A 60-year-old woman with a history of morbid obesity status post sleeve gastrectomy 2 months prior to presentation arrived at the emergency department with painless jaundice. Computed tomography (CT) revealed a 3-cm pancreatic head mass. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) with a fine needle biopsy was performed. However, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) for biliary decompression was complicated by a duodenal perforation due to a pre-existing severe duodenal stricture, which was managed with Ovesco clip placement [1]. Because further endoscope passage was prohibited, EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy was then performed [2].

A 19-gauge access needle was used to puncture the dilated left hepatic duct (7 mm). Cholangiogram showed a severely dilated common bile duct to 20 mm with distal obstruction and dilated intrahepatic ducts. A guidewire was advanced through the needle into the left intrahepatic duct but could not cross the ampulla. Balloon dilation was used to create a fistulous tract. A 10-mm × 6-cm fully covered self-expanding metal stent (FCSEMS) was deployed within the duct with its distal end in the peritoneum [3]. A gastroscope was passed through the lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) and advanced into the peritoneum to the location of the stent [4] (Fig. 1). A rat tooth forceps was used to successfully remove the LAMS and the opening was closed with another over-the-scope clip.

Under EUS guidance, the first FCSEMS was deployed with its distal end in the left intrahepatic duct, but the proximal end did not cross into the stomach likely owing to scar tissue from prior sleeve gastrectomy. We dilated the tract to 8 mm and attempted to deploy a second, bridging FCSEMS within the prior one, however it migrated into the peritoneum, as seen on fluoroscopy. The procedure was then converted to a natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery (NOTES) (Video 1). A 14-gauge needle was used to decompress the abdominal compartment. A 15-mm × 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (LAMS) was deployed within the gastric fistula with the distal end in the peritoneum [3].

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Expected and unexpected intraprocedural complications can be effectively managed endoscopically with currently available equipment with enough procedural alternatives to achieve safe and successful biliary drainage in a patient with post-surgical anatomy. Experience with therapeutic EUS combined with NOTES holds an important role in the salvage of significant complications of EUS-guided procedures.
Competing interests

Avik Sarkar has done consulting work for US Endoscopy and Obalon Therapeutics. Haroon Shahid has done consulting work for US Endoscopy. Amy Tyberg has done consulting work for NinePoint Medical, EndoGastric Solutions, and Obalon Therapeutics. Michel Kahaleh has done consulting work for Boston Scientific, Interscope Med, and Abbvie. He has received research grants from Boston Scientific, Emcision, Conmed, Pinnacle, Cook, Gore, Merit, and Olympus.

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