Dear Editor,

We would like to thank Paik and Park for their letter [1] commenting on our manuscript [2] in which we described the extra-channel stent releasing technique, which was performed in 100 patients using a lumen-apposing self-expandable fully covered metal stent mounted on a delivery catheter with an electrocautery wire on the distal tip (EC-Axios™, Boston Scientific Corp., Marlborough, MA, United States). With our technique, the proximal flange of the stent is released under endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) guidance in the working channel of the echoendoscope, without fluoroscopy, and the complete release of the stent is achieved by gently pulling back the scope. This allows maintenance of a stable position without the need to detach the scope from the wall of the gastrointestinal tract where the procedure is performed. Paik et al. [3] described a similar technique for performing hepatocigastrostomy, a procedure in which maintenance of a stable position is difficult especially during release of the stent. In their “modified stent deployment maneuver”, after deploying the distal portion of the stent, the remainder of the stent is also released within the channel of the echoendoscope, as in our study, before obtaining transgastric stent placement by slowly pulling back the echoendoscope. All of the procedure is done under fluoroscopic guidance.

Paik et al. [3] pointed out the importance of the use of fluoroscopy during their procedure and recommended using it for all EUS-choledochoduodenostomy procedures as well. The stent we used has been designed to be extremely visible under EUS guidance, thus making EUS-guided stent release a very reliable and safe procedure, as shown by our study. Moreover, we also stressed that the procedure should be performed in a fluoroscopy room so as to have fluoroscopy available if required. Finally, we believe that releasing the stent under endoscopic view following visualization of the black marker on the delivering catheter is also important so as to have different options, which can be used in different clinical scenarios. Training should allow users of this device to perform EUS-guided stent release using different techniques, which can be of value when facing different situations. The potential for EUS-guided drainage procedures is huge, but it needs to be associated with the development of dedicated accessories, and standardization of the techniques, and should be evidence-driven to bring it to another level.

Competing interests

None

The authors

Andrea Anderloni¹, Fabia Attili², Silvia Carrara², Domenico Galasso²,³, Milena Di Leo¹, Guido Costamagna², Alessandro Repici¹,⁴, Rastislav Kunda⁴, Alberto Larghi²

¹ Department of Gastroenterology, Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Humanitas Research Hospital, Rozzano, Italy
² Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Catholic University, Rome, Italy
³ Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Internal Medicine, Riviera-Chablais, Monthey, Switzerland
⁴ Humanitas University, Rozzano, Italy
⁵ Department of Surgical Gastroenterology, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark

Corresponding author

Andrea Anderloni, MD PhD
Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Division of Gastroenterology, Humanitas Research Hospital, Rozzano, MI, Italy
Fax: +39-02-82247308
andrea.anderloni@humanitas.it

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