A novel lumen-apposing self-expandable metal stent (LAMS; Axios EC; Boston Scientific Corp., Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) that is able to create a stable communicating fistulous tract has simplified the performance of endoscopic necrosectomy for walled-off pancreatic necrosis (WOPN).

A 44-year-old man with a 10-cm WOPN (>50% solid component) underwent successful endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided drainage with placement of a LAMS (15-mm wide × 10-mm long). Balloon dilation of the central part of the stent up to 18 mm was performed (Fig. 1a), followed by removal of necrotic debris using various Dormia baskets (Fig. 1b; Video 1) and instillation of hydrogen peroxide into the cavity. The following day, the patient developed peritoneal signs and an abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan showed perforation of the wall of the WOPN on the opposite side to the position of the LAMS.

Endoscopic necrosectomy though a lumen-apposing metal stent resulting in perforation: is it time to develop dedicated accessories?

Endoscopic images showing:
a balloon dilation, up to 18 mm, of the central part of the lumen-apposing self-expandable metal stent that had been placed between the gastric lumen and the cavity of the walled-off pancreatic necrosis (WOPN); b removal of necrotic material from the cavity of the WOPN using a Dormia basket.

Computed tomography image showing the perforation site of the walled-off pancreatic necrosis, which was located on the opposite wall of the cavity to the lumen-apposing self-expandable metal stent (LAMS).
dure had been reviewed, it was judged that the tip of the balloon dilator was most likely to have been the cause of the perforation.

Among the various complications associated with endoscopic procedures, a minority of them are still related to the limitations of the instruments that are used in achieving the goal of minimally invasive treatment [1, 2]. This is especially true for novel indications, such as EUS-guided gastroenterostomy [3], natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) [4], or submucosal endoscopy [5]. Similarly, endoscopic necrosectomy is cumbersome, being performed with tools borrowed from the armamentarium of other procedures, which may therefore have designs that are not suitable for the performance of all of the different steps in endoscopic necrosectomy. The presented case suggests the need for dedicated accessories in order to improve procedural efficiency and avoid complications.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AL_2AD

Competing interests

Alberto Larghi is a consultant for Boston Scientific Corp. The other authors have no relevant competing interests.

The authors

Mihai Rimbaș1, 2, Gianenrico Rizzati1, 3, Antonio Gasbarrini3, Guido Costamagna1, Alberto Larghi1
1 Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Catholic University, Rome, Italy
2 Department of Gastroenterology, Colentina Clinical Hospital, Carol Davila University of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania
3 Department of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Catholic University, Rome, Italy

Corresponding author

Alberto Larghi, MD, PhD
Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Catholic University, Largo A. Gemelli 8, 00168, Rome, Italy
Fax: +39-06-30156581
alberto.larghi@yahoo.it

References


Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-119974
Published online: 3.11.2017
Endoscopy 2018; 50: 79–80
© 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