Combined duodenal stenting and endoscopic ultrasound-guided hepaticogastrostomy using forward-viewing echoendoscope: a one-scope technique

Gastric cancer is the second leading cause of cancer mortality all over the world. Although early detection has increased the curative resection, many cases still present in an advanced stage with gastric outlet obstruction and lymph node metastasis [1, 2]. Here, we report a novel technique for palliative management of pyloric obstruction and obstructive jaundice in the same session using a forward-viewing echoendoscope.

A 71-year-old patient with advanced gastric cancer presented with pyloric obstruction and hilar obstructive jaundice (▶Fig.1). We decided on palliative management including duodenal stenting and an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided hepaticogastrostomy using a forward-viewing echoendoscope.

First, we marked the esophagogastric junction with an endoclip to avoid transesophageal puncture. We advanced the forward-viewing echoendoscope down to the gastric antrum. Under fluoroscopic guidance, the stricture site was determined and then cannulated with a 0.25-inch guidewire within the catheter (▶Fig.1). A 2.2-cm × 12-cm uncovered duodenal stent (HANAROSTENT; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was advanced over the guidewire within the catheter (▶Fig.1). We successfully monitored, and then the stent was deployed (▶Fig.2).

Second, we visualized the liver and determined the bile duct of segment 2 (B2) with the same endoscope. We punctured B2 using a 22-gauge needle (Expect Slimline (SL); Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts) with a preloaded 0.018-inch guidewire (▶Fig.3). After bile duct confirmation by contrast medium, we dilated the track by using a 7-Fr mechanical dilator (ES dilator; ZEON Medical, Tokyo, Japan). We successfully deployed the hepaticogastrostomy stent (5.9-Fr delivery system, HANAROSTENT Benefit, 6 mm × 10 cm, fully covered; Boston Scientific) (▶Fig.4).

Here, we recommend a forward-viewing echoendoscope for both duodenal stenting and EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy. With a wide working channel and forward-view orientation, this endoscope allows the output of the duodenal stent easily over the guidewire. Moreover, it enabled us to perform the hepaticogastrostomy at the same time. In comparison to the curved echoendoscope, the forward-viewing echoendoscope

Fig. 1 Views of the cancer and obstruction. a Endoscopic image of distal gastric cancer. b Fluoroscopic image of duodenal stricture. c Computed tomography of abdomen showing hilar lymph node metastasis.

Fig. 2 Fluoroscopic and endoscopic images showing deployed duodenal stent.
makes transgastric B2-puncture easier because of the forward-view orientation [3]. We successfully deployed the duo-
ddenal stent and performed the hepatico-
gastrostomy easily using only a forward-
viewing echoendoscope (▶ Video 1).

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no con-

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