Anastomotic leaks occur in up to 20% of patients after upper gastrointestinal surgery, and they represent a significant source of postoperative morbidity and mortality. The treatment options include surgery, conservative treatment, or endoscopic treatment. In this report, we present the case of a patient who was successfully treated with a combination of a Prolene (polypropylene) plug and cyanoacrylate.

A 64-year-old man had undergone subtotal gastrectomy and Billroth II gastrojejunostomy for gastric cancer 1 month previously. On the seventh postoperative day, he underwent repeat surgery due to anastomotic leakage and intra-abdominal sepsis. During the operation, the gastroenterostomy anastomosis was found to be normal, and a leak from the lesser curvature side of the gastric stump was noticed. The gap was sutured and a nasoenteric feeding tube was placed. However, 3 days after the second operation, nutritional solution started to emerge from the abdominal drains. Nasoenteric feeding was switched to total parenteral nutrition, and somatostatin treatment was started.

The leak was still continuing on day 24 after the first operation. An upper endoscopic examination was carried out, which revealed that the suture in the gastric stump located just above the gastrojejunostomy was dehiscent and that a gap approximately 2 cm wide had formed (Figure 1).

In a second session, a Prolene mesh was folded over on itself and shaped to fit the gap. A transparent cap, of the type used for band ligation, was placed on the tip of the endoscope, and the Prolene mesh was caught in the tip with a biopsy forceps inserted through the working channel. This allowed visualization from the side walls of the cap, and the mesh was stabilized on the endoscope tip (Figure 2).

The endoscope was inserted through an overtube, and after the mesh had been placed in the gap, a mixture of 0.7 ml Lipiodol and 0.5 ml cyanoacrylate was injected to attach the plug. No procedural complications were observed. Two days after the procedure, endoscopy (Figure 3) and a water-soluble contrast study were carried out, which revealed no leakage. The patient resumed oral food intake and was discharged. At a follow-up visit 2 months later, he was clinically well and had gained 6 kg in weight. An endoscopic check-up examination showed that the surface of the mesh had epithelialized, forming a polypoid structure that did not obstruct food passage (Figure 4).

The option of endoscopic treatment is increasingly being preferred in suitable patients with postoperative anastomotic leaks and fistulas. There have been case reports of fistulas being closed by endoscopic clip application [1], band ligation and Endoloop application [2], stent placement [3], fibrin glue [4], and a collagen plug [5]. In a recent study, postoperative upper gastrointestinal fistulas or leaks were managed successfully in seven of nine patients by using a combination of fibrin glue and a Vicryl plug [6].

A Medline research in September 2004 revealed that the present case is the first in which an anastomotic leak was successfully treated using a combination of a Prolene plug and cyanoacrylate. Endoscopic treatment may be an alternative to sur-
Surgery for wide anastomotic leaks in endoscopically accessible locations.

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