Endoscopic ultrasound-guided retrograde pancreatic stent placement for the treatment of stenotic jejunopancreatic anastomosis after a Whipple procedure

A 50-year-old man, who had been suffering from repetitive pancreatitis for 1 year due to stenosis at the jejuno-pancreatic anastomosis after pancreatoduodenectomy (Fig. 1 a), underwent EUS-guided retrograde pancreatic duct stenting. Prior to the procedure, despite careful searching with a forward-viewing scope, the orifice of the pancreatic duct could not be detected due to severe luminal inflammation. A convex-type EUS scope (GF-UCT240; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was advanced to the anastomotic site (Fig. 1 b) and, using color Doppler, the puncture line was adjusted to avoid blood vessels. A 19-gauge needle (SonoTip Pro Control; Medi-globe, Achenmühl, Germany) was inserted into the main pancreatic duct (Fig. 1 c), and advancement of a guide wire (VisiGlide, 0.025-inch; Olympus) fully into the duct was confirmed using contrast medium (Fig. 1 d). Dilation was unsuccessful with a bougie catheter (Soehendra, 4 – 7 Fr; Cook Medical, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA), but was easily completed using a diathermic sheath (Cysto-Gastro Set, 6 Fr; Endo-Flex, Voerde, Germany) [4]. A plastic stent (Geenen, 5 Fr; Cook Medical) was placed (Fig. 1 e) and the patient’s symptoms disappeared immediately.

Two months later, as scheduled, the stent was upsized to a 7 Fr with balloon dilation (Quantum TTC, 6 mm; Cook Medical) (Fig. 2 a). No complications occurred during these procedures and the patient was subsequently healthy (Fig. 2 b). Compared with the rendezvous method, the retrograde procedure presented here is a one-step, one-scope method that is preferable from the point of view of complications.

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided [1, 2] or percutaneous [3] rendezvous methods have been used for the treatment of stenosis at the jejuno-pancreatic anastomosis following pancreatoduodenectomy. However, the use of EUS-guided retrograde pancreatic duct stenting has not been reported, even though it may be preferable from the point of view of complications.
not performed through the abdominal cavity; hence, it carries a lower risk of pancreatic juice leakage and other complications [5]. This method is worthwhile when attempting to rescue a stenotic pancreatojejunostomy after a Whipple resection.

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References

Bibliography
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