Endoscopic clipping prior to n-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate injection for gastric varices with a large gastrorenal shunt

Gastric variceal obturation with cyanoacrylate has been proven to be an effective treatment for gastric varices with a shunt [1]. However, there may be complications after the treatment, such as systemic embolism [2], which can be severe and even fatal. With the aim of reducing the risk of complications, we here report on the use of endoscopic clipping prior to n-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate injection as a therapy to obliterate gastric varices with a large gastrorenal shunt.

A 56-year-old man was admitted to our department with a diagnosis of esophagogastric variceal hemorrhage and decompensated post-hepatitic cirrhosis. Emergency gastroscopy revealed a huge gastric fundal varix with hemorrhagic spots (Fig. 1). The diameter of the gastrorenal shunt was 11.5 mm on computed tomography (CT) scanning (Fig. 2). Endoscopic treatment was performed immediately. We planned to deploy five clips (Instinct; Cook Medical, Bloomington, Indiana, USA) on the varix (Fig. 3). Specifically, the first clip was deployed on the afferent branch of the varix. Deployment of the third clip caused the vessel to be broken and a little blood oozed out. A fourth clip was applied on the efferent branch of the varix. Finally, because of the large intravenous cavity on the upper part of the vein, the last clip was placed on the cavity, so as to reduce the volume of cyanoacrylate required.

After the clips had been placed, a “modified Sandwich method” (lauromacrogol, n-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate, and sodium morrhuate) was used to complete the procedure. We injected the mixture on top of the broken point, and the bleeding quickly stopped. Two additional points were injected on each side of the first injection point and then one on the efferent branch until the whole varix had been solidified (Video 1). A total of 8 mL n-butyl-2-cyanoacrylate (Histoacryl; B. Braun, Melsungen, Germany), 25 mL lauromacrogol (Tianyu Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Shanxi, China), and 10 mL sodium morrhuate were used during the procedure.
A follow-up CT scan 2 weeks later showed the blocked gastric varix and gastrorenal shunt (Fig. 4). No bleeding or systemic embolism were reported during the 4-month follow-up period (Fig. 5).

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AO_2AD

Competing interests

None

The authors

Huixian Li1,*, Dong Ye2,*, Derun Kong1
1 Department of Gastroenterology, Anhui Geriatric Institute, First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Anhui, China
2 Department of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Diseases Hospital of Handan City, Hebei, China

Corresponding author

Derun Kong, MD
Department of Gastroenterology, Anhui Geriatric Institute, First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Jixi Road 218, Hefei 230022, China
kdr168@163.com

* Joint first authors

References


Bibliography

DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-123822
Published online: 8.2.2018
Endoscopy 2018; 50: E102–E103
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

ENDOSCOPY E-VIDEOS

https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos

Endoscopy E-Videos is a free access online section, reporting on interesting cases and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high quality video and all contributions are freely accessible online.

This section has its own submission website at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos

Li Huixian et al. Clipping followed by cyanoacrylate for gastric varices with a shunt... Endoscopy 2018; 50: E102–E103