Through-the-mesh technique after endoscopic ultrasonography-guided hepaticogastrostomy: a novel re-intervention method

A 75-year-old man with advanced pancreatic cancer presented with a recurrence of jaundice 11 months after undergoing EUS-HGS using a covered metal stent (Niti-S Biliary Covered Stent; 8 x 100 mm; Taewoong Medical, Seoul, Korea) for distal malignant biliary obstruction (Fig. 1 a). Computed tomography (CT) revealed a dilated intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct (Fig. 1 b), and gastroscopy confirmed stent occlusion (Fig. 2). Re-intervention was attempted via the HGS route; however, insertion of an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) catheter into the intrahepatic bile duct through the proximal end of the HGS stent failed.

Re-intervention through the stent mesh was then attempted. A 0.025-inch stiff guidewire was inserted, penetrating the stent cover membrane close to the gastric puncture site (Fig. 3). Next, a 6-mm fine-gauge balloon catheter (REN; 3-Fr tip; Kaneka Medix, Osaka, Japan) was inserted into the bile duct, breaking through and opening the stent cover membrane. After successfully advancing the guidewire through the distal biliary stricture into the duodenum, an additional metal stent (BileRush selective; 10 x 60 mm, 5.7-Fr delivery system; Piolax, Kanagawa, Japan) was inserted through the mesh of the HGS stent to cover the biliary stricture in an antegrade fashion (Video 1). The postoperative period was uneventful and the patient’s jaundice resolved in a few days. This “through-the-mesh” technique is simple and safe, and could be a useful re-intervention option after EUS-HGS.

Endoscopic ultrasonography-guided hepaticogastrostomy (EUS-HGS) is increasingly used to manage failed endoscopic biliary drainage in patients with malignant biliary obstruction [1–3]. A recent study showed that, for EUS-HGS, a stent ≥3 cm in length in the luminal portion may be suitable to prevent stent migration and achieve long-term stent patency [4]. However, such a placement can sometimes make re-intervention difficult. Here, we describe a novel re-intervention technique for HGS stent occlusion.

Competing interests: None
Kosuke Minaga, Mamoru Takenaka, Takeshi Miyata, Yasuhiro Ueda, Masayuki Kitano, Masatoshi Kudo
1 Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka-Sayama, Japan
2 Second Department of Internal Medicine, Wakayama Medical University School of Medicine, Wakayama, Japan

References

Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-117714
Endoscopy 2016; 48: E369–E370
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
Mamoru Takenaka, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Kindai University Faculty of Medicine
377-2 Ohno-Higashi
Osaka-Sayama, 589-8511
Japan
Fax: +81-72-3672880
mamoxyo45@gmail.com