Removal of embedded uncovered duodenal stent after 8-month indwelling

Uncovered self-expandable metallic stents (SEMSs) are used to treat malignant obstruction. Removal of SEMSs using scissor forceps, a loop cutter, and the wire-loop technique has been reported anecdotally [1,2]. Argon plasma coagulation (APC) is mainly used for trimming SEMSs, but is not used to attempt removal because of the risk of injury to the duodenal mucosa [3,4].

We report a case of a 60-year-old man who 8 months previously had undergone placement of a duodenal stent (length 12 cm, Wallflex; Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA), and of a second stent 1 week later (11 cm, partially covered, Hanarostent; M.I. Tech, Seoul, South Korea). This was done for neoplastic complete stenosis of the duodenum with other metastatic lesions also detected at computed tomography (CT) scan. Biopsies at the time of stent placement showed lymphoma in complete remission following chemotherapy.

We decided to attempt removal of the stents. Both stents were found to be in place and completely unobstructed (Fig. 1). The inner stent was removed in multiple pieces, using a standard foreign-body forceps. The Wallflex stent was completely embedded in the duodenal wall in at least in two areas (the pyloric area and the superior flexure) (Fig. 2). APC was used to destroy overgrowth tissue. Then the distal part of the SEMS was grasped and pulled with a rat-tooth forceps, since fluoroscopy showed that some parts were still embedded in the duodenal wall (Fig. 3). Overlying mucosal tissue was destroyed using APC and the SEMS was easily withdrawn, as a tangled ball of metallic wires (Video 1, Fig. 4). Endoscopic checking showed no complications.

The patient left hospital the following day, taking a normal diet, and continues to do well.

In conclusion we showed that in expert hands APC can be used safely, without leading to injury of the duodenal wall, in order to destroy overgrowth tissue that is retaining an uncovered stent, prior to removal of the stent. In any case, we strongly recommend that positive findings of malignancy at biopsy are mandatory before placement of uncovered stents.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CPL_1AH_2AD

Competing interests: None
Fig. 4 The Wallflex has been completely removed, shivered up into a tangle of metal wire.

Video 1

Argon plasma coagulation (APC) is used to destroy duodenal mucosal tissue that is retaining parts of the mesh of a self-expandable metallic stent (SEMS). The stent is then removed.

Gianfranco Donatelli1,2, Gheorghe Airinei1, Jean-Jacques Raynaud1, Robert Benamouzig1
1 Unité d’Endoscopie Interventionnelle, Hôpital Avicenne, Université Paris 13, Bobigny, France
2 Unité d’Endoscopie Interventionnelle, Hôpital Privé des Peupliers, Ramsay Générale de Santé, Paris, France

References
3 Guda NM, Freeman ML. Endoscopic transection of distally migrated biliary self-expandable metallic stents by using argon plasma coagulation: a report of 2 cases (with video). Gastrointest Endosc 2006; 63: 12 – 14

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1392868
Endoscopy 2015; 47: E462–E463
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Gianfranco Donatelli, MD
Unité d’Endoscopie Interventionnelle
Hôpital Avicenne – APHP
125 Rue de Stalingrad
93000 Bobigny
France
Fax: +33-1-44165615
donatelligianfranco@gmail.com