Transluminal stone removal from right intrahepatic bile duct using novel basket catheter

Intrahepatic bile duct (IHBD) stones are usually removed under endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) [1–3]. However, ERCP can be challenging when patients have a complicated surgical anatomy. Various intervention techniques under endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) guidance, such as antegrade stone removal, have been applied [4], but right IHBD stone removal can be difficult owing to device limitations. A novel basket catheter (Reforma; Piolax Medical Devices Inc., Kanagawa, Japan), which can be used for pancreatic stone removal under ERCP guidance [5], has recently become available (▶Fig. 1). We describe technical tips for transluminal bile duct stone removal from the right IHBD using this novel catheter (▶Video 1).

A 78-year-old man with obstructive jaundice and right IHBD caused by hepaticojejunostomy stricture was initially treated by EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy (HGS) using a covered metal stent. A fistula was created and IHBD stone removal was subsequently attempted. Contrast medium was injected after guidewire insertion into the biliary tract through the HGS route. However, cholangiography revealed right IHBD stones and stenosis (▶Fig. 2a). We therefore dilated the stenosis using a balloon (▶Fig. 2b), and then inserted a SPY-DS cholangioscope (Boston Scientific, Tokyo, Japan) into the right IHBD before performing endoscopic hydraulic lithotripsy (▶Fig. 2c). We fragmented and removed the stones using a conventional basket catheter. However, small stones that persisted in the periphery of the right IHBD were removed using the novel basket catheter (▶Fig. 2d). A plastic stent was then deployed from the IHBD to the stomach without any adverse events.

The novel basket catheter might be useful for IHBD stone removal, not only under ERCP guidance but also via the transluminal route.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Fig. 2 Cholangiographic images. a Bile duct stones and stenosis were evident in the right intrahepatic bile duct. b The bile duct stenosis was dilated using a balloon catheter. c Endoscopic hydraulic lithotripsy. d Removal of right intrahepatic bile duct stones using the novel basket catheter.

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References