Placement of long, protruding self-expandable metal stents (SEMSs) into the gastrointestinal lumen may cause related symptoms. A few reports have described the usefulness of argon plasma coagulation (APC) for trimming or fenestrating a SEMS [1–4]. We report a trimming technique for a covered SEMS in the esophagus using APC in a retrograde fashion, followed by its complete removal.

A 67-year-old woman presented with dysphagia. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) showed a large ulcerated tumor in the esophagus with tumor excavation. A 12-cm partially covered SEMS was placed across the tumor. Subsequently the patient was able to resume eating solid food and underwent chemotherapy. However, 1 month after stent placement, she developed epigastric pain and dysphagia from impaction of the stent into the proximal stomach (Fig. 1 a). The distal portion of the stent was trimmed with APC using a generator at a setting of 80W and a flow rate of 2 L/min (Fig. 1 b; Video 1). The procedure was performed with the scope in a retroflexed position to prevent esophageal mucosal injury. A length of the stent (approximately 4 cm) was completely severed in a circumferential manner and was successfully removed from the stomach (Fig. 2). After the procedure, the patient’s pain and dysphagia improved.

After 3 months, however, she developed severe acid reflux and we decided to remove the remainder of the stent. Hyperplastic tissue at the uncovered proximal part of the stent was leveled using a stiff snare and APC to free up some of the mesh from the mucosa. The distal part of the stent was then grabbed with a rat-toothed forceps, and the endoscope was withdrawn in a steady rotational fashion, such that the mesh eventually inverted, was dislodged, and then was successfully removed en bloc (Fig. 3; Video 2). A subsequent esophagogram demonstrated...
improvement of the stricture without evidence of contrast extravasation (Fig. 4). All of the patient’s stent-related symptoms resolved after these interventions.

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Takeshi Tsujino, John G. Lee, Kenneth J. Chang

Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, H.H. Chao Comprehensive Digestive Disease Center, University of California, Orange, California, USA

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Corresponding author
Kenneth J. Chang, MD
H.H. Chao Comprehensive Digestive Disease Center, University of California Irvine Medical Center
101 The City Drive. Bldg. 22C
Orange
CA 92868
USA
Fax: +1-714-456-7520
kchang@uci.edu