Removal of a migrated biliary stent using new digital cholangioscopy retrieval devices in a transplant patient

A 51-year-old man who had undergone liver transplantation developed a symptomatic anastomotic biliary stricture 23 months after surgery. Endoscopic biliary therapy via endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was planned. Progressive biliary balloon dilation of the stenosis was performed, with placement of three coaxial plastic stents (8.5-Fr × 12 cm, 8.5-Fr × 9 cm, and 10-Fr × 12 cm; Advanix, Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA). During an endoscopy to replace the stents, fluoroscopy revealed proximal migration of an 8.5-Fr plastic stent at the level of the cystic insertion (Fig. 1). Several failed extraction attempts were made using the standard ERCP techniques (i.e. extractor balloon, Lasso technique, and others) [1, 2]. Single-operator peroral intraductal cholangioscopy (Spy-Glass DS direct visualization system, Boston Scientific) confirmed impaction of the distal end of the proximally migrated stent, located 3 cm proximally to the duodenal papilla. An attempt to mobilize the migrated stent was made using biopsy forceps (SpyBite, Boston Scientific), without success.

Finally, use of the new intraductal cholangioscopy retrieval devices (basket and snare) (Fig. 2) allowed successful stent removal. Firstly, the stent was disimpacted using the new SpyBasket (Boston Scientific), then the distal end was wrapped...
by the SpySnare (Boston Scientific) (Fig.3), and the migrated stent was totally extracted (Video 1).

Proximal migration of biliary stents occurs in around 5% of ERCP procedures, despite the antimigratory design of the stents [3]. Although in most cases extraction is possible, it may be challenging and technically difficult. Sporadically, the use of single-operator cholangioscopy and biopsy forceps has been reported [4].

This is the first case to report the use of the new intraductal cholangioscopy retrieval devices for the removal of a migrated plastic stent. The appearance of these dedicated tools expands the therapeutic armamentarium in the biliary tract and pancreatic duct and allows for single-operator peroral cholangiopancreatoscopy.

Competing interests

None

References


Bibliography

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