A 51-year-old woman affected with Crohn’s disease developed a distal ileum abscess requiring right hemicolectomy. A few days later, bile was flowing from surgical drains, and a computed tomography (CT) scan showed a duodenal leak. Surgical suture of the duodenal wall was attempted, but failed.

The patient was then referred to our institute and, to promote duodenal healing, the predetermined goal was to stop both the enteric and the biliary flows through the leak (Fig. 1). A percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC) was done to divert bile flow. To divert the enteric flow, a treatment with a fully covered metal stent (26 mm body diameter, 34 mm flare diameter, and 10 cm length; Beta stent; Taewoong Medical, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea) (Fig. 2) was planned. The Beta stent is an over-the-wire stent, with a specific antimigration system, developed for the treatment of post-bariatric surgery leak. To enhance the depth of the stent insertion into the duodenum, a single-balloon enteroscopy overtube (ST-SB1; Olympus Europe, Hamburg, Germany) was used to prevent gastric looping thus straightening the release system from the esophagus through the stomach to the distal duodenum [1]. The procedure was carried out under endoscopic and radiologic control and with the patient under general anesthesia. The enteroscopy overtube was advanced through the duodenum and stabilized beyond the ligament of Treitz. A small orifice was created by puncturing the overtube about 70 cm from its distal end (Fig. 3 a) and the Beta stent was inserted through the orifice over the wire (Fig. 3 b). When the stent was in the correct position, the overtube was twisted and slightly retracted allowing stent placement from the duodenal bulb beyond the ligament of Treitz (Video 1). The abdominal drainage flow stopped immediately, and the patient was restarted on oral feeding 1 week later. The stent was removed 3 months later, and the leak resolved (Fig. 4).
appeared to have resolved (Video 1, Fig. 4). The patient remained asymptomatic during the 8-month follow-up. Duodenal leak is a life-threatening condition, with a high rate of complications, and entailing a long period of hospitalization. Diversion of the enteric and the biliary flows away from the fistula seems to be effective in promoting rapid healing [2]. This report describes a new, overtube-assisted method for safely releasing a large-bore over-the-wire enteral stent directly into the duodenum to resolve a case of leakage.

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Antonino Granata1, Gabriele Curcio1, Dario Ligresti1, Ilaria Tarantino1, Luca Barresi1, Gaspare Solina2, Mario Traina1

1 Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS-ISMETT (Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad alta specializzazione), Palermo, Italy
2 U.O. Chirurgia Generale, A.O. Ospedali Riuniti Villa Sofia-Cervello, Palermo, Italy

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Corresponding author
Antonino Granata, MD
Endoscopy Service, IRCCS-ISMETT
Via Tricorni, 5
90127 Palermo
Italy
Fax: +39-091-2192400
agranata@ismett.edu