Hemorrhage after laser-cut covered self-expandable metal stent removal

Endoscopic covered self-expandable metal stent (CSEMS) placement is widely used for distal malignant biliary obstruction (MBO) as the stent prevents ingrowth and is easily removed [1, 2]. The usefulness of the laser-cut CSEMS (LC-CSEMS) and its endoscopic removal have been reported [3–5]; there have been no previous reports of complications related to LC-CSEMS removal. We here report a case of hemorrhage following LC-CSEMS removal.

An 83-year-old woman was referred for cholangitis. She had undergone endoscopic LC-CSEMS (X-Suit NIR covered biliary metal stent; Olympus Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) placement 7 months previously for unresectable pancreatic cancer. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was performed because recurrent biliary obstruction was suspected (▶ Fig. 1; ▶ Video 1). Cholangiography revealed defects suggestive of sludge (▶ Fig. 2). We therefore decided to remove the LC-CSEMS and replace it with a new one.

A snare forceps was used to hold the LC-CSEMS, which was moved toward the papilla by pushing, along with clockwise torsion of the endoscope while adjusting the axis of the bile duct [3]. The initial attempt to pull the LC-CSEMS out was effective; however, the snare subsequently could not be released, with the plan having originally been to release it from the LC-CSEMS and reposition it nearer the papilla (▶ Fig. 3 a). Consequently, the LC-CSEMS was instead removed by withdrawing the endoscope. After stent removal, we inserted the endoscope to the papilla and found that a hemorrhage had been induced from the papilla during LC-CSEMS removal (▶ Fig. 3 b). Although biliary cannulation was possible, the hemorrhage disturbed the endoscopic view, so re-insertion of the new LC-CSEMS was performed under fluoroscopic guidance. The LC-CSEMS suffers from minimal stent shortening because of the laser-cut structure; therefore, it could be placed easily in an accurate position (▶ Fig. 4 a) and the hemorrhage was finally stopped by compression from the LC-CSEMS (▶ Fig. 4 b). Although this hemorrhage was induced by LC-CSEMS removal, it was easily stopped after the LC-CSEMS was replaced.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AK_2AD

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
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References


Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Editage (www.editage.com) for English language editing.

Bibliography

Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1541-7205
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2021
© 2021, Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany