

## A very rare postcholecystectomy complication



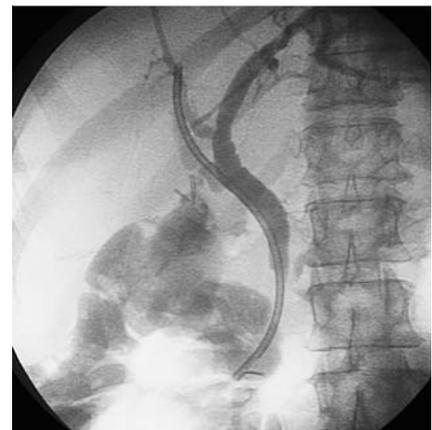
**Fig. 1** Bilious enteric secretion through the drainage orifice.



**Fig. 2** Transcutaneous fistulography showing contrast in the colon and biliary tract.



**Fig. 3** Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography confirmed a right hepatic duct fistula (arrow) to the colon.



**Fig. 4** A 10Fr/12 cm plastic stent was inserted into the right hepatic biliary duct.

A 53-year-old woman underwent elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis. Two days later, she presented abdominal pain, leucocytosis, and subhepatic collection on ultrasonography. The patient was referred for emergency

laparoscopy with drainage of the collection.

Around the 35th postoperative day, she developed a bilious enteric secretion through the drainage site (Fig. 1). Transcutaneous fistulography showed a

biliary-colonic fistula, with contrast in the colon and biliary tract (Fig. 2). Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was performed and confirmed the fistulography results (Fig. 3): a right hepatic duct fistula to the colon. A papillotomy was performed, and a 10Fr/12 cm plastic stent was inserted (Fig. 4).

At colonoscopy 35 days later, there was no sign of the fistula. Around the 40th day, a second ERCP was performed to remove the plastic stent. During this procedure, no evidence of the fistula was seen; the cutaneous fistula had also closed (Fig. 5). The patient had an uneventful recovery.

Biliary-colonic fistula is a very rare disease, usually secondary to a local infectious process or iatrogenic causes [1]. The



**Fig. 5** Closure of the cutaneous fistula.

most common types are the choledochoduodenal (70%) and the choledochocolonic (26%) fistulae [2]. Clinical signs of biliary-colonic fistula include right upper quadrant pain, vomiting and nausea, associated with or without peritoneal signs, and even sepsis [3]. Diagnostic management includes ultrasound, computed tomography, percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, magnetic reso-

nance cholangiopancreatography, and ERCP. The gold standard treatment is surgical (open cholecystectomy and segmental colonic resection) [2]. However, ERCP and sphincterotomy may reduce the intrabiliary pressure and help the fistula to close itself. Such an approach can be the treatment of choice in some cases [4].

Very few cases of biliary-colonic fistula have been reported in the literature, and most of them were treated with surgery. The case described here, however, was treated successfully by using the ERCP approach.

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**Competing interests:** None

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## Bibliography

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