

INTRODUCTION

- Benign duodenal strictures are typically caused by peptic ulcer disease, caustic ingestion, surgical anastomoses, or inflammatory bowel disease¹
- Treatment of benign strictures usually involves endoscopic dilation using through-the-scope (TTS) balloon dilators with or without fluoroscopy^{2,3}
- TTS balloon dilators allow visualization during dilation, but they do not provide haptic feedback
- The BougieCap dilator (OVESCO Endoscopy AG, Tuebingen, Germany) is a newer device that attaches to the endoscope and allows direct visual and haptic feedback during dilation
- While the BougieCap is generally used for dilation of esophageal strictures^{4,5}, here we describes its use for dilation of a benign duodenal stricture



Figure 1. Endoscopic view of a duodenal stricture prior to dilation

To the Duodenum, and Beyond! Using the BougieCap for Duodenal Stricture Dilation

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	CASE PRESE	NTA
•	 75-year-old male with stage IV non-small cell lung cancer on immunotherapy was found to have biliary dilation on imaging 	App prog aga
•	He subsequently underwent endoscopic ultrasound which incidentally revealed a duodenal stricture at the • junction of the first and second portions of the duodenum (Figure 1)	una The for o The
•	The stricture was unable to be traversed with the linear echoendoscope or an adult upper endoscope	12 r of n
•	TTS balloon dilation from 8 to 12 mm was performed, however, the adult upper endoscope was still unable • to traverse the stricture.	(Fig The the
•	Biopsies of the stricture were obtained and were negative for malignancy and gastric biopsies did not reveal any evidence of Helicobacter pylori infection	The effe sym

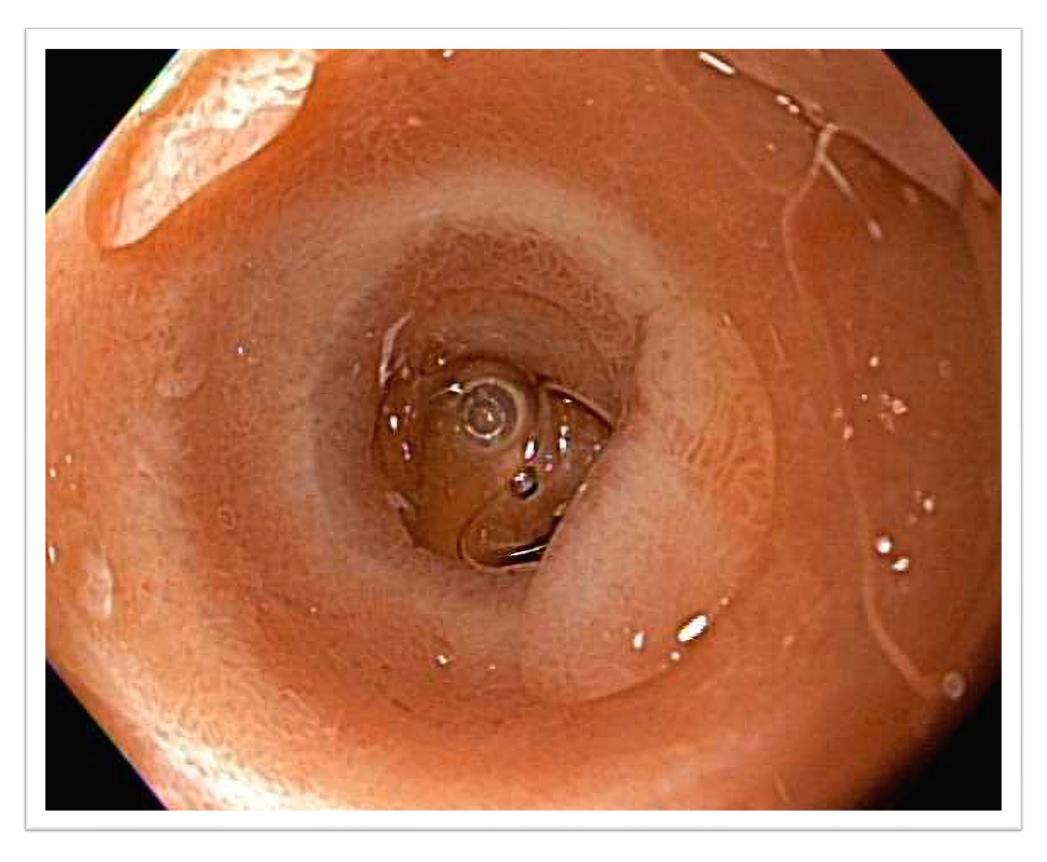


Figure 2. The BougieCap device is attached to the endoscope and carefully advanced to dilate the stricture under direct visual and haptic control

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proximately 4 months later, the patient developed ogressive nausea and vomiting. Upper endoscopy ain showed the duodenal stricture which was able to be traversed

e decision was made to use the BougieCap device dilation

e stricture was then sequentially dilated from 10 to 2 mm using the BougieCap with direct visualization mucosal disruption during dilation as expected gures 2-4)

e adult upper endoscope was then able to traverse e stricture easily

ere were no procedural complications or adverse fects and the patient reported improvement in his mptoms

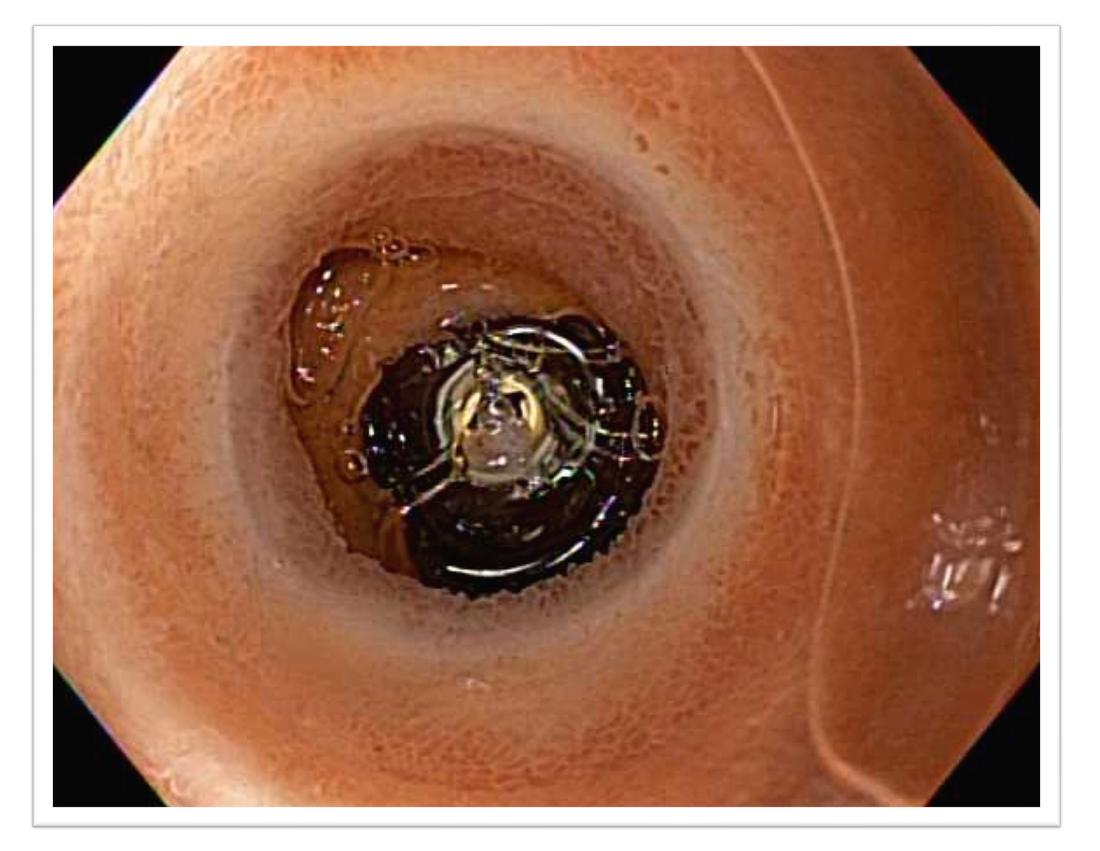
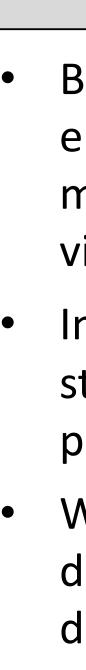


Figure 3. Sequential dilation of the stricture from 10 to 12 mm is performed



2005;16(4):543-548.



Figure 4. The stricture is successfully dilated and the endoscope is able to be advanced

CONCLUSIONS

Benign duodenal strictures are typically managed with endoscopic dilation using TTS balloon dilators, although this method is limited by the lack of haptic feedback or complete visualization in some cases

• In this case, TTS balloon dilation was ineffective for initial stricture dilation, thus the BougieCap was used for more precise dilation under direct visualization

While the BougieCap is generally used for esophageal stricture dilation, it may also serve as a safe and effective method to dilate refractory benign duodenal strictures

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