

Overtube-assisted ERCP in a patient with a dilated atonic stomach

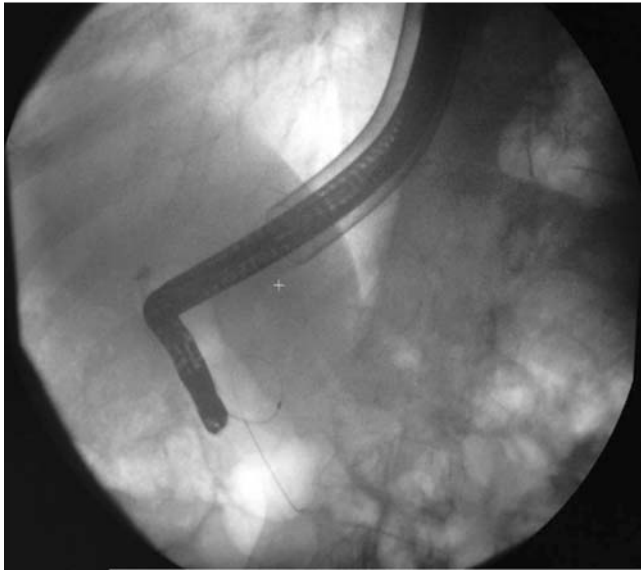


Fig. 1 Image during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) showing the overtube, with its length reaching approximately the median portion of the corpus, and the duodenoscope, which has been successfully passed through the pylorus without looping in the stomach.

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is usually difficult and sometimes impossible in patients with altered anatomy, whether due to gastrointestinal surgery or for other reasons. Various techniques have been used to facilitate ERCP in patients with anatomy that makes the procedure difficult [1–5]. There is no information in the literature regarding the use of an overtube during the ERCP procedure, although these are already used for various indications during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. We hereby present details of a successful overtube-assisted ERCP in a patient in whom it was impossible to pass the endoscope beyond the pylorus because of excessive looping of the duodenoscope in a dilated atonic stomach.

A 73-year-old man was referred because of epigastric pain and jaundice. He underwent transabdominal ultrasonography, which revealed dilated intrahepatic bile ducts and hyperechogenic areas consistent with stones in the common bile duct. It was planned that he would undergo therapeutic ERCP and two different experienced duodenoscopists attempted to pass a duodenoscope (Olympus TJF-260V; Tokyo, Japan; outer diameter at distal end; 13.5 mm) on two different days; however,

the duodenoscope looped back on itself and the pylorus could not be reached because of the patient's markedly dilated stomach.

We therefore decided to attempt access using a duodenoscope with an overtube (Guardus gastric overtube; US Endoscopy, Mentor, Ohio, USA; length 50 cm, external diameter 19.5 mm, internal diameter 16.7 mm). The use of the overtube, with its length reaching approximately the median portion of the corpus, prevented the duodenoscope looping so that it could be easily passed beyond the pylorus (Fig. 1). It was then possible to selectively cannulate the common bile duct and perform an endoscopic sphincterotomy, enabling the stones to be removed with an extraction balloon.

An overtube is a device that can be used to extract foreign bodies and tissues or with flexible endoscopes in endoscopic procedures that require intubation with more than one endoscope. We here report on the use and success of overtube-assisted ERCP, which is important because this procedure has not been reported previously in the literature. In conclusion, we believe this is an easily performed technique that can facilitate the ERCP procedure in patients similar to the one described.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AK

Competing interests: None

Nuretdin Suna¹, Ufuk Barış Kuzu¹, Serkan Torun¹, Erkin Öztaş¹, Selçuk Dişibeyaz¹, Erkan Parlak²

¹ Türkiye Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Department of Gastroenterology, Ankara, Turkey

² Sakarya University Medical School, Department of Gastroenterology, Sakarya, Turkey

References

- 1 Elton E, Hanson BL, Qaseem T et al. Diagnostic and therapeutic ERCP using an enteroscope and a pediatric colonoscope in long-limb surgical bypass patients. *Gastrointest Endosc* 1998; 47: 62–67
- 2 Mönkemüller K, Bellutti M, Neumann H et al. Therapeutic ERCP with the double-balloon enteroscope in patients with Roux-en-Y anastomosis. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2008; 67: 992–996
- 3 Neumann H, Fry LC, Meyer F et al. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography using the single balloon enteroscope technique in patients with Roux-en-Y anastomosis. *Digestion* 2009; 80: 52–57
- 4 Moreels TG. Altered anatomy: enteroscopy and ERCP procedure. *Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol* 2012; 26: 347–357
- 5 Law NM, Freeman ML. ERCP by using a prototype oblique-viewing endoscope in patients with surgically altered anatomy. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2004; 59: 724–728

Bibliography

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1391494>
Endoscopy 2015; 47: E165
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

Nuretdin Suna, MD

Türkiye Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital
Department of Gastroenterology
Atatürk Bulvarı Kızılay Sokak, No: 4, Sıhhiye
Ankara 06100
Turkey
Phone: +90-312-3124120
nurettinsuna.44@hotmail.com