Cholecystohepaticogastrostomy: novel endoscopic gallbladder drainage technique to prevent acute cholecystitis following endoscopic ultrasound-guided biliary drainage





▶ Video 1 Cholecystohepaticogastrostomy was performed via the hepaticogastrostomy route following endoscopic ultrasound-guided hepaticogastrostomy with antegrade stenting to prevent cholecystitis.

For malignant distal biliary obstruction (DBO), placing a stent in an antegrade manner across the obstruction and papilla, followed by endoscopic ultrasoundquided hepaticogastrostomy (EUS-HGS), establishes dual biliary drainage pathways and may prolong stent patency [1]. However, acute cholecystitis can occur after biliary drainage with a fully covered self-expandable metal stent (FCSEMS) in cases of DBO [2]. We present a novel endoscopic approach for gallbladder drainage via the HGS tract, offering a viable option for high-risk patients who develop acute cholecystitis following FCSEMS placement.

A 72-year-old woman with advanced pancreatic adenocarcinoma presented with fever, chills, and hyperbilirubinemia. She had previously undergone EUS-guided gastrojejunostomy for gastric outlet obstruction and EUS-HGS for DBO 1 month prior. Imaging revealed dilated intrahepatic ducts and common bile duct, as



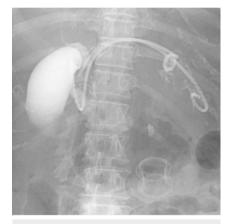
▶ Fig. 1 Biliary access was achieved through the hepaticogastrostomy route, and successful cannulation of the cystic duct and gallbladder was confirmed by contrast injection.



▶ Fig. 3 A fully covered metal stent (10 mm in diameter; 7 cm in length; SciTech Inc., Seoul, Korea) was placed antegradely across the biliary obstruction and major duodenal papilla.



▶ Fig. 2 A plastic stent (7-Fr in diameter; 18 cm in length; Through & Pass doublepigtail stent; Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) was placed between the gallbladder and the stomach.



▶ Fig. 4 The hepaticogastrostomy stent (7-Fr in diameter; 14 cm in length; Through & Pass Type IT; Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) for additional drainage was placed between the intrahepatic duct and the stomach.

well as gallbladder distention, suggesting biliary infection due to HGS stent occlusion. Upon admission, EUS-HGS was performed, and biliary access was obtained via the HGS route, with aspiration of purulent bile. Following successful cystic duct cannulation, selective gallbladder cannu-

lation was confirmed through contrast injection (► Fig. 1, ► Video 1).

A plastic stent (7-Fr diameter; 18 cm length; Through & Pass double-pigtail stent; Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) was placed between the gallbladder and stomach (**Fig. 2**). Additionally, an

FCSEMS (10 mm diameter; 7 cm length; SciTech Inc., Seoul, Korea) was placed across the biliary obstruction and the major duodenal papilla following balloon dilation of the HGS tract (> Fig. 3). Subsequently, an HGS stent (7-Fr diameter; 14 cm length; Through & Pass Type IT; Gadelius Medical) was placed between the intrahepatic duct and the stomach (> Fig. 4). The patient's symptoms improved, and she was discharged in stable condition.

This novel gallbladder drainage technique via the HGS tract broadens treatment options for high-risk patients at risk of acute cholecystitis following EUS-HGS with FCSEMS.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AR_2AZ

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Juan Alfonso Maclang Mendoza^{1,2,3} Yu-Ting Kuo^{1,4} Chen-Ling Peng¹, Hsiu-Po Wang^{5,4}

- Division of Endoscopy, Department of Integrated Diagnostics and Therapeutics, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
- 2 Surgery, Bicol Medical Center, Naga City, Philippines

- 3 Section of Surgical Endoscopy and Minimally Invasive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Rizal Medical Center, Pasig, Philippines
- 4 Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan
- 5 Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Corresponding author

Yu-Ting Kuo, MD

Division of Endoscopy, Department of Integrated Diagnostics and Therapeutics, National Taiwan University Hospital, National Taiwan University College of Medicine, No. 7, Chung-Shan South Road, Taipei 100, Taiwan sfstruck@gmail.com

References

- [1] Ishiwatari H, Ogura T, Hijioka S et al. EUSguided hepaticogastrostomy versus EUSguided hepaticogastrostomy with antegrade stent placement in patients with unresectable malignant distal biliary obstruction: a propensity score-matched case-control study. Gastrointest Endosc 2024; 100: 66–75
- [2] Ishii T, Kin T, Yamazaki H et al. Prophylactic endoscopic gallbladder stent placement for cholecystitis after covered metal stent placement for distal biliary obstruction (with video). Gastrointest Endosc 2023; 98: 36–42

Bibliography

Endoscopy 2024; 56: E1046–E1047 DOI 10.1055/a-2462-1962 ISSN 0013-726X © 2024. The Author(s).

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, permitting unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction so long as the original work is properly cited. (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Oswald-Hesse-Str. 50, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany



ENDOSCOPY E-VIDEOS https://eref.thieme.de/e-videos



E-Videos is an open access online section of the journal *Endoscopy*, reporting on interesting cases

and new techniques in gastroenterological endoscopy. All papers include a high-quality video and are published with a Creative Commons CC-BY license. Endoscopy E-Videos qualify for HINARI discounts and waivers and eligibility is automatically checked during the submission process. We grant 100% waivers to articles whose corresponding authors are based in Group A countries and 50% waivers to those who are based in Group B countries as classified by Research4Life (see: https://www.research4life.org/access/eligibility/).

This section has its own submission website at https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/e-videos