Endoscopic ultrasound-guided jejunojejunal anastomosis as salvage therapy for a complex gastric outlet obstruction

Lumen-apposing metal stents are gaining ground in the treatment of gastric outlet obstruction (GOO) caused by malignant duodenal stenosis [1]. This technique is also opening up new alternatives as a rescue therapy for patients presenting with benign GOO and a previous history of gastric surgery or endoscopic procedures [2].

A 76-year-old man with recurrent colorectal cancer presented with GOO due to a metastatic lymph node in the distal duodenum. A surgical gastrojejunostomy was performed. The patient presented again with GOO 1 month later and a nasogastric tube was placed, producing 1–2 L/day. Computed tomography confirmed the absence of contrast opacification of the alimentary limb, with all the contrast accumulating in the afferent loop. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy revealed kinking of the proximal efferent limb, resulting in a very narrow passage and a 7-cm complex stricture of the proximal lumen.

First, a deep canulation of the alimentary jejunal limb was performed with placement of a wire-guided 7-French catheter distal to the mechanical jejunal stricture. The catheter was left in place through the mouth and connected to a water pump. Then, an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) scope was advanced gently into the afferent limb at 10 cm distance from the surgical gastrojejunostomy (Video 1). The catheter was necessary to identify the right limb by EUS and dilate the bowels (Fig. 1). As dilation of the efferent limb was not possible, a hybrid technique was decided on as follows. The efferent limb was punctured with a 19-gauge needle (Expect; Boston Scientific) and a 0.035-in. guidewire was advanced. Finally, a 20-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (HotAxios; Boston Scientific) was used to perform the jejunojejunal anastomosis using autocut monopolar current (Fig. 2). The patient recovered well and started liquid oral intake the day after with solid diet 48 h later. No delayed complications were reported. The patient died 1 month later from other causes.

Competing interests

Enrique Pérez-Cuadrado-Robles is a consultant for Boston Scientific. The other authors have no conflict of interest relating to this article.
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