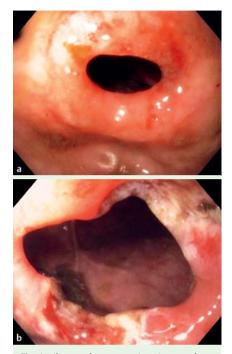
Doppler ultrasound-guided endoscopic needle-knife treatment of an anastomotic stricture following subtotal colectomy



**Fig. 1** lleorectal anastomotic stricture: **a** before and **b** after Doppler ultrasound-guided needle-knife therapy.

A 28-year-old woman presented to our clinic with a 2-month history of dyschezia after subtotal colectomy and ileorectal anastomosis (IRA). Sigmoidoscopy showed a 5-mm long, nonulcerated IRA stricture (**•** Fig. 1a), which was not traversable with a GIF-H180 gastroscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

The patient did not have sustained symptom improvement after endoscopic balloon dilation, and it was decided to treat the refractory anastomotic stricture with endoscopic needle-knife therapy, carried out by an experienced endoscopist (BS).

A disposable single-use Doppler ultrasound probe (VTI Vascular Technology, Nashua, New Hampshire, USA) was introduced through the working channel of a GIF-H180 gastroscope to map the stric-

Video 1

Use of a Doppler ultrasound probe to guide endoscopic needle-knife therapy.



Fig. 2 Small recurrent anastomotic stricture 3 months after treatment: **a** before and **b** after further Doppler ultrasound-guided needleknife treatment.

ture areas with no large-volume blood flow (**> Video 1**).

Then electroincision was carried out with an Olympus triple-lumen needle-knife catheter (Olympus Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) (**•** Fig. 1b, **•** Video 1). The procedure took 10 minutes and was uneventful, and 24 hours later the patient had significant symptom improvement. A follow-up sigmoidoscopy was accomplished without difficulty in intubating the anastomosis 3 months later. A small recurrent stricture at the IRA was further treated using the same method (**•** Fig. 2a, b).

Anastomotic strictures complicate colorectal surgery in 3–30% of all cases [1]. Endoscopic balloon dilation remains the preferred first-line treatment for benign anastomotic strictures due to its safety and feasibility [2], but long-term results appeared to be poor [3]. While there have been a few case reports of endoscopic needle-knife electroincision of upper gastrointestinal anastomotic strictures [4] and anastomotic leaks/sinuses [5], use of the technique has not been reported for stricture treatment in the lower gastrointestinal tract. In addition, electroincision as reported was carried out in a "blind" fashion and not with Doppler ultrasound guidance. To our knowledge, this is the first case report of the use of Doppler ultrasound in endoscopic needle-knife treatment of anastomotic strictures. The procedure appears to be simple, safe, and feasible for treating benign anastomotic strictures.

Endoscopy\_UCTN\_Code\_TTT\_1AQ\_2AF

#### Competing interests: None

# Y. Li<sup>1,2</sup>, B. Shen<sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Gastroenterology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Beijing, China
- <sup>2</sup> Department of Gastroenterology/ Hepatology, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, USA

#### References

- 1 Luchtefeld MA, Milsom JW, Senagore A et al. Colorectal anastomotic stenosis. Results of a survey of the ASCRS membership. Dis Colon Rectum 1989; 32: 733 – 736
- 2 *Garcea G, Sutton CD, Lloyd TD et al.* Management of benign rectal strictures: a review of present therapeutic procedures. Dis Colon Rectum 2003; 46: 1451–1460
- 3 Nguyen-Tang T, Huber O, Gervaz P et al. Long-term quality of life after endoscopic dilation of strictured colorectal or colocolonic anastomoses. Surg Endosc 2008; 22: 1660–1666
- 4 Hordijk ML, Siersema PD, Tilanus HW et al. Electrocautery therapy for refractory anastomotic strictures of the esophagus. Gastrointest Endosc 2006; 63: 157–163
- 5 Lian L, Geisler D, Shen B. Endoscopic needle knife treatment of chronic presacral sinus at the anastomosis at an ileal pouch-anal anastomosis. Endoscopy 2010; 42 (Suppl 2): 14

# Bibliography

**DOI** 10.1055/s-0030-1256840 Endoscopy 2011; 43: E343 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York · ISSN 0013-726X

### **Corresponding author**

#### B. Shen

Digestive Disease Institute, Desk A31 Cleveland Clinic 9500 Euclid Ave Cleveland OH 44195 USA Fax: +216-444-6305 shenb@ccf.org