Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) [1] has been widely accepted as a means of providing nutritional support for patients with head and neck cancer. Most techniques require a second-look gastroscopy to check that the feeding tube has been correctly positioned and to exclude complications [2], and many endoscopists carry these out. However peroral gastroscopy may be difficult in patients with large tumors or anatomical changes caused by surgery or irradiation. In addition, the procedure is unpleasant for the patient when it is done under local anesthesia, and also every pass of the gastroscope can increase the incidence of some procedure-related risks and complications, such as contamination of the feeding tube with oropharyngeal bacteria [3], and stomal tumor cell seeding [4, 5].

In order to minimize these problems, a laryngofiberscope (11003 BC; Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany) was passed via the PEG feeding tube to obtain a second look, instead of a second peroral gastroscopy (Figure 1). To provide a greater deflection at the tip of the scope, a line was led through the instrument channel with one end fixed to the channel port and the other end brought back outside the instrument to the hand of the examiner. Thus the scope could be maneuvered using both the hand-piece of the scope and the line, enabling the scope to be turned easily towards the internal disc of the PEG for a visual check. After traditional “pull-back” PEG with local anesthesia, we have kept the stomach insufflated, and in 12 instances we have passed the laryngofiberscope via the inserted feeding tube, after applying some lignocaine gel for lubrication. In all cases we were able to visualize the internal disc. This method avoids the discomfort for the patient of a second peroral gastroscopy, provides an alternative route for gastroscopy when the peroral approach is difficult, and reduces the possibility of some complications.

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References


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