Peroral transhepatic cholangioscopy-guided electrohydraulic lithotripsy via an endoscopic ultrasonography-guided hepaticogastrostomy route for bile duct stones in a patient with Roux-en-Y anatomy

Endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS)-guided antegrade bile duct stone treatment has been developed for patients with altered anatomy [1–5]. Here, we present a case of successful bile duct stone treatment via an EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy (EUS-HGS) route in the setting of prior Roux-en-Y reconstruction. Direct peroral transhepatic cholangioscopy-guided electronic hydraulic lithotripsy (EHL) and endoscopic papillary large-balloon dilation (EPLBD) were used. An 84-year-old man with bile duct stones, acute cholecystitis, cholangitis, and a history of distal gastrectomy with Roux-en-Y reconstruction was referred to our hospital. As the papilla was inaccessible even with balloon enteroscopy, only percutaneous transhepatic gallbladder drainage had been previously performed.

Transhepatic EUS-guided antegrade treatment was selected for the treatment of the bile duct stones. A B3 branch duct was punctured using a 22-gauge needle, and a 0.018-inch guidewire (NovaGold; Boston Scientific Japan, Tokyo, Japan) was placed. EUS-guided antegrade cholangiography revealed multiple bile duct stones (Fig. 1a). After exchanging to a 0.035-inch guidewire (Jagwire Plus High Performance Guidewire; Boston Scientific), we performed EPLBD (Giga, 13–15mm; Century Medical, Tokyo, Japan) under fluoroscopic guidance (Fig. 1b), but were unable to extract the bile duct stones using a retrieval balloon (Extractor Pro RX retrieval balloon catheter, 15–18mm; Boston Scientific) (Video 1). A partially covered self-expandable metallic stent (WallFlex, 10×60mm, Boston) was placed without complications (Fig. 1c).

Then 1 month later, we performed EHL under direct antegrade peroral video cholangioscopy (SpyGlass DS; Boston Scientific) using a therapeutic duodenoscope via an EUS-HGS route (Fig. 2, Video 2). However, extraction of the bile duct stones, this time by basket and balloon catheter, again failed. Therefore, 2 months later, we repeated EPLBD, and achieved complete clearance of bile duct stones by means of endoscopic papillary large-balloon dilation (EPLBD). The arrow shows a bile duct stone in the duodenal lumen.

**Fig. 1** Transhepatic endosonography (EUS)-guided antegrade approach for attempted treatment of bile duct stones in an 84-year-old man with Roux-en-Y anatomy: radiographic views. a Multiple bile duct stones (arrows). b EUS-guided papillary balloon dilation under fluoroscopic guidance. The bile duct stones could not be extracted. c A self-expandable metallic stent was placed via the EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy route. Inset: endoscopic image.

**Fig. 2** At 1 month later, the radiograph shows direct peroral transhepatic cholangioscopy with electrohydraulic lithotripsy through the endoscopic ultrasound-guided hepaticogastrostomy route. Extraction of the bile duct stones again failed. Inset: endoscopic image.

**Fig. 3** At 2 months later: the radiograph shows complete clearance of bile duct stones by means of endoscopic papillary large-balloon dilation (EPLBD). The arrow shows a bile duct stone in the duodenal lumen.
clearance of the bile duct stones with a balloon catheter (Fig. 3).

Although it is challenging, EUS-guided antegrade cholangiography and cholangioscopy (EUS-ACC) should be recognized as a treatment in patients with altered gastrointestinal anatomy. We have recently reported successful EUS-ACC in one such case [4]. Tonozuka et al. have described laser lithotripsy via the EUS-HGS route after pancreaticoduodenectomy [5]. To our knowledge, this is the first report of treatment for bile duct stones with EHL via an EUS-HGS route guided by direct antegrade cholangioscopy.

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Hiroshi Kawakami1,2, Yoshimasa Kubota1,2, Shuhei Kawahata2, Kimitoshi Kubo2, Shinji Okabayashi3, Ryoji Tatsumi3, Naoya Sakamoto2,4

1 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Center for Digestive Disease, The University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki, Japan
2 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Hokkaido University Hospital, Sapporo, Japan
3 Gastroenterology Center, Sapporo Higashi Tokushukai Hospital, Sapporo, Japan
4 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

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Corresponding author
Hiroshi Kawakami, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Center for Digestive Disease
The University of Miyazaki
5200, Kihara, Kiyotake-cho, Miyazaki
Miyazaki 889-1692
Japan
Fax: +81-985-85-9802
hiropon@med.miyazaki-u.ac.jp