A 34-year-old man presented at the emergency department with syncope and atrial fibrillation. He had undergone atrial fibrillation ablation 3 weeks earlier. He was initially treated with anti-arrhythmic agents but developed seizures. A computed tomography scan revealed air embolisms on the brain and an atrio-esophageal fistula in the mediastinum (Fig. 1). Because of hemodynamic instability, surgeons asked the Gastroenterology Department to place an esophageal stent.

A pediatric gastroscope was used to pass the guidewire. A completely covered self-expandable metal stent (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) was placed using only radiological guidance. The insufflation bottle was disconnected to avoid unnoticed insufflation. Two days later a coaxial stent was placed because the first stent had migrated proximally (Fig. 2). Seven days later, after initial improvement, the second stent also migrated proximally. The patient’s condition continued to worsen, so it was decided to close the fistula surgically.

Surgery was performed with extracorporeal circulation. Cardiovascular surgeons repaired the defect in the atrium (Fig. 3a) with endoscopic guidance from the esophagus (Fig. 3b). Endoscopy discovered another previously undetected fistula. A new completely covered metal stent was placed to protect the esophagus at the end of the procedure (Video 1). The following day, the patient developed cardiac and renal failure. The patient’s condition deteriorated and he consequently died.

Atrio-esophageal fistula is a rare but serious complication of atrial fibrillation ablation [1, 2]. Patients are at risk of air embolism and mediastinitis. For this reason, endoscopy is contraindicated and urgent surgery is preferred as treatment. Endoscopy can be helpful to guide treatment during surgery, and in this case, a hidden fistula was discovered. Previous cases describing endoscopic treatment with stents with fatal result have been reported [3, 4]. Successful treatment of other complications of atrial fibrillation ablation, such as esophageal perforation or esophago-pericardial fistula with stents, has been described.
The Authors

Ignacio Couto-Worner¹, Pedro A. Alonso-Aguirre¹, Emilio Estévez-Prieto¹, Benito González-Conde¹, Carlos Velasco-García², José Joaquín Cuenca-Castillo², Salvador Fojón-Polanco³

1 Department of Gastroenterology, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
2 Department of Cardiac Surgery, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain
3 Intensive Care Unit, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña, A Coruña, Spain

Corresponding author

Ignacio Couto-Worner, MD
Servicio de Aparato Digestivo, Complexo Hospitalario Universitario de A Coruña, As Xubias de Arriba 84, 15006 A Coruña, Spain
Fax: +34-981-222222
ignacio.couto.worner@sergas.es

References


Bibliography
DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-115217
Published online: 18.7.2017
Endoscopy 2017; 49: E250–E251
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart - New York
ISSN 0013-726X

ENDOSCOPY E-VIDEOS
https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos

Endoscopy E-Videos is a free access online section, reporting on interesting cases and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high quality video and all contributions are freely accessible online.

This section has its own submission website at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos