

Figure 1 Abdominal computed tomography, revealing necrosis of the pancreas with extension to the iliac fossa and a migrated transgastric pancreatic stent.



Figure 3 Dilation of the cystogastrostomy site to 60 Fr was carried out under fluoroscopic guidance.

Figure 2 Endoscopic ultrasonography using a curvilinear echo endoscope revealed a large pancreatic fluid collection with semisolid debris within it, consistent with pancreatic necrosis.

poalbuminemia (serum albumin 1 mg/dl), and a definitive area of luminal compression could not be identified. Subsequently, EUS revealed a large pancreatic fluid collection with semisolid debris, consistent with necrosis (Figure 2). Using a 19-gauge EUS-FNA needle (Echotip, Wilson-Cook GI Endoscopy, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA), the fluid collection was accessed and a 0.035-inch guide wire was coiled into the fluid collection under fluoroscopic guidance. The echo endoscope was then exchanged over a guide wire for a double-channel gastroscope. The stomach wall was then gradually dilated up to 60 Fr using over-the-wire balloon dilators (Figure 3,4). After dilation, the necrotic cavity was intubated with the gastroscope, and the migrated stent was seen floating within the fluid collection. The stent was retrieved using rat-tooth forceps and positioned across the cystogastrostomy site (Figure 5,6). The patient was discharged after placement of a percutaneous jejunostomy feeding tube, with recommendations for outpatient follow-up.

Transmural drainage of pancreatic pseudocysts has become an accepted alternative to surgery when an intervention is indicated. The complications of the procedure mainly involve bleeding, perforation, stent dysfunction, or migration into the gastrointestinal lumen [1]. We report here on a technique with which a stent that had migrated into the pancreatic necrosis cavity was retrieved successfully under endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) guidance.

A 48-year-old previously healthy patient was admitted with severe acute pancreatitis, and computed tomography (CT) revealed a pancreatic pseudocyst 15 × 18 cm in size compressing the stomach. An endoscopic cystogastrostomy was carried out to relieve the gastric outlet obstruction. A repeat CT 1 week later revealed that the stent had migrated into the pseudocyst, possibly leading to necrosis (Figure 1). At gastroscopy, the gastric wall was diffusely edematous due to hy-

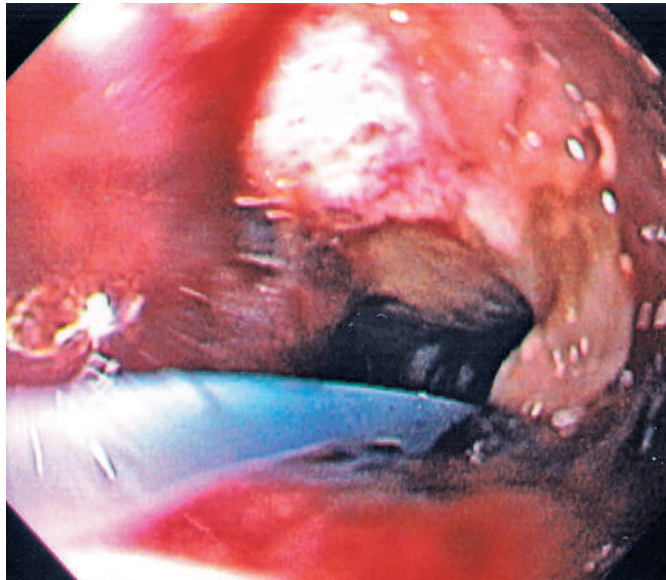


Figure 4 An adequate window is established between the stomach and the necrotic fluid collection to allow passage of a therapeutic gastroscope for stent retrieval.

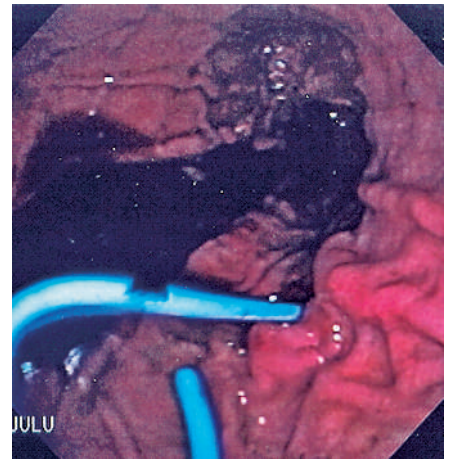


Figure 6 The stent is aligned properly across the cystogastrostomy site.

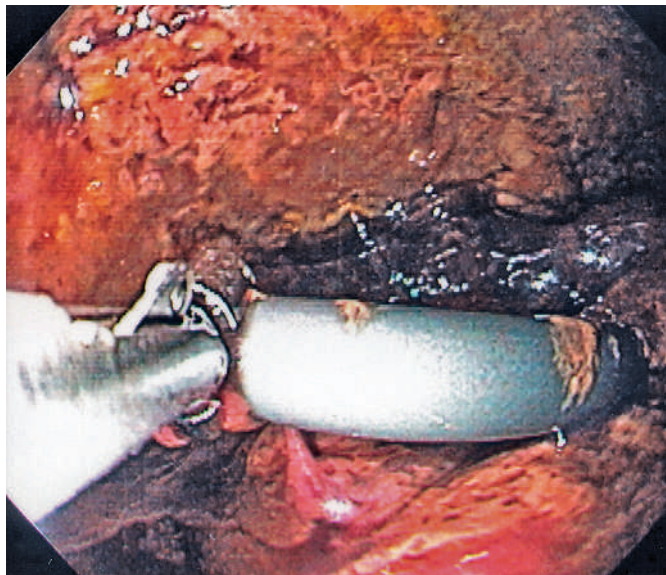


Figure 5 The migrated stent, floating within the pancreatic fluid collection, is retrieved using a rat-tooth forceps.

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We are unaware of any prior reports of EUS being used for extraction of a migrated stent in a pancreatic fluid collection. The procedure is time-consuming, technically challenging, requires the use of multiple endoscopic accessories and fluoroscopy, and should only be undertaken with antibiotic coverage.

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Reference

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