Endoscopic ultrasonography-guided hepaticogastrostomy (EUS-HGS) and uncovered self-expandable metal stent (SEMS) placement between the right and left intrahepatic bile ducts, called the bridging method, is useful for bilateral drainage in patients with malignant hilar biliary obstruction [1]. Combined EUS-HGS and EUS antegrade stenting is reported to reduce the rate of bile leakage and to prolong stent patency [2]. Access from B2 makes it easier to operate the guidewire downstream of the bile duct than from B3, and the use of a forward-viewing echoendoscope reduces the risk of transesophageal puncture [3].

A 50-year-old man who received chemotherapy for recurrent pancreatic cancer presented with jaundice. Subtotal stomach-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy was performed with Child’s reconstruction. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography showed multiple liver metastases; one metastatic lesion obstructed the hilar part of the bile duct (Fig.1). The bridging method and antegrade stenting using a stent-in-stent technique under EUS guidance were selected. Considering guidewire manipulability, we selected the B2 route; however, use of a curved linear array echoendoscope was associated with a risk of transesophageal puncture. Use of a forward-viewing echoendoscope (TG-UC260J; Olympus Medical, Tokyo, Japan) enabled us to puncture B2 with a 19-gauge fine-needle aspiration needle (EZ Shot 3 Plus; Olympus Medical). Assisted by an uneven double-lumen cannula (UDC; Piolax Medical, Kanagawa, Japan), we placed two 0.025-inch guidewires (VisiGlide 2; Olympus Medical) into the jejunum and B8 bile duct (Fig.2). First, we placed the initial uncovered SEMS (8×60 mm, ZEOSTENT V; ZEON MEDICAL, Tokyo, Japan) using the bridging method (Fig.3). Subsequently, the guidewire was inserted into the jejunum through the mesh of the initial SEMS, then the second uncovered SEMS (8×40 mm, ZEOSTENT V) was placed as antegrade stenting using the stent-in-stent technique (Fig.4). Finally, a 7-Fr plastic stent (TYPE-IT; Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) was placed across the EUS-HGS fistula (Video 1). There were no adverse events and jaundice improved immediately.
Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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