Gastrointestinal bleeding after endoscopic ultrasound-guided gallbladder drainage

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided gallbladder drainage (EGBD) is gaining popularity as an option for the treatment of acute cholecystitis in patients who would be considered high risk for cholecystectomy [1]. EGBD has been shown to be associated with comparable technical and clinical success rates to percutaneous cholecystostomy, whilst carrying a 4.8%–22% risk of adverse events, including pneumoperitoneum, bile leak, and stent migration [2–5]. Stent-induced bleeding after EGBD is however uncommon.

A 95-year-old men on dabigatran with multiple comorbidities suffered from acute cholecystitis. As he was high risk for cholecystectomy, EGBD was performed. A lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS; Spaxus, Taewoong Medical Corporation, South Korea) and a 3-cm double-pigtail stent were inserted for gallbladder drainage. He was scheduled for cholecystoscopy and stone removal 1 month later. On cholecystoscopy, a 2-cm gallstone was noted at Hartmann’s pouch but could not be removed, so the LAMS was left in situ as a long-term stent. After 4 months, he was admitted with hematemesis and tarry stools; his hemoglobin had dropped to 5.9g/dL. An urgent endoscopy was performed and it was found that his stomach was filled with blood clots (Video 1). The LAMS remained in situ at the inferoposterior wall of the first part of the duodenum,
but it had caused erosion with ulceration and bleeding (▶ Fig. 1). The stent was removed and exchanged for a double-pig-tail stent to maintain drainage of the gallbladder (▶ Fig. 2). Hemostatic treatment was not required. The patient’s dabigatran was stopped and was not restarted. His condition stabilized and he was discharged 6 days later.

Stent-induced gastrointestinal bleeding has to be considered in post-EGBD patients with anemia or signs of gastrointestinal bleeding. Further studies on the safety of anticoagulant use in patients planned for long-term stenting are required.

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