Endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastro-enteroenterostomy (EUS-GE) is a treatment option for afferent loop syndrome [1], with the use of various stents having been reported [2–5]. However, depending on the site of the stenosis of the afferent loop, fistulization from the stomach can be difficult. We introduce an entero-enterostomy technique using a forward-viewing echoendoscope and metal stent for the treatment of afferent loop syndrome.

A 70-year-old woman presented with a chief complaint of abdominal pain, and computed tomography (CT) showed afferent loop syndrome due to recurrence of pancreatic cancer (▶ Fig. 1). We initially attempted transgastrointestinal stenting of the afferent loop stenosis. The endoscope was successfully inserted to the site of the stenosis, but insertion of the guidewire through the stenotic lumen was difficult (▶ Fig. 2).

We therefore converted to performing EUS-guided fistulization from the stomach to the afferent loop; however, intragastric EUS identified the presence of part of the normal intestinal tract between the stomach and dilated afferent loop (▶ Fig. 3). Consequently, we attempted to create a fistula, using a forward-viewing echoendoscope (TGF-UC260J; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), from a section of the afferent loop to the dilated afferent loop (▶ Video 1).

With this technique, it was possible to identify the dilated afferent loop by EUS without intervention (▶ Fig. 4a) and it was easily punctured with a 19-gauge needle (EZ shot 3 plus; Olympus) (▶ Fig. 4b). After contrast enhancement had been used to confirm penetration of the intestinal tract, a 0.025-inch guidewire (M-through; Medico’s Hirata, Osaka, Japan) was advanced into the dilated afferent loop (▶ Fig. 4c). A covered metal stent (Covered BileRush Advance, 10 × 80 mm; Piolax Medical Devices, Yokohama, Japan), with a 7-Fr delivery shaft, was placed (▶ Fig. 4d). A half-pigtail plastic stent was then placed within the metal stent to prevent ulceration (▶ Fig. 4e, f).

No complications were observed. A repeat CT scan showed improvement in the dilatation of the afferent loop (▶ Fig. 5). This is the first report of this EUS-guided entero-enterostomy technique, which may be a new option for difficult intragastric puncture during EUS-GE.

Funding

The National Cancer Center Research and Development Fund 2022-A-16

Competing interests

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

Yuki Kawasaki1,2, Susumu Hijioka1, Kosuke Maehara1, Kichi Tamada2, Takuji Okusaka1, Yutaka Saito3
1 Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Oncology, National Cancer Center Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
2 Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Jichi Medical University, Tochigi, Japan
3 Department of Endoscopy Division, National Cancer Center Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Corresponding author

Susumu Hijioka, MD
Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Oncology, National Cancer Center Hospital, 5-1-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
shijioka@ncc.go.jp

References

▶ Fig. 5 The outcome following the endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided entero-enterostomy is shown: a computed tomography curved multiplanar reconstruction of the metal stent, with an improvement in the dilation of the afferent loop (arrow); b a schema illustrating procedure completion.

▶ Video 1 Endoscopic stent placement in the afferent loop for malignant stenosis via endoscopic ultrasound-guided gastroenterostomy was not possible. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided intra-afferent loop entero-enterostomy is therefore performed using a forward-viewing echoendoscope and metal stent.