Fracture of a self-expanding metal stent used to manage a post-vertical sleeve gastrectomy stenosis

A vertical sleeve gastrectomy performed on a 33-year-old obese woman was complicated by severe stenosis of the middle of the gastric tube and a fistula at the site of the stenosis that was communicating with a perigastric abscess. Initially the patient was managed conservatively with placement of a nasoenteric tube and administration of antibiotics. This led to clinical improvement, but a Gastrografin study 2 weeks later showed persistent gastric stenosis despite closure of the fistula (Fig. 1). An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (UGE) confirmed a 5-cm stenosis of the gastric tube and a covered self-expanding metal stent (SEMS; Hanarostent Esophagus Benign BS; 22/28 × 120 mm) was deployed across the stenosis (Fig. 2). The patient resumed oral intake after 48 hours and was discharged 5 days later. After 4 weeks, however, she developed abdominal pain and vomiting. A further Gastrografin contrast study suggested the SEMS had fractured (Fig. 3) and this was confirmed by computed tomography (CT) scanning. The SEMS was removed uneventfully during a further UGE (Fig. 4). The gastric stenosis was adequately dilated and the patient was again discharged 3 days later.

Complications that can be attributed to SEMSs include obstruction, migration, bleeding, perforation, and stent fracture. Stent fracture can occur in patients with stenosis due to both malignant and benign etiologies. Potential causes of stent fracture include mechanical pressure, gastric acid-related corrosion, tumor ingrowth or overgrowth, mucosal hyperplasia, and food impaction.

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