Endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastrojejunostomy-assisted ERCP in a Billroth II gastrectomy patient

An 85-year-old man who had previously undergone a Billroth II gastrectomy was admitted because of biliary sepsis due to choledocholithiasis. An urgent percutaneous cholecystostomy was performed and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was requested. The afferent limb was however not accessible with either the duodenoscope or a therapeutic gastroscope because of the sharp angulation and a long afferent limb (▶Fig. 1a). An 8.5-Fr nasobiliary tube was advanced into the afferent limb to distend it with contrast and methylene blue (▶Fig.1b). An endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastrojejunostomy (EUS-GJ) was performed using a 15 × 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS; Hot Axios; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA) (▶Fig. 3).

A week later an ERCP was performed through the LAMS (▶Fig. 4). Sphincterotomy was performed with a sphincterotome (Autotome; Boston Scientific) rotated 180°. Several stones were extracted; however, one was impacted at the papilla. An electrohydraulic lithotripsy (EHL) probe was introduced through the extractor balloon and fragmentation of the stone was performed while saline was injected continuously. Fragmentation of the stones was completed using an intraductal cholangioscope (SpyGlass; Boston Scientific) and, following 15-mm papillary large-balloon dilation, all of the stones were successfully removed (▶Video 1).

In patients with previous gastric surgery, such as Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, EUS-GJ has been shown to be effective for access to the bile duct, with greater technical and clinical success than ERCP by enteroscopy [1]. To date, its use in patients with a Billroth II gastrectomy has not been de-

▶Fig. 1 Radiographic images during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography showing: a the afferent limb; b an 8.5-Fr nasobiliary tube in the afferent limb.

▶Video 1 The steps performed during endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided gastrojejunostomy-assisted endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) including a nasobiliary tube being advanced to the afferent limb to distend it with contrast and methylene blue, following which an EUS-guided gastrojejunostomy was performed with a 15 × 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS; Hot Axios), which subsequently allowed ERCP to be performed through the LAMS, leading to successful stone fragmentation and extraction.

▶Fig. 2 Endoscopic ultrasound image showing the afferent limb distended with saline, methylene blue, and contrast.
scribed. In most cases, access to the afferent limb is possible by duodenoscope, therapeutic gastroscope, or enteroscope [2]; however, in some cases this is not possible. In our patient, the sharp angle, in addition to the length of the limb, prevented the duodenoscope or the gastrooscope moving beyond the entrance to the limb. In this context, the creation of a bridging EUS-GJ allowed the performance of ERCP successfully and without adverse effects.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AS_2AD

Competing interests

Dr. Aparicio Tormo has provided consultancy services for Boston Scientific.

The authors

Belén Martínez-Moreno, Juan Antonio Casellas, José Ramón Aparicio Tormo
Endoscopy Unit, Hospital General Universitario de Alicante, Alicante, Spain

Corresponding author

José Ramón Aparicio Tormo, MD
Endoscopy Unit, Hospital General Universitario de Alicante, Avda. Pintor Baeza s/n, 03013 Alicante, Spain
japariciot@gmail.com

References


Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1022-4453
Published online: 2019
Endoscopy
© 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

Fig. 3 Endoscopic image (inset radiographic image) showing the lumen-apposing metal stent in the stomach forming a gastrojejunostomy.

Fig. 4 Radiographic image during the second endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography procedure a week later showing the duodenoscope passing through the lumen-apposing metal stent.