Cook Medical, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, United States) to enable metal stent placement using a short DBE [3]. We present a successful case of multiple metal stenting using a short DBE and UMS for malignant biliary obstruction after hepaticojejunostomy.

Fig. 1 The first uncovered metal stent was deployed into the anterior branch of the right hepatic duct.

Fig. 2 The catheter was advanced into the posterior branch of the right hepatic duct through the first stent mesh.

Fig. 3 The second uncovered metal stent (UMS) was deployed through the mesh of the initial UMS.

Fig. 4 The catheter was passed into the lateral branch of the left hepatic duct through the overlapping stent mesh.

A 75-year-old man with extrahepatic bile duct cancer underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy with Roux-en-Y reconstruction. He developed cholangitis 11 months postoperatively as a result of liver metastasis in the medial left lobe segment. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was performed to place two plastic stents using a short DBE (EI-530B; Fujifilm Corp., Tokyo, Japan). However, rapid tumor growth resulted in recurrent episodes of cholangitis. Therefore, the decision was made to insert multiple metal stents via another ERCP using the short DBE. The plastic stents were removed, and the hepaticojejunostomy Anastomosis was
cannulated. A 0.025-inch stiff guidewire (Revowave; Piolax Medical Devices, Yokohama, Japan) was placed into the anterior right hepatic duct branch, and the UMS was inserted using the 6-Fr delivery system (Fig. 1). A seeking guidewire (Radiofocus; Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) sought the posterior right hepatic duct branch through the stent mesh, and the catheter was advanced through the stent mesh (Fig. 2). The guidewire was exchanged for a stiff guidewire. The second UMS was deployed (Fig. 3). Subsequently, a seeking guidewire sought the lateral left hepatic duct branch through the overlapping stent mesh. The catheter could then be passed through the overlapping stent mesh (Fig. 4). The guidewire was exchanged. Finally, the third UMS was smoothly deployed into the lateral left hepatic duct using a stent-in-stent method (Fig. 5).

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AZ

Competing interests: None

References

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1377541
Endoscopy 2014; 46: E472–E473
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Hirofumi Kogure, MD
Department of Gastroenterology
Graduate School of Medicine
University of Tokyo
7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo 113-8655
Japan
Fax: +81-3-38140021
kogureh-tky@umin.ac.jp

Kogure Hirofumi et al. Multiple metal stenting in patient with biliary obstruction and hepaticojejunostomy... Endoscopy 2014; 46: E472–E473