Migrating biliary stent with final destination at the ileocecal junction causing intestinal obstruction and obstructive biliopathy

Darshana D Rasalkar, Bhawan K Paunipagar, Bhawna Sonavane
Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Ngan Shing St., Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong, 'Department of Radiology, Super Speciality Hospital, Government Medical College, Nagpur, India

Correspondence: Dr. Darshana D Rasalkar, Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Organ Imaging, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Ngan Shing St., Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong, SAR. E-mail: drdarshanar@yahoo.com

Abstract
Endoscopic plastic biliary stent insertion is a minimally invasive, well-established procedure for the management of benign biliary pathology. We report a case of a migrating stent for over two days, which finally got impacted at the ileocecal junction, leading to intestinal obstruction and obstructive biliopathy. Radiological findings depicted the exact site of the dislodged biliary stent and its related complications, both of which were successfully treated in a nonoperative stepwise manner.

Key words: Biliary stent; ileocecal junction; migration

Introduction
Complications from biliary stenting are rare. One of the late complications of long-term biliary stenting includes stent dislocation and migration, which in turn can lead to visceral obstruction, depending on the site of dislodgement.

Case Report
A 91-year-old woman presented with gradually increasing abdominal pain for two days. The pain was most severe in the right upper and lower quadrants. On physical examination, she had guarding, a distended abdomen, and generalized tenderness. She was mildly pyrexic at 37.7°C and laboratory tests showed leukocytosis (11,400 wbc/μL). Her liver function tests were deranged, with a serum bilirubin of 141 μmol/L (from 32), an alkaline phosphatase (ALP) of 141 IU/L (from 76), and an ALT (alanine aminotransferase-SGPT) of 124 IU/L (from 35); C-reactive protein (CRP) was elevated to 254.9. She had a past history of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)-guided plastic stent insertion for a benign biliary stricture involving the terminal common bile duct (CBD).

An abdominal radiograph showed small bowel obstruction with a dislodged biliary stent in the right iliac fossa [Figure 1A]. A review of a previous abdominal radiograph done two days prior showed a stent in the left paraumbilical region, without significant dilatation of the bowel loops [Figure 1B]. A subsequent abdomen and pelvic CT scan showed impaction of the migrated stent at the ileocecal junction, resulting in proximal intestinal obstruction. The distal small bowel loops were edematous and mild inflammatory changes were noted in the adjacent mesentery and omentum [Figure 2]. There was no pneumoperitoneum.

In addition, the gall bladder (GB) was grossly distended with mild wall thickening and mild pericholecystic fluid. A 2.0 × 1.3 cm-sized sludge ball was noted impacted in the terminal CBD extending up to the proximal CBD (2.2 cm in diameter), with intrahepatic biliary duct dilatation [Figure 3]. The overall features were suggestive of an obstructive biliopathy, complicated by acute cholecystitis. We made a diagnosis of intestinal obstruction and obstructive biliopathy, both complications related to
perforation,
and perforations of the small bowel
have been reported. Distal stent migration occurs in 5 – 10% of
the cases.

Straight plastic stents, previous intra-abdominal
surgery, hernia, and diverticular disease are risk factors
for complications after distal stent migration.

The risk of stent migration is higher in benign biliary strictures than
in malignant strictures. Multiple biliary stent placements
decrease the frequency of migration. Increasing indications
for stent insertion have contributed to a growing number of
reports relating to unusual distal intestinal complications.

In this case, imaging showed a migrating stent, for over two
days, leading to gradual intestinal obstruction, and also
helped in the simultaneous diagnosis of biliary obstruction
complicated by acute cholecystitis. Both complications
were related to the migrated biliary stent and were tackled
nonoperatively in a stepwise manner.

Discussion

First introduced in 1979, endoscopy-guided plastic biliary
stent insertion has a well-established role in a wide variety
of obstructive biliary and pancreatic disorders.[2-4]

The most common complications are stent occlusion and
cholangitis.[5,6] Other less common complications include
cholecystitis, duodenal perforation, bleeding, pancreatitis,
and stent fracture.[3,4,7-10] Bowel wall penetration resulting in
enteroenteric fistula formation, sigmoid diverticular
perforation,[6] and perforations of the small bowel[11] have
been reported. Distal stent migration occurs in 5 – 10% of
the cases.[12] Straight plastic stents, previous intra-abdominal
surgery, hernia, and diverticular disease are risk factors
for complications after distal stent migration.[13] The risk
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