Endoscopic reintervention for stent dislodgement after endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledocho-duodenostomy

Endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochoduodenostomy (EUS-CDS) has been performed as an alternative drainage technique when endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) fails [1,2]. This report describes a case of complete dislodgement of a self-expanding metal stent (SEMS) after EUS-CDS that was successfully treated by endoscopic reintervention.

A 91-year-old man presented to us with fever. He had undergone EUS-CDS with insertion of a fully covered SEMS for obstructive jaundice due to duodenal carcinoma 2 months previously (Fig. 1 a). Occlusion of the biliary SEMS was suspected because his liver enzymes were elevated; however, abdominal radiographs unexpectedly revealed complete dislodgement of the stent (Fig. 1 b).

During endoscopy, a small hole was found in the second portion of the duodenum, which was confirmed to be a choledocho-duodenal fistula by fluoroscopic imaging (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 a). Subsequently, we opted to perform endoscopic reintervention. A 0.035-inch guidewire (Hydra Jagwire; Boston Scientific Japan, Tokyo, Japan) was inserted into the intrahepatic bile duct through the fistula. A fully covered SEMS (10 mm × 6 cm; X-Suit NIR; Olympus Medical Systems Corp., Tokyo, Japan) was then placed across the fistula without any complications (Fig. 3 b; Video 1).

In patients who have undergone EUS-CDS, stent migration can result in bile leakage into the retroperitoneum; if this occurs, percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage or emergency surgery must be considered [3]. In our patient, formation of a choledocho-duodenal fistula prevented biliary peritonitis even though the stent had been dislodged, and closure of the fistula induced obstructive jaundice. A cautious approach is required in such a situation to avoid damaging the fistula during the procedure of endoscopic reintervention.
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References

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