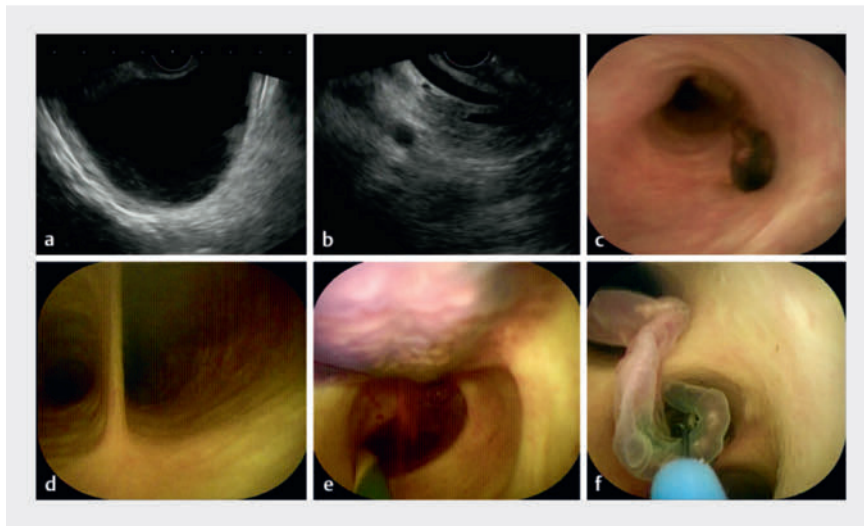
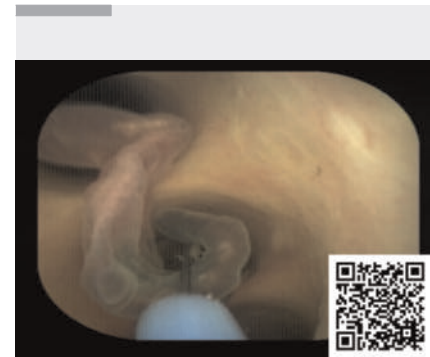


Peroral cholangioscopy-guided diagnosis and treatment of *Clonorchis sinensis* liver flukes



▶ Fig. 1 Imaging studies and endoscopy. **a, b** Endoscopic ultrasonography showed cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, and a dilated common bile duct (CBD). **c** The cholangioscope was introduced into the CBD and a *Clonorchis sinensis* body was visible. **d** The opening of the cystic duct was directly observed under cholangioscopy. **e** *C. sinensis* parasites were visible through direct cholangioscopy into the intrahepatic bile duct. **f** The *C. sinensis* body was removed using an elongated basket.



▶ Video 1 Peroral cholangioscopy-guided diagnosis and treatment of *Clonorchis sinensis* liver flukes.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Li-ying Tao¹, Hong-guang Wang¹, Qing-mei Guo¹, Shi-zhu Liu¹, Xiang Guo¹, Mu-yu Yang¹, Geng-jun Shi¹

¹ Department of Gastroenterology, Jilin People's Hospital, Jilin, China

Corresponding author

Hong-guang Wang, MD, PhD
Department of Gastroenterology Jilin People's Hospital, 36 Zhongxing Street, Jilin 132000, China
wanghongguang1817@163.com

An 80-year-old man presented to our hospital with pain in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen that started 2 weeks prior to presentation. Laboratory analysis showed elevated C-reactive protein without leukocytosis. A transabdominal ultrasound showed dilated intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile ducts and gallbladder deposits. After obtaining informed consent, endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) was pursued to explore the etiology for this biliary abnormality. EUS revealed cholelithiasis, features suggestive of cholecystitis, and a dilated common bile duct (CBD) (▶ Fig. 1 a, b). Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography with cholangioscopy was subsequently performed for further evaluation and management.

A cholangioscope was successfully introduced into the CBD and showed *Clonorchis sinensis* in the duct (▶ Fig. 1 c). The opening of the cystic duct was clearly visualized under cholangioscopy (▶ Fig. 1 d). *C. sinensis* parasites were

also noted in the intrahepatic bile duct. We were unable to clear the biliary tree of *C. sinensis* despite copious irrigation and suction using the cholangioscope (▶ Fig. 1 e). The *C. sinensis* body was then captured by an elongated basket and removed under direct cholangioscopic view through the duodenal papilla, in an atraumatic fashion (▶ Fig. 1 f, ▶ Video 1). Praziquantel was administered for 3 days after the procedure to treat *C. sinensis*. Clonorchiasis is a common biliary parasitic disease [1]. The diagnosis of clonorchiasis is generally made by identifying the parasite eggs in fecal samples. However, our patient had tested negative for *C. sinensis* in stool. Studies have shown that cholangioscopy can improve the diagnostic rate of biliary diseases while reducing the use of X-rays [2–4]. In the present study, cholangioscopy facilitated the diagnosis and retrieval of biliary parasites.

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