Duodenal ulceration following gastroduodenal artery embolization with coils

An 84-year-old woman was admitted to our department with epigastric pain, nausea, and vomiting. The patient had been treated for upper gastrointestinal bleeding and hemorrhagic shock 2 months earlier, with a hemoglobin level of 6.3 g/dL. The source of the bleeding was not found during several upper gastrointestinal procedures (esophagogastroduodenoscopy [EGD]), and empiric embolization of the gastroduodenal artery was performed with four fibered 0.6 × 14-cm coils (Azur Hydrocoils; Terumo Interventional Systems, Tokyo, Japan) and eight 0.4 × 3.7-cm microcoils (VortX Diamond; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachusetts, USA). In addition, the patient received a transfusion of 5 units of blood. The subsequent clinical course was uneventful.

At the time of the current admission, examination revealed epigastric tenderness without signs of peritonitis. Blood tests revealed no abnormalities. EGD revealed a foreign body (metallic coil) eroding the duodenal mucosa, with mucosal inflammation and thinning of the mucosa underlying the metallic coil (Fig. 1). There were no signs of bleeding. A duodenal fistula was suspected, but an upper gastrointestinal series revealed no signs of a fistula (Fig. 2). The coil was left in situ because of concern for recurrent bleeding. Oral omeprazole was prescribed for 1 month at a dosage of 20 mg twice a day. After 1 month, the patient was feeling better, with resolution of the abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. EGD and abdominal radiography were performed. The coil had separated out, and no pathological changes were found in the duodenum during EGD (Fig. 3) and abdominal radiography (Fig. 4).

Angiographic embolization can be the best alternative for the treatment of massive hemorrhage if the patient has severe co-morbidities and contraindications at the time of surgery [1]. The most feared complication of embolization is migration of the coil, which has been reported to occur in up to 3% of cases [2]. Only two previous reports describing vascular coil erosion into the duodenum have been published [3, 4]. No treatment strategy has been established for migrated coils.

Competing interests: None
Audrius Dulskas¹, Giedre Rudinskaite¹, Romualdas Maskelis¹, Zygimantas Kuliesius², Ricardo Escalante³, Narimantas Samalavicius¹,⁴

¹ Department of Abdominal and General Surgery and Oncology, National Cancer Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania
² Republican Vilnius University Hospital, Vilnius, Lithuania
³ Department of Surgery, Medical Center of Loira, Caracas, Venezuela
⁴ Center of Oncosurgery, National Cancer Institute, Clinic of Internal Medicine, Family Practice and Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

References

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1393143
Endoscopy 2015; 47: E488–E489
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Audrius Dulskas
Department of Abdominal and General Surgery and Oncology
National Cancer Institute
1 Santariskiu Street
Vilnius LT-08406
Lithuania
Fax: +370-5-2310315
audrius.dulskas@gmail.com

Dulskas Audrius et al. Duodenal ulceration following gastroduodenal artery embolization with coils... Endoscopy 2015; 47: E488–E489