A 45-year-old man underwent bariatric surgery (gastric bypass with Roux-en-Y anastomosis) and subsequently developed an anastomotic leak with an intrabdominal fluid collection and septic status. He underwent a reintervention with complete washing of the cavity, insertion of abdominal drainage, and placement of a percutaneous surgical gastrostomy in the excluded stomach. However, he showed no clinical improvement after 2 weeks and was referred to our institution for endoscopic treatment.

Gastroscopy showed a leak in the upper side of the anastomotic site with extraluminal contrast diffusion (▶ Fig. 1). A fully covered enteric stent was placed and fixed at its proximal side with endoscopic sutures [1–3]. After 2 weeks and still no improvement in the patient’s status, X-ray and computed tomography scan with oral contrast were performed, showing a low amount of contrast flowing in the percutaneous drainage (▶ Fig. 2), despite the stent being well positioned. A second gastroscopy performed to treat the leak showed the stent still fixed in place thanks to the endoscopic sutures. We therefore decided to perform the revision without removing the stent, and instead inserted the endoscope parallel to the stent, into the space between the stent and the wall (▶ Video 1). After careful maneuvering of the endoscope beside the stent, endoscopy showed the abdominal drainage into the blind intestinal loop (▶ Fig. 3), so it was moved and repositioned in the abdominal cavity under both direct endoscopic and radiologic visualization.

The patient improved and fluid collection gradually decreased, until removal of the abdominal drainage (2 weeks later).

After 40 days, endoscopic revision of the leak was performed once again, moving the endoscope beside the stent, as we could not remove the stent before being sure that the leak had resolved. After direct endoscopic and radiologic evidence of healing of the leak (▶ Fig. 4), the stent was removed.

At 3 months’ follow-up, the patient did not complain of any sign or symptom of leak recurrence. In conclusion, moving the endoscope alongside the stent appeared to be feasible and safe after appropriate stent fixation, thus avoiding the need to remove a well-positioned stent.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AI
Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Antonino Granata1, Giacomo E. M. Rizzo1,2,3, Giuseppe Nicosia1,3, Leo Licari4, Cosimo Callari4, Mario Traina1

1 Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS – ISMETT, Via Ernesto Tricomi 5, 90127 Palermo, Italy
2 Section of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Health Promotion Sciences Maternal and Infant Care, Internal Medicine and Medical Specialties, PROMISE, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy
3 Department of Surgical, Oncological and Oral Sciences (Di.Chir.On.S.), University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy
4 General Surgery Unit, Buccheri La Ferla Hospital, Palermo, Italy

Corresponding author

Antonino Granata, MD
Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS – ISMETT, Via Ernesto Tricomi 5, 90127 Palermo, Italy
agranata@ismett.edu

References


Bibliography

Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1904-7382
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
© 2022. The Author(s).