ERCP Via EUS Guided Duodenojejunostomy For A Biliary Stricture After Roux-En-Y Hepaticojejunostomy



Introduction

- Patients with a Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (RYHJ) present a unique challenge when endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC) is required.
- Standard approaches range from a surgical approach involving laparoscopic assistance to device assisted enteroscopy.
- Transoral approaches are variably successful, due to anatomy, length of intestinal limbs after surgery, and limitations in available accessories for use in device assisted enteroscopy.
- Here, we report the endoscopic use of a LAMS to create a duodenojejunostomy (DJ), thereby enabling ERC in a patient with RYHJ.

Case

- A 46-year-old woman status post cholecystectomy complicated by common bile duct injury necessitating RHYJ and prior anastomotic strictures.
- She presented to clinic with intermittent episodes right upper quadrant pain, and fever which were treated conservatively with antibiotics.
- MRCP demonstrated stricture of the hepatic duct near the anastomosis [1].
- Device assisted endoscopy was performed, but the anastomosis was unable to be reached.
- After discussing endoscopic, IR, and surgical options we proceeded with EUS guided interventions given the anticipated need for recurrent interventions for a biliary stricture.

Contact

William M. LaShomb San Antonio Uniformed Services Consortium (SAUSHEC) Email: William.m.lashomb.mil@mail.mil Alt: williamlashomb@gmail.com Phone: (716) 598-0222

Key Abbreviations RYHJ- Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy LAMS- lumen-apposing metal stent DJ- duodenojejunostomy ERC- endoscopic retrograde cholangiography

William M. LaShomb, MD^{1,2}; Cody Ashcroft, MD^{1,2}; Jerome C. Edelson, MD^{1,2}; John Magulick, MD^{1,2} ¹San Antonio Uniformed Services Health Educations Consortium ²Brooke Army Medical Center



The view(s) expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not reflect the official policy or position of Brooke Army Medical Center, the U.S. Army Medical Department, the U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, or the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.



Outcomes

- EUS demonstrated mild intrahepatic dilation with limited access points for hepaticogastrostomy.
- The bile duct and hepaticojejunostomy were visualized from the bulb with small bowel adjacent to the anastomosis [2].
- The jejunum was accessed using a 19 G FNA needle, and bile was aspirated to confirm intraluminal location.
- The jejunum was filled with 200 mL of sterile water and contrast [3].
- A 15 mm x 10 mm AXIOS was then deployed in good position, creating a DJ, which was confirmed fluoroscopically and endoscopically [4].
- Contrast was then injected through the stent to exclude a leak.
- 4 weeks later, ERCP was performed via the DJ [5].
- Cholangioscopy was performed which showed some edematous bile duct mucosa without findings concerning for malignancy [6].
- Biopsies and brushings were performed and three plastic stents were placed.
- The patient tolerated the procedure well, the tissue was benign and the patient has had resolution of her cholangitis symptoms.

Conclusions

Here we report a novel use of LAMS enabling ERC in patient's status post RHYJ which allows easy access for repeat interventions and avoids the difficulties and limitations of device assisted enteroscopy ERCP.