The screw tip stent retriever (STSR) is an endoscopic device that allows for removal of biliary and pancreatic duct stents while maintaining guidewire placement. A few case reports of patients with biliary strictures in whom standard dilation techniques have failed have described success of the STSR for dilating and traversing high grade benign and malignant strictures [1–3]. In this video case report (▶ Video 1), we show that it can also be used in living donor liver transplant (LDLT) recipients with high grade strictures and relatively small upstream intrahepatic bile ducts.

The patient was a 62-year-old woman who presented with elevated liver tests 3 years after left lobe LDLT. Subsequent magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography showed a biliary anastomotic stricture and mild intrahepatic biliary dilatation (▶ Fig. 1a). A cholangiogram obtained through endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) revealed near complete obstruction at the level of the surgical anastomosis (▶ Fig. 1b). A 0.018-inch guidewire was able to traverse the stricture; however, neither the CannulaTome (Cook Medical, Bloomington, Indiana, USA) nor a tapered tip cannula could pass. An 8.5-Fr STSR was then used to advance across the stricture by applying gentle pressure and clockwise torque (▶ Video 1), which then allowed for balloon dilation and placement of a 10 mm × 6 cm fully covered metal stent. A 10 Fr × 20 cm plastic stent was deployed within the metal stent to reduce migration risk (▶ Fig. 2a). No adverse events occurred.

Liver tests returned to normal and follow-up ERCP 3 months later showed stricture resolution (▶ Fig. 2b). The patient is now at 2.5 years of follow-up and continues to have normal liver tests.

In conclusion, the STSR can be an effective tool for traversing and dilating high grade anastomotic strictures in LDLT recipients, thereby avoiding percutaneous drainage or surgical revision.

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Competing interests

Dr. Arain is a consultant for Olympus, Boston Scientific, and Medtronic. Drs. Kouanda and Avila declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Fig. 2 Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) images. a A 10 mm × 6 cm fully covered metal stent was deployed across the anastomosis with the distal end within the native bile duct. A 10 Fr × 20 cm plastic stent was subsequently placed through the metal stent to reduce migration risk. b Follow-up ERCP 3 months later showed resolution of the biliary stricture after removal of the previously placed stents.

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Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) images. a A 10 mm × 6 cm fully covered metal stent was deployed across the anastomosis with the distal end within the native bile duct. A 10 Fr × 20 cm plastic stent was subsequently placed through the metal stent to reduce migration risk. b Follow-up ERCP 3 months later showed resolution of the biliary stricture after removal of the previously placed stents.