Intestinal bowel perforation and bacterial peritonitis secondary to migrated biliary and pancreatic stents

Case report

Intestinal bowel perforation by migrated biliary or pancreatic stent is a rare complication that can occur anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract [1−5]. We report two patients with intestinal perforation and bacterial peritonitis secondary to a migrated stent from the common bile duct and pancreatic duct.

A 43-year-old male with chronic pancreatitis, who underwent an endoscopic cystogastrostomy for a pseudocyst and pancreatic stent erosion, was transferred to our institution for treatment of bacterial peritonitis with Streptococcus sp. On admission he was febrile, hypotensive, and had a painful distended abdomen. Blood test revealed leukocytosis and cholestasis. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan showed ascites, intra-abdominal free air, and pancreatic calcifications.

The second case was that of a 71-year-old female patient with peritoneal dialysis, who underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) with biliary stenting for obstructive cholangitis. Three weeks later she developed bacterial peritonitis with Enterococcus sp., Klebsiella oxytoca, and Candida albicans. Abdominal CT scan revealed perforation of the ileum by the migrated biliary stent (Fig. 2 and 3). Because she developed septic shock, the biliary stent was surgically removed and primary repair of the ileal perforation was performed. The patient is still recovering.

References


Bibliography

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