Esophageal–respiratory tract fistulas are rare but life-threatening conditions [1]. They may be congenital or secondary to esophageal and bronchogenic neoplasms, radiotherapy, or surgery. Currently, there is a changing paradigm for their management with surgery being replaced by conservative approaches including endoscopic therapy [2]. In fact, fully covered self-expandable metal stents (SEMSs) are currently the preferred therapeutic option; however, their clinical success rate is still poor and the rate of fistula reopening remains high [1,2]. This has led to the appearance of therapeutic alternatives, such as the use of cardiac septal closure devices and others [3–5].

We present the case of a 51-year-old man who had undergone prior chemoradiotherapy and esophagectomy for esophageal cancer. During follow-up, the patient developed mediastinal and brain metastases, as well as a severe cough and respiratory infections due to an esophagobronchial fistula (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). It was decided not to perform surgery but conventional endoscopic approaches were unsuccessful (Fig. 3). We therefore decided to use the Amplatzer septal occluder (St. Jude Medical, Plymouth, Minnesota, USA), a nitinol device commonly used to close cardiac septal defects (Fig. 4). An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was performed, which showed a 5-mm fistulous orifice located at the esophagogastric anastomosis. From the esophageal side, a guidewire was inserted through the fistula into the airway and then captured with a forceps to take it back out of the patient, in order to facilitate device positioning (Video 1). A 5-Fr catheter was then introduced and subsequently the occluder was released, firstly on the airway side and then on the esophageal side under...
endoscopic control (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6). The procedure was safely completed. The patient experienced a significant improvement in his respiratory symptoms. A second occluder was inserted 4 weeks later because of the development of a new fistula and remained in place until his death 9 months later from progressive brain metastases.

Competing interests: None

Ignacio Fernandez-Urien1, Roman Lezaun2, María Hernández2, Baltasar Lainez2, Catia Leitão4, Juan Vila3

1 Department of Gastroenterology, CHN, Pamplona, Spain
2 Department of Cardiology, CHN, Pamplona, Spain
3 Department of Neumology, CHN, Pamplona, Spain
4 Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital Amato-Lusitano, Castelo Branco, Portugal

References
4 Khamaysi I, Suissa A, Yassin K et al. Closure of a persistent esophagopleural fistula using an over-the-scope clipping device. Endoscopy 2013; 45(Suppl. 02): E29 – E30

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-112974
Endoscopy 2016; 48: E289–E290
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Ignacio Fernandez-Urien, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology
CHN Pamplona (España)
c/Irunlarrea 3
31008 Pamplona
Navarra
Spain
ifurien@yahoo.es