Knock-knock-knockin’ on bile duct’s door: the “tip-of-the-biopsy-forceps technique” – probing the route during freehand-intubated direct cholangioscopy

Direct cholangioscopy is a highly innovative field in pancreaticobiliary endoscopy; however, its wider dissemination is hampered by high technical procedural demands and/or the need for specialized equipment. Much technological progress is underway including clinical evaluation of double-bending cholangioscopes and next-generation anchoring balloons [1] [2]. By contrast, freehand intubation for direct cholangioscopy has largely been discredited by expert opinion, even though high rates of technical success have been published in single series and individual clinical reports [3].

Here, I report on a novel, easy-to-implement technique to facilitate freehand intubation, called the “tip-of-the-biopsy-forceps technique” (▶ Video 1). ▶ Fig. 1 a shows a papilla at the rim (2 o’clock position) of a periamputal diverticulum after medium-incision papillotomy, with an air bubble highlighting its entrance (Olympus XP-160, outer diameter 5.9 mm; Olympus, Hamburg, Germany).

In successful freehand direct cholangioscopy, it is important to attain close tissue contact during intubation; however, this creates a higher risk of obscured visual orientation (“red out”) (▶ Fig. 1 b). Similar to cap assistance in other endoscopy applications, gentle probing with the tip of a biopsy forceps achieves minimal distance from the mucosa, resulting in anatomic reorientation in an acutely angulated preampullary bile duct (▶ Fig. 1 c; asterisk shows the tip of the forceps), which is firmly intubated in a stable scope position after adjusting the axis (▶ Fig. 1 d).

The presented novel rescue maneuver for difficult freehand intubation for direct cholangioscopy may provide valuable assistance in regaining orientation, while properly maintaining close contact with the papillary mucosa.

Competing interests

None

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▶ Fig. 1 Successful freehand direct cholangioscopy using a “tip-of-the-biopsy-forceps technique.” a View of the papilla on the rim of a periamputal diverticulum (2 o’clock position) after medium-incision papillotomy. Note the air bubble, which highlights the papilla entrance. b “Red out” after scope advancement for direct cholangioscopy by freehand intubation, with close contact with the papillary mucosa. c The “tip-of-the-biopsy-forceps technique”, which is similar to cap-assisted endoscopy, is instrumental in achieving minimal mucosal distance, thus recovering visual orientation. d Stable intubation of the distal bile duct, with the tip of the forceps probing the route and helping to attain close mucosal contact. *Tip of the biopsy forceps.
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Video 1: The “tip-of-the-biopsy-forceps technique” to facilitate freehand intubation for direct cholangioscopy. This rescue technique is considered critical in reconciling the delicate balance between adequate mucosal contact and visual orientation during intubation of the papilla in a freehand fashion.