Cholangioscopy-assisted extraction of choledocholithiasis and partial sediment-like gallstones through papillary support: A pilot exploration for super minimally invasive surgery

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) has become a well-established technique for common bile duct (CBD) stones [1, 2]. However, it has always been necessary to perform endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) during ERCP, resulting in the loss of sphincter function and probable regurgitation.

In this study, we attempted cholangioscopy-assisted extraction through papillary support for a CBD stone and partial sediment-like gallstones without EST. First, an approximately 6-mm CBD stone was found by cholangiography after biliary intubation by the double-wire method. A covered support (12 mm in diameter, 30 mm in length) was then placed in the lower CBD and papilla, and the cholangioscope was inserted into the CBD. No stones were found in the left hepatic duct, right hepatic duct, or CBD, confirming that the above-mentioned CBD stone had flowed into duodenum after placement of the support and endoscopic aspiration. A specially designed basket was inserted into the CBD through the working tunnel of the cholangioscope and was opened and closed smoothly, confirming the ability to remove the CBD stone under direct visualization (Fig. 3). Cholangiography again confirmed that there was no stone in the CBD. Thereafter another thinner cholangioscope (Eye-Max, 7 F; Micro-Tech) was inserted into the CBD, cystic duct, and gall bladder successively over the wire (0.25 mm). Many sediment-like gallstones were found and partial stones were removed by aspira-
tion under cholangioscopy (Fig. 4, Fig. 5). Finally, the support was removed and a plastic CBD stent was placed (Video 1).

This study preliminarily confirmed the feasibility of cholangioscopy-assisted extraction through papillary support for a CBD stone and sediment-like gallstones, although a more effective aspiration function under cholangioscopy was warranted to achieve the complete removal of sediment-like gallstones.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AH

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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References


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