Endoscopic ultrasound-guided transrectal pelvic abscess drainage using a lumen-apposing metal stent

A 31-year-old woman with asthma presented with 1 week of lower abdominal pain and fevers after a recent emergency room discharge for appendicitis that had been managed conservatively with antibiotics. Upon presentation, she underwent a computed tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen and pelvis, which revealed a multiloculated pelvic abscess measuring approximately 7.3 × 4.7 × 7.0 cm (Fig. 1). The collection was thought to be unamenable to drainage by interventional radiology. The patient underwent a lower gastrointestinal endoscopic ultrasound (EUS), which identified the pelvic abscess from the rectosigmoid colon. After color flow Doppler had been used to ensure there was no intervening vasculature, a cautery-enhanced delivery system was used to deploy a 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS; Axios; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) into the collection, with the distal flange in the collection and the proximal end in the sigmoid colon. This process was visualized under fluoroscopic, endosonographic, and endoscopic guidance. Cephalopod amounts of purulent material were seen draining from the stent. The stent was then dilated and two double-pigtail plastic stents (10 Fr × 7 cm) were deployed into the metal stent to prevent migration (Video 1).

The patient was discharged on hospital day 4 after an uncomplicated post-operative course. A repeat CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis was performed nearly 3 weeks later and revealed resolution of the multiloculated pelvic abscess; the LAMS was endoscopically removed a few days later. The patient was subsequently seen in follow-up and has continued to remain asymptomatic.

The use of LAMSs has revolutionized EUS as it creates a large conduit for drainage, as well as for passage of both the endoscope and a variety of endoscopic accessories [1]. While surgical resection has been the main approach to drainage of intra-abdominal and pelvic collections, EUS can be a useful modality to aid in the diagnosis and for therapeutic drainage of pelvic collections [2–5].

Competing interests
Reem Z. Sharaiha is a consultant for Boston Scientific and Apollo Endosurgery.

The authors
Shawn L. Shah1, Salem Karadesh1, Enad Dawod1, Monica Saumoy1, Cheguevara Afaneh2, Reem Z. Sharaiha1
1 Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York, USA
2 Department of Surgery, New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York, New York, USA

Corresponding author
Reem Z. Sharaiha, MD, MSc
1305 York Ave, 4th, Floor, New York, NY, 10065, USA
rsharaiha@gmail.com

Fig. 1 Computed tomography scan of the abdomen and pelvis showing a multiloculated pelvic abscess measuring approximately 7.3 × 4.7 × 7.0 cm.

Video 1 Endoscopic ultrasound-guided transrectal abscess drainage using a lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS).
References


Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0624-1609
Published online: 28.6.2018
Endoscopy 2018; 50: E254–E255
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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