Pediatric application of a lumen-apposing metal stent for transgastric pancreatic abscess drainage and subsequent necrosectomy

A 14-year-old boy presented to our care with severe necrotizing pancreatitis secondary to a psychiatric medication. He had developed walled-off pancreas necrosis (WOPN) in the body of the pancreas that had become infected, as evidenced by air within a 10-cm collection on computed tomography (CT) scanning, fevers to 102°F, tachycardia, and leukocytosis. The CT scan showed the collection had a mature wall that abutted the stomach (Fig. 1). Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided (GF-UCT180; Olympus America, Center Valley, Pennsylvania, USA) transgastric drainage was therefore performed in the endoscopy suite with carbon dioxide insufflation being used. First, a cystogastrostomy tract was created and dilated under endoscopic and fluoroscopic guidance, after which a 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (AXIOS; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) was placed. The stent drained 1000 mL of frank pus that was suctioned out, which was consistent with the collection being an abscess (Fig. 2; Video 1). The patient’s fever, tachycardia, and leukocytosis resolved.

After 1 week the patient returned for endoscopic necrosectomy to be performed through the stent (Fig. 3a). Necrotic debris was removed from the pancreatic cavity using a grasper, Roth net, and snare (Fig. 3b). Only one endoscopic necrosectomy session was required to clean the pancreatic collection of debris. Subsequent imaging 6 weeks later showed resolution of the WOPN (Fig. 4) and, 8 weeks after its initial placement, the stent was removed endoscopically. The patient continues to do well.

This case demonstrates that a lumen-apposing metal stent can be used safely in the pediatric population for pancreatic abscess drainage and subsequent necrosectomy. Recently fully covered lumen-apposing metal stents have been created for drainage of pancreatic collections [1]. There is limited literature on the use of these stents in the pediatric population with, to our knowledge, only one case having been reported in the literature [2]. This case adds to the pediatric literature...
suggesting that the use of these stents can be safe, feasible, and efficacious.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AI

Competing interests: None

References


Bibliography

DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-108573
Endoscopy 2016; 48: E204–E205
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Arvind J. Trindade, MD
Long Island Jewish Medical Center
Division of Gastroenterology
270-05 76th Ave
New Hyde Park
NY 11040
USA
Fax: +1-718-470-5509
arvind.trindade@gmail.com

Arvind J. Trindade1,2, Sumant Inamdar1, Samuel Bitton2

1 Division of Gastroenterology, Hofstra Northwell School of Medicine, Long Island Jewish Medical Center, Northwell Health System, New Hyde Park, New York, USA

2 Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hofstra Northwell School of Medicine, Cohen Children’s Medical Center, Northwell Health System, New Hyde Park, New York, USA

Fig. 4 Computed tomography (CT) scan showing the markedly improved appearance of the pancreas 6 weeks after the drainage and necrosectomy procedure.