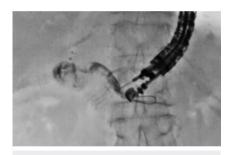
# Needle-free technique for guidewire manipulation during endoscopic ultrasound-quided pancreatic duct drainage





▶ Video 1 Needle-free technique for guidewire manipulation during endoscopic ultrasound-guided pancreatic duct drainage.



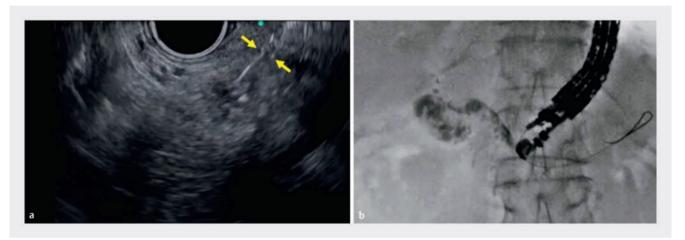
► **Fig. 1** The guidewire was advanced into the pancreatic tail.

Endoscopic ultrasound-quided pancreatic duct drainage (EUS-PD) is considered if the pancreatic duct approach under endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography quidance is unsuccessful due to failure of pancreatic duct cannulation or an inaccessible papilla [1–3]. During EUS-PD, quidewire manipulation may be one of the limiting steps, especially in nonexpert hands [4]. Guidewire manipulation may fail due to the guidewire shearing against the needle. During EUS-guided hepaticogastrostomy, to prevent quidewire shearing, the liver impaction technique can be attempted [5]; however, during EUS-PD, the short length of pancreatic parenchyma on the puncture route may render this technique challenging. To overcome this, technical tips for a needle-free technique during EUS-PD are described.

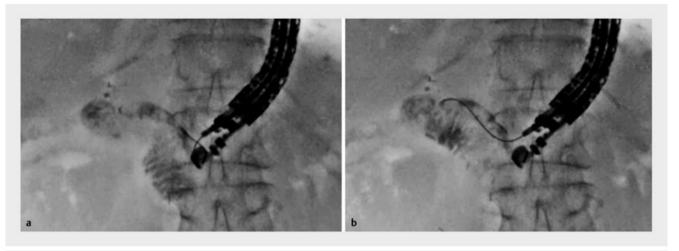
A 71-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with stricture of the pancreatoje-junostomy. As the enteroscopic approach had failed, EUS-PD was attempted. First, the main pancreatic duct was punctured using a 19-gauge needle, and then a

0.025-inch guidewire with an angle tip was inserted; however, the guidewire was advanced into the pancreatic tail instead of the head (> Fig. 1). Attempts were made to change direction by pulling the guidewire; however, this was unsuccessful because of shearing against the needle. In addition, the short length of pancreatic parenchyma on the puncture route meant that the impaction technique could not be performed. Therefore, the needle was first completely retracted into the needle sheath (▶ Fig. 2). By doing so, the tip of the needle was protected by the sheath and guidewire shearing could not occur. After this procedure, it was possible to manipulate the quidewire easily and smoothly. The guidewire was pulled gently (▶ Fig. 3 a) and successfully advanced toward the stricture site (▶ Fig. 3b). After tract dilation, a 7-Fr plastic stent was successfully deployed without any adverse events (► Video 1).

In conclusion, the present technique might be useful for guidewire manipulation during EUS-PD.



► Fig. 2 To prevent guidewire shearing, the needle was completely retracted into the needle sheath (arrow). a Endoscopic ultrasound guidance. b Fluoroscopic guidance.



▶ Fig. 3 Fluoroscopic images. a Guidewire manipulation was performed smoothly. b Guidewire deployment into the head of the pancreas was successfully performed.

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#### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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