Single-step endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastroenterostomy and ERCP in patient with Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy after right lobe hepatectomy

Since endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastroenterostomy (EUS-GE) with a lumen-apposing metal stent was introduced first in an animal model in 2012 [1], and then in humans in 2015 [2], this technique has become more and more promising; it is now used in many expert centers around the world [3] to treat gastric outlet obstruction and to perform endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) in patients with surgically altered anatomy.

A 32-year-old woman with a history of right hepatectomy for a Klatskin IIIb cholangiocarcinoma (pT4N1pM1), with Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy and incomplete chemotherapy, was referred to our center for sepsis with cholestasis and cytolytic. CT scan revealed a dilated intrahepatic bile duct and dilated afferent jejunal limb in contact with carcinoid lymph node metastasis (▶ Fig. 1, Video 1).

After multidisciplinary discussion, we decided to perform an endoscopic ultrasound-directed transgastric ERCP (EDGE) in one single session. First, under sonographic guidance in the stomach, a 10-cm dilated jejunal limb was seen, and a 15-mm Hot Axios stent system (Boston Scientific, New York, USA) was deployed to form a gastroenterostomy. Then we dilated the anastomosis with a 12-mm balloon to facilitate the passage into the jejunal limb of a conventional gastroscope. Next, the biliary anastomotic orifice was located and cannulated with a sphincterotome. Some small dilation of the orifice was achieved through repeated passing of the sphincterotome (▶ Fig. 2, ▶ Fig. 3). In this way we achieved good emptying of the bile duct without the need for biliary stenting at the end of the procedure (▶ Fig. 4). No related adverse event occurred after the procedure. The patient was discharged home 24 h later.

▶ Fig. 1 CT scan revealed a dilated intrahepatic bile duct and dilated afferent jejunal limb in contact with carcinoid lymph node metastasis.

▶ Fig. 2 a–c Fluoroscopic images: a cholangiogram through gastroenterostomy orifice; b balloon dilation of gastroenterostomy orifice; c wireguide cannulation of intrahepatic bile duct with conventional gastroscope.
with significant clinical improvement and continued oral antibiotics. EDGE was initially reported in 2015 as a two-stage procedure to minimize the risk of stent dislodgment [4], and was not then recommended for urgent cases. In this report, we wish to demonstrate its feasibility and safety as a single-step procedure. Moreover, despite the high cost of the Hot Axios system, in a comparison with other current alternative strategies for Roux-en-Y anastomosis, EDGE was shown to be the most cost-effective [5]. Thus, shortening the procedure into a single session should reduce even further the cost of patient management.

Fig. 3 a–d Endoscopic images: a endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastroenterostomy; b balloon dilation of gastroenterostomy orifice; c afferent jejunal limb with hepaticojejunal anastomosis orifice; d ERCP with conventional gastroscope.

Fig. 4 No bile duct dilation; Axios stent in place.

References


Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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