Endosonographically guided gallbladder drainage to treat neoplastic jaundice after Roux-en-Y gastric resection

A 81-year-old man, who had undergone subtotal gastric resection with Roux-en-Y anastomosis for gastric adenocarcinoma 2 years earlier, was admitted to our hospital for obstructive jaundice. Abdominal computed tomography showed a solid mass (30 × 30 mm) at the pancreatic head, involving the common bile duct and the duodenum and suspicious for portal vein and mesenteric axis invasion (▶Fig. 1). An endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS)-guided fine needle aspiration was performed and a diagnosis of metastasis of gastric adenocarcinoma was made.

Considering the post-surgical anatomy, and in order to obtain endoscopic biliary drainage, a transgastric intrahepatic EUS-guided approach was attempted. A linear echoendoscope (GF-UCT140; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was used but the intrahepatic bile ducts were not dilated enough to access them. However the hydropic gallbladder was clearly visible from the jejunal route.

EUS-guided transluminal gallbladder drainage was therefore performed using a lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) (Hot Axios; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA) with a lumen diameter of 10 mm. The gallbladder was first punctured using a 19G access needle (EchoTip Ultra; Cook Medical, Limerick, Ireland) and a 0.035-inch guidewire (VisiGlide; Olympus) was left inside to stabilize the echoendoscope position. Subsequently the stent was introduced into the gallbladder lumen using its cautery tip. Finally the stent was deployed (▶Fig. 2), with subsequent rapid drainage of the gallbladder into the jejunal lumen (▶Fig. 3, and ▶Video 1), and nasobiliary drainage was inserted through the stent into the lumen of the gallbladder (▶Fig. 4). The procedure was successful and the patient’s jaundice rapidly resolved; after 2 weeks total bilirubin had fallen from 11.3 g/dL to 2.5 g/dL.)
EUS-guided gallbladder drainage using LAMS is safe and effective in the treatment of acute cholecystitis in high surgical risk candidates [1, 2]. Our case shows the feasibility of this technique also for obtaining palliative biliary endoscopic drainage when other routes are precluded.

Competing interests

None

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