An endoscopic salvage procedure for the treatment of regurgitation occurring after an unsuccessful esophagectomy with gastric tube reconstruction and subsequent colonic bypass surgery

Anatomic leaks and strictures after esophagectomy are associated with high morbidity and mortality [1,2]. We present here a patient who had a subtotal esophagectomy with gastric interposition because of esophageal adenocarcinoma. Anastomotic leakage occurred and was treated by endoscopic applications of fibrin glue. One month after discharge she presented with a large (2.5 cm × 5 cm) intraluminal esophagotracheal fistula. Because of the extensive defect in the pars membranacea and the inflammation we decided against surgical intervention and treated the defect endoscopically using a combination of a Vicryl plug and fibrin glue, as described previously [3]. The tracheal fistula was treated with a covered self-expanding tracheal stent [4]. Despite repeated endoscopic dilations, the stenosis occurred due to ischemia. Additional stenting of the anastomotic stenosis was impossible because there was only a thin tissue bridge between the pars membranacea and the (neo-)esophagus and because a stent-to-stent arrangement would most probably have led to further necrosis. The presence of the nasojugal tube caused considerable psychological stress and impaired the patient’s quality of life. To enable her to recommence oral feeding, ascending colonic bypass surgery with collar side-to-side esophagocolostomy and intra-abdominal side-to-side colojejunoscopy was performed 11 months after the initial operation, leaving the gastric stent in situ. The endoscopic control showed a wide anastomosis of the esophagocolostomy, but a siphon-like reservoir at the stenotic entrance of the gastric interposition led to regurgitation (Fig. 1, 2). We therefore performed an endoscopic closure of the esophagogastric anastomosis, with de-epithelialization of the stenotic gastric tube and sealing with bucrylate and histoacrylate. Control radiography showed adequate efflux without filling of the sealed gastric tube (Fig. 3). She was able to resume normal oral feeding and her body weight stabilized. This endoscopic approach has not been described in the published literature before. It represents a useful alternative for the treatment of this serious clinical situation.

References

Bibliography
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