

Endoscopic Ultrasound-Guided Angiotherapy for Gastric Varices—A Small Retrospective Study

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J Digest Endosc:2020;11:201–204

Abstract

Introduction Conventional *n*-butyl-cyanoacrylate (CYA) recommended for secondary prophylaxis of gastric varices (GV) is associated with significant rebleeding and glue embolism. Limited data are available on more successful and less risky endoscopic ultrasound-guided coils and CYA (EUS-Coils-CYA) injection in GV.

Methods We present a retrospective case series of 12 patients with GV bleeding managed successfully with EUS-Coils-CYA injection leading to variceal eradication in 11 patients.

Results From January 2018 to June 2019, 12 cases of GV, which were either bleeding or bled recently, were included. Complete obliteration was achieved in 91.6% of patients with 100% technical success. Mean number of deployed coils and volume of injected CYA glue were 1.16 and 1.58 mL, respectively.

Conclusions EUS-guided angiotherapy is an effective and safe intervention for managing GV bleeding with high technical success rate.

Keywords

- ▶ gastric varices
- ▶ coil
- ▶ cyanoacrylate glue and EUS

Introduction

Gastric variceal (GV) bleeding contributes 10 to 30% to all variceal hemorrhages.¹ Cyanoacrylate (CYA) glue injection in GV was first described by Soehendra et al.² It has higher hemostasis and lower rebleeding rates compared with band ligation or sclerotherapy.^{3–5} Risk of embolization always remains high in free-hand CYA injection despite being effective that has led to the development of alternative treatment modalities, including balloon-occluded retrograde transvenous obliteration (BRTO) and endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided injection of coils, CYA glue, or both.⁶ These coils obliterate GV by causing variceal thrombosis,^{7,8} and when used in combination with CYA glue injection, these coils reduce the risk of glue embolization. Synthetic fibers (“wool coils”) covering the coils function as scaffolds to retain CYA glue intravariceally and decrease the amount of glue injection needed to achieve obliteration.

Methods

Patients

A retrospective review of patients, who were treated with EUS-Coils-CYA glue injection for GV from January 2018 to June 2019, was done.

Patients who had gastroesophageal varices type 2 (GOV2) or isolated GV type 1 (IGV1) according to Sarin classification⁹ with active or recent upper GI bleeding attributed to GV were enrolled. Prior to endoscopy, all patients received injection ceftriaxone, injection terlipressin, fluids, blood, and blood products as required.

Patients who had prior endotherapy, BRTO, or transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt for variceal bleed, hepatic encephalopathy grade III/IV, cardiorespiratory failure, and pregnancy were excluded

Standard diagnostic upper endoscopy was performed before procedure. Endoscopic stigmata of bleeding were recorded.

Procedure

Procedure was performed in a single center in endoscopy suite by a single endoscopist. Procedure was performed under sedation in all patients.

EUS was performed using a Pentax EG 3870 UTK linear echoendoscope. Transesophageal–transcricul approach was preferred in case of IGV1 and transgastric approach for GOV2. Intra-gastric water instillation, tissue harmonics, and zoom were used for better imaging of GV. Color Doppler was used to detect the active flow and pulse Doppler was used to identify afferent and efferent channels of GV. GV within the wall of stomach were labeled as intramural varices and outside the wall were labeled as para-GV. Echo Tip Ultra ultrasound (Cook Medical Bloomington, IN, United States) needle, 0.035-inch Nester embolization coil, MR eye coil from Cook Medical, and *n*-butyl CYA glue (Endocryl, Samarth Life Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India) were used. HF 49 Plus (3.5 KW) C arm machine with image intensifier (Allengers Medical Ltd. Chandigarh, India) was used for fluoroscopy during EUS-guided coiling.

Procedure Steps

Procedure steps were same as described for EUS-Coils-CYA injection.¹⁰ Re-look endoscopy was done immediately postprocedure to see for any bleeding at injection site. All patients were admitted and monitored for any adverse event for 48 hours, especially for rebleeding.

Repeat upper endoscopy and EUS were scheduled at 1 and 3 months, followed by 6-month surveillance examinations. Any clinical suspicion of recurrent gastrointestinal bleeding was immediately investigated. Each bleeding episode was recorded as a separate event to allow assessment of hemostasis, adverse events, and calculation of posttreatment bleeding rates.

Results

All patients had liver cirrhosis. One patient had Child A, nine patients had Child B, and two patients had Child C cirrhosis. Ethanol as etiology in 7 and a Child–Turcotte–Pugh score of 7 and 9 were most commonly noted in the study (►Table 1). At the time of EUS-Coils-CYA injection, seven patients had GOV2 and five patients had IGV1 on endoscopy (►Fig. 1A). Seven patients had last variceal bleeding more than 1 week before the procedure and five patients had last variceal bleeding within a week. One of these five patients had active bleeding at the time of procedure (►Fig. 1B). Variceal obliteration was confirmed endoscopically by obliterated variceal conglomerate with earth crack appearance (►Fig. 1C) in all patients. Extrusion of coil from obliterated GV was noticed in one patient during follow-up endoscopy (►Fig. 1D). Coils were successfully placed in all patients (►Fig. 2B). A single coil was placed in 10 patients and two coils in 2 patients. Nester embolization coil diameter of 12 to 16 mm and MR eye coil of 5 to 10 mm diameter were selected according to short-axis diameter of GV and 20% excess was calculated over varix diameter. Mean number of deployed coils was 1.16. In addition, 1 to 3 mL of CYA glue was injected in all the patients for complete obliteration of GV and mean volume of CYA injection was 1.58 mL. Variceal obliteration was confirmed endosonographically (►Fig. 2C) by lack of color Doppler signal and appearance of echogenicity within intramural varices immediately after endotherapy. Fluoroscopy was also used in this study to visualize coil migration if any during procedure and follow-up. Conglomerated coils were well localized in fluoroscopy during procedure (►Fig. 3). Puncture site minor bleeding was noted in three patients, which settled down without any intervention. During 18

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of enrolled patients and specifications of coils (first, middle, and last two digits indicate size of recommended end hole diameter of EUS FNA needle in inch, extended coil embolus length, and coiled embolus diameter, respectively)

SN	Age/sex	Etiology/CTP score	Classification and grading of gastric varices ⁹	No of coils	Specifications of coils	Amount of CYA glue (mL)
1	43/M	Ethanol/6	GOV2/F2	1	35–14–12	2
2	54/F	HBV/9	IGV1/F3	2	35–14–10, 35–8–8	1
3	42/M	Ethanol/7	GOV2/F2	1	35–14–8	2
4	48/M	HBV/8	GOV2/F2	1	35–14–12	1
5	58/M	Ethanol/9	GOV2/F2	1	35–14–12	1
6	49/M	Ethanol/7	IGV1/F2	1	35–10–10	2
7	61/F	NASH/8	GOV2/F3	2	35–14–12, 35–8–8	1
8	39/F	HCV/9	IGV1/F3	1	35–10–10	3
9	41/M	Ethanol/7	IGV1/F2	1	35–14–20	2
10	53/M	Ethanol/8	IGV1/F2	1	35–14–8	1
11	44/M	Ethanol/10	GOV2/F2	1	35–14–12	1
12	56/M	NASH/11	GOV2/F2	1	35–10–10	2

Abbreviation: CTP, Child–Turcotte–Pugh; CYA, cyanoacrylate; EUS, endoscopic ultrasound; FNA, fine-needle aspiration; GOV2, gastroesophageal varices type 2; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; IGV1, isolated GV type 1; NASH, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis.

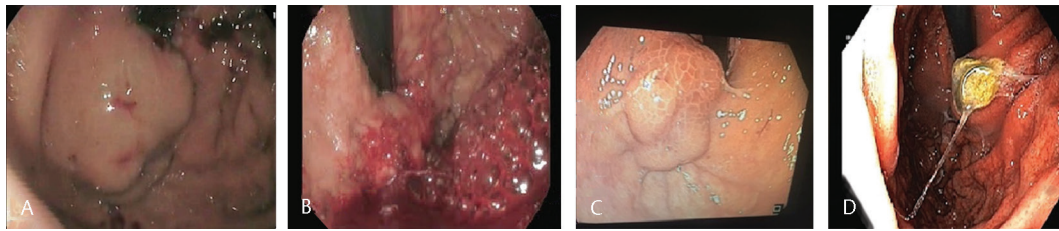


Fig. 1 Endoscopic imaging of gastric varices. (A) Gastric varices (IGV1/F2), (B) actively bleeding gastric varices, (C) crack on earth appearance of obliterated gastric varices, and (D) extrusion of coil from obliterated gastric varices.



Fig. 2 Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) imaging of gastric varices. (A) Color Doppler showing active flow in gastric varices and (B) coil deployment in gastric varices endosonographically; (C) lack of color Doppler signal on EUS suggests obliterated gastric varices.

months follow-up, only one patient rebled that was controlled by conventional CYA glue alone.

Discussion

Bleeding from GV is associated with high risk of mortality and can be tackled with EUS-Coils-CYA injection with less risk of embolism. The limitation of visualization in setting of active bleeding from GV can be overcome by implementation of EUS and Doppler effect.¹¹

Romero-Castro et al¹² demonstrated GV eradication rate of 75% when used as a monotherapy without any migration or complication using MReye coils into the perforating feeding vein. Fujii-Lau et al⁸ demonstrated complete obliteration of GV in 93% patients by EUS-Coils-CYA injection with an average of 1.4 coils and 2 mL of CYA glue per patient. Combination of coils and CYA glue in the afferent portion of the perforator has reported complete variceal obliteration in 96.6% of cases with 100% technical success rate and immediate disappearance of GV in 80% of patients in a recent study.¹³ A recent systemic review and meta-analysis¹⁴ showed that EUS-guided

angiotherapy is safe and effective procedure with high technical success rate.

In large GV, multiple coils can be used in a single session. Diameter of the first coil should be greater than diameter of targeted intramural GV in short axis and diameter of subsequent coils should be smaller than the previously injected coil. Large diameter coils negate the risk of embolism and smaller coils produce larger surface area, which is more favorable for the adsorption of CYA to block the blood flow. Nester and MReye embolization coils are currently being used for EUS guided angiotherapy (►Table 2). Recanalization of obliterated intramural GV was not seen despite patent perforator and para-GV in our study that needs to be confirmed further.

Retrospective case series, short follow-up, single-center experience, and small sample size were the major limitations of our study.

In conclusion, our retrospective case series showed that EUS-Coils-CYA injection is an effective and safe endoscopic technique with high technical success rate for the management of GV bleeding.

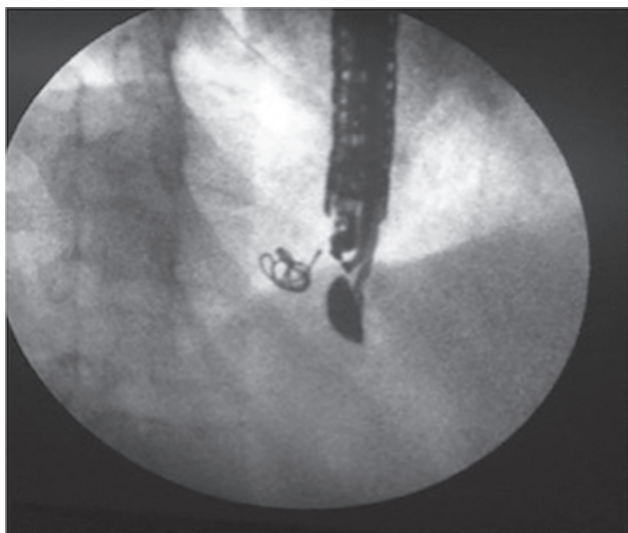


Fig. 3 Fluoroscopy showing conglomerate of deployed coils.

Table 2 Comparison between Nester and MRye embolization coils

	Nester embolization coil	MRye embolization coil
Material	Soft platinum	Stainless steel
Configuration	Designed for 0.018- and 0.035-inch diameter systems	Designed for 0.035- and 0.038-inch diameter systems
Radial force	Low	High
Thrombogenicity	High	Very high
Attached fibers	Long	Extra long
Preferable injection site of gastric varices	Low flow system like intramural varices	High-flow system like perforators

Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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