Endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochojejunostomy with a lumen-apposing metal stent: a shortcut for biliary drainage

Endoscopic-ultrasound (EUS)-guided biliary drainage is a therapeutic option for patients with biliary pathology and altered gastrointestinal anatomy in whom conventional endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) has failed [1–3]. We present the case of a patient undergoing EUS-guided choledochojunostomy with a fully covered, lumen-apposing metal stent (Video 1).

A 64-year-old man who had gastric cancer and a Billroth II anastomosis presented with cholangitis and biliary obstruction due to tumor recurrence. Conventional ERCP and single-balloon ERCP were unsuccessful. EUS-guided biliary drainage was performed. The echoendoscope (GF-UCT180; Olympus, Central Valley, Pennsylvania, USA) identified the left intrahepatic duct. A 19-gauge needle (ECHO 19 EchoTip; Cook Medical, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA) was used to access the duct. Cholangiography revealed a distal biliary stricture with upstream dilatation but nondilated intrahepatic ducts. Contrast extended to the ampulla but did not pass into the small bowel.

Attempts to pass a guidewire (Hydra Jagwire; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA) into the duct were unsuccessful because of insufficiently dilated left intrahepatic duct radicals. The echoendoscope was advanced to the jejunum adjacent to the opacified extrahepatic bile duct. The duct was accessed with a 19-gauge needle, a wire was advanced, and a dilating balloon (Hurricane RX Biliary Balloon Dilation Catheter; Boston Scientific) was used to create a fistulous tract. A 10-mm lumen-apposing metal stent (Axios; Xlumena, Mountain View, California, USA) was deployed with the proximal end in the extrahepatic bile duct and the distal end in the jejunum (Fig. 1). A balloon dilator (CRE; Boston Scientific) was used to dilate the stent. Two double-pigtail plastic stents (AdvaniX; Boston Scientific) were deployed to separate the lumen-apposing metal stent from the opposite wall of the duct (Fig. 2).

The patient’s bilirubin level decreased, and he was discharged from the hospital. At 3- and 6-month follow-up, his serum liver chemistries remained normal, and imaging confirmed a stable stent position with resolution of the ductal dilatation. The creation of an EUS-guided choledochojunostomy with a lumen-apposing metal stent for biliary decompression offers a minimally invasive option for patients with altered anatomy who require ERCP.

Video 1

Creation of an endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochojunostomy with a lumen-apposing metal stent as a shortcut for biliary drainage.

Fig. 1 Fluoroscopic image of a lumen-apposing metal stent with the proximal end in the common bile duct and the distal end in the jejunum, placed for biliary drainage in a 64-year-old man who had gastric cancer and a Billroth II anastomosis. The patient presented with cholangitis and biliary obstruction due to tumor recurrence.

Fig. 2 Endoscopic view of the lumen-apposing metal stent with the proximal end in the common bile duct and the distal end in the jejunum. A double-pigtail plastic stent is used to anchor the position.

Video 1

Creation of an endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochojunostomy with a lumen-apposing metal stent as a shortcut for biliary drainage.

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