Cholangioscopy-assisted guidewire placement in post-liver transplant anastomotic biliary stricture: efficient and potentially also cost-effective

Endoscopy is the first-line therapy for most post-liver transplantation anastomotic biliary strictures. Passage of a guidewire through the stricture is done under fluoroscopic guidance. Although anastomotic biliary strictures are usually short, they can be tight, fibrotic, and angulated, sometimes not allowing guidewire passage. Additional interventions (percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography [PTC], or endoscopic ultrasound-guided biliary drainage [EUS-BD]) can be necessary to avoid re-operation.

The successful use of direct cholangioscopy to assist guidewire placement has been reported for strictures following liver transplantation from deceased and living donors [1, 2], and for post-surgical [3] and malignant [4] strictures. However, no cost analysis has been conducted.

We present a video involving five post-liver transplantation patients with anastomotic biliary stricture which could not be traversed by the guidewire, despite the use of different guidewires (▶ Fig. 1), occlusion balloons, and rotatable sphincterotome. Eventually, direct cholangioscopy (SpyClass DS direct visualization system; Boston Scientific) was used. The stricture (▶ Fig. 2) and orifices (▶ Fig. 3, ▶ Fig. 4a) were clearly identified using the SpyScope. The guidewire was placed under direct visual guidance (▶ Fig. 4b, ▶ Video 1), allowing endoscopic retrograde therapy. There were no complications. PTC and EUS-BD were avoided in all cases.

Based on procedure and device costs at our institution, the cholangioscopy increased the median individual expense by US$ 3545. The costs of uneventful EUS-BD and PTC are estimated at US$ 4065 and US$ 9090, respectively. Considering that 100 liver transplants are performed yearly at our hospital, the incidence of anastomotic biliary stricture is 12% [5], and failure to traverse the stenosis occurs in 9% of patients with anastomotic biliary stricture, use of cholangioscopy would save from US$ 6240 up to US$ 66540 per year. These savings...
could be higher if the needs for differently skilled physicians, additional equipment, and time are considered. Moreover, the transpapillary drainage failure and morbidity rates for EUS-DB and PTC are not negligible. This case series confirmed that cholangioscopy-assisted guidewire placement is safe. Even though it is limited, this preliminary analysis suggests that use of cholangioscopy might be cost-effective when an anastomotic biliary stricture cannot be traversed using fluoroscopy. Further studies are necessary.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AZ_2AL

Competing interests

Dr. Angelo Paulo Ferrari is an independent consultant for Boston Scientific.

The Authors

Fernanda P. Martins, Angelo P. Ferrari
Endoscopy Unit, Hospital Israelita Albert Einstein, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Corresponding author

Fernanda P. Martins, MD, PhD
Rua Barata Ribeiro, 490 cj 118, São Paulo 01308-000, Brazil
Fax: +55-11-38877997
fernandapbm@gmail.com

References


Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-117940
Published online: 13.9.2017
Endoscopy 2017; 49: E283–E284
© 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