Bidirectional recanalization of a complete postradiation stricture of the hypopharynx and esophagus.

A 65-year-old patient was referred for endoscopic management of a complete radiation-induced stricture, 5 cm in length, of the hypopharynx and esophagus (Fig. 1, Video 1). He had a history of curative chemoradiation therapy for T2N1 squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx. His nutrition was exclusively maintained through a percutaneous gastrostomy. Recanalization of the esophagus was considered after a multidisciplinary discussion, as previously described [1–3]. The percutaneous gastrostomy site was reinforced by providing endoscopic gastroscopy to the abdominal wall with four sutures using a double-needle device (Freka Pexact; Fresenius Kabi Ltd, Run- corn, UK). The gastrostomy site was bougie-dilated to 14 mm and a 9-mm endoscope was inserted. A mixture of hydroxyethyl starch and indigo carmine was injected and the fibrotic tissue was dissected with a 1.5-mm Dual Knife (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) (Fig. 2). Step by step a new lumen was created up to the level of the hypopharynx. At this level, a perorally introduced gastroscope was able to discern transillumination and an endoscopic rendezvous was achieved (Fig. 3). At the end of the procedure, the proximal orifice was sufficiently dissected up to 10 mm (Fig. 4, Fig. 5). The patient was admitted for 48 hours for observa-

E-Videos

Video 1 Video presentation of the endoscopic management of the stricture.

Fig. 1 Retrograde view of the atretic stricture.

Fig. 2 Retrograde view. Dissection of the stricture.

Fig. 3 Retrograde view. Transillumination.

Fig. 4 Antegrade view. Enlargement of the stricture to fit a standard endoscope.

Fig. 5 Inspection of the stricture 3 days later.
tion and discharged uneventfully. No stent was placed due to the risk of intolerance and/or creation of a fistula [3]. At 5 months of follow-up, the patient underwent serial endoscopic balloon dilations up to 20 mm to keep the tunneled stricture patent. In conclusion, complete postradiation strictures of the esophagus and hypopharynx could be managed by bidirectional dissection of the fibrotic tissue. Although technically challenging, this procedure may spare the need for more invasive and morbid surgery. The addition of gastropexy prior to the main procedure and the bidirectional approach of recanalization are the two elements that differentiate our approach from previously published case reports.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AB_2AC_3AD

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1753-9450
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
© 2022. Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany