

Failure of sequential biliary stenting for unsuccessful common bile duct stone removal

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Author contributions: Prachayakul V developed the concept; Prachayakul V and Aswakul P performed data acquisition, and wrote and revised the paper for important intellectual content.

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Received: January 8, 2013 Revised: April 24, 2013

Accepted: May 17, 2013

Published online: June 16, 2013

Abstract

AIM: To determine the factors associated with the failure of stone removal by a biliary stenting strategy.

METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed 645 patients with common bile duct (CBD) stones who underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiography for stone removal in Siriraj GI Endoscopy center, Siriraj Hospital from June 2009 to June 2012. A total of 42 patients with unsuccessful initial removal of large CBD stones that underwent sequential biliary stenting were enrolled in the present study. The demographic data, laboratory results, stone characteristics, procedure details, and clinical outcomes were recorded and analyzed. In addition, the patients were classified into two groups based on outcome, successful or failed sequential biliary stenting, and the above factors were compared.

RESULTS: Among the initial 42 patients with unsuccessful initial removal of large CBD stones, there were 37 successful biliary stenting cases and five failed cases. Complete CBD clearance was achieved in 88.0% of cases. The average number of sessions needed before

complete stone removal was achieved was 2.43 at an average of 25 wk after the first procedure. Complications during the follow-up period occurred in 19.1% of cases, comprising ascending cholangitis (14.3%) and pancreatitis (4.8%). The factors associated with failure of complete CBD stone clearance in the biliary stenting group were unchanged CBD stone size after the first biliary stenting attempt (10.2 wk) and a greater number of endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography sessions performed (4.2 sessions).

CONCLUSION: The sequential biliary stenting is an effective management strategy for the failure of initial large CBD stone removal.

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Key words: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography; Common bile duct stone; Biliary stenting; Large common bile duct stone; Biliary stenting failure

Core tip: This study was a retrospective review of 42 patients who underwent sequential biliary stenting following a failed removal of a large common bile duct stone by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography. Complete common bile duct (CBD) clearance was achieved in 88% of the patients at 25 wk after the first procedure, while 19% reported complications. The common complications were cholangitis and pancreatitis. The factors associated with the failure of this strategy were unchanged CBD stone size at the second biliary stenting attempt, and more endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography sessions performed.

Prachayakul V, Aswakul P. Failure of sequential biliary stenting for unsuccessful common bile duct stone removal. *World J Gastrointest Endosc* 2013; 5(6): 288-292 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5190/full/v5/i6/288.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4253/wjge.v5.i6.288>

INTRODUCTION

Patients with untreated common bile duct (CBD) stones, irrespective of the presence of symptoms, are at high risk of experiencing further symptoms or complications. Given the potentially serious complications of CBD stones such as ascending cholangitis or acute pancreatitis, specific therapy is usually required^[1]. Choledocholithiasis is one of the most common indications for performing therapeutic endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC)^[1].

The majority (80%-90%) of simple CBD stones, specifically those that are < 1 cm, are removed by ERC *via* endoscopic sphincterotomy by using a basket or balloon catheter^[2,3]. However, from references^[4-15], we know that approximately 10%-15% of patients have bile duct stones that cannot be removed using standard techniques. These stones are generally larger than 1-1.5 cm, impacted, located proximal to strictures, or associated with the duodenal diverticulum, and are frequently successfully removed by mechanical lithotripsy or large balloon sphincteroplasty^[16]. However, the removal of large CBD stones is not possible by using these techniques. Therefore, most endoscopists prefer to place a biliary stent as a temporary measure to maintain biliary drainage and prevent stone impaction^[17]. Biliary stenting is an effective method of reducing the size of CBD stones because the stone-stent friction force can lead to stone fragmentation inside the CBD^[18,19]. Therefore, sequential biliary stenting is still the most common technique for large CBD stone removal. However, this technique can be time-consuming for complete stone removal and is associated with a higher complication rate during the follow-up period, particularly from cholangitis. Thorough studies examining the success factors for this treatments strategy are incomplete or lacking^[18-20]. Thus, the aim of this study was to determine the factors that can potentially predict a high failure rate of the first CBD clearance, in turn providing a clearer picture of patients who can be managed conservatively by sequential biliary stenting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The medical records and endoscopic reports of patients who underwent ERC for choledocholithiasis from June 2009 to June 2012 were retrospectively reviewed (645 total records). The siriraj institutional review board gave approval for the study. Experienced endoscopists or gastroenterology fellows under the supervision of experienced endoscopists performed all ERC procedures. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) large CBD stones (diameter of > 15 mm); (2) failure of complete stone removal during the initial attempt and biliary stent insertion; and (3) follow-up and subsequent ERC procedures performed in our institution. Patients were classified into two groups: group one comprised patients who underwent repeated short-term biliary stenting after failure of CBD clearance (with standard techniques or mechanical lithotripsy or balloon sphincteroplasty) until achieve-

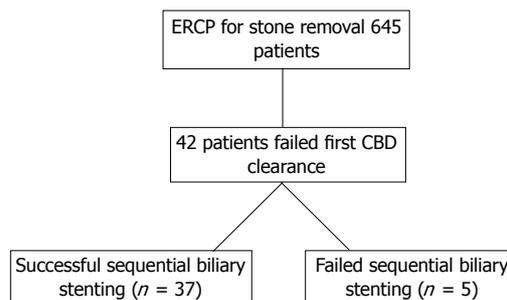


Figure 1 Diagram of the study population. CBD: Common bile duct; ERCP: Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography.

ment of complete CBD clearance; group two comprised patients who underwent failed biliary stenting. Patients who were unable to be contacted for a follow-up or who did not undergo further procedures in our institute were excluded. The study design is presented in Figure 1. Five dedicated endoscopists, each performing more than 200 cases annually, performed the ERC procedures with biliary stenting. We used a therapeutic duodenoscope (Olympus TJF-140 or TJF-160; Olympus America, Central Valley, PA, United States) with patients under intravenous sedation or general anesthesia with full anesthetic monitoring. Patients with ascending cholangitis received pre-procedural antibiotics. The first treatment attempt was standard endoscopic sphincterotomy, stone retrieval *via* balloon retrieval catheter or basket extraction catheter, and crushing by mechanical lithotripsy (Soehendra Lithotriptor; Wilson-Cook Medical Inc., Winston-Salem, NC, United States) at the discretion of the endoscopists. After the initial clearance attempts failed, patients underwent biliary stenting and were scheduled for repeated ERC. Straight plastic stents (Cotton-Leung Biliary Endoprosthesis; Wilson-Cook Medical Inc., United States) or double pigtail plastic stents (C-flex Biliary; Boston Scientific, Spencer, IN, United States) were used. The clearance of the biliary tract was documented using a cholangiogram. The success of biliary clearance, cost of the procedures, degree of complications, time interval between the initial attempt and complete CBD clearance of the stones, surgical procedures, and complications during follow-up were assessed. The follow-up period extended to the last recorded medical visit. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize patients' baseline demographics, clinical characteristics, and radiographic data. Continuous variables were reported as means or medians (min, max).

Statistical analysis

The compared data were analyzed using a χ^2 or Mann-Whitney *U* test. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. All statistical evaluations were performed using SPSS version 11.5 software.

RESULTS

A total of 645 medical records and electronic endoscopy records were retrospectively reviewed, and 42 patients

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and cholangiographic findings of enrolled patients in both groups, including the comparison of procedural details, stone characteristics, and complications *n* (%)

Details	Total (<i>n</i> = 42)	Success group (<i>n</i> = 37)	Failed group (<i>n</i> = 5)	<i>P</i> value
Male sex	34 (81.0)	6 (16.2)	2 (40.0)	NS
Age in years	71.9 ± 14.2	71.9 ± 14.3	72.0 ± 15.5	NS
Indications for ERC				
Cholangitis	22 (52.4)	20 (54.1)	2 (40.0)	NS
Biliary pain	10 (23.8)	8 (21.6)	2 (40.0)	
Obstructive jaundice	4 (9.5)	3 (8.1)	1 (20.0)	
Acute pancreatitis	2 (4.8)	2 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	
Asymptomatic	4 (9.5)	4 (9.5)	0 (0.0)	
CBD size in mm	1.83 ± 0.45	1.80 ± 0.44	2.06 ± 0.56	NS
Stone size in mm	1.86 ± 0.43	1.85 ± 0.41	2.04 ± 0.58	NS
Stone number	1.50 ± 1.06	1.51 ± 1.12	1.40 ± 0.55	NS
Stone fit to CBD	37 (88.1)	32 (86.5)	5 (100)	NS
Stone shape				NS
Irregular		7 (18.9)	1 (20.0)	
Geometric (oval, cube)		30 (81.1)	4 (80.0)	
Stone characteristics				NS
Mixed stone		17 (45.9)	3 (60.0)	
Cholesterol stone		20 (54.1)	2 (40.0)	
Change in stone size				
Decrease		25 (67.6)	1 (20.0)	0.04
Stable		12 (32.4)	4 (80.0)	
Balloon sphincteroplasty		9 (24.3)	3 (60.0)	0.13
Use of mechanical lithotripsy		14 (37.8)	2 (40.0)	NS
Time to successful procedures in weeks		25.42 ± 40.42	None	NA
Sessions carried out		2.43 ± 0.80	2.80 ± 1.30	NS
Average follow-up time in months		13.10 ± 13.79	10.70 ± 8.81	NS
Complications during follow-up period				NS
Ascending cholangitis	6 (14.3)	6 (16.2)	0 (0.0)	
Acute pancreatitis	2 (4.8)	1 (2.7)	1 (20.0)	
None	34 (80.9)	30 (81.1)	4 (80.0)	

CBD: Common bile duct; ERC: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography; NS: No statistical significance as $P > 0.5$; NA: Not analyzed.

who met the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the study. Thirty-seven patients achieved successful sequential biliary stenting after the failure of initial stone extraction, whereas this strategy failed in five patients. Of the 42 patients were enrolled, 81% were women, and the mean age was 71.9 ± 14.2 years (range: 33-97 years). Almost 90% of patients were symptomatic, presenting with ascending cholangitis, biliary pain, obstructive jaundice, or acute pancreatitis (52.4%, 23.8%, 9.5%, and 4.8%, respectively). The stones were located at the distal, middle, and proximal portions of the CBD in 47.6%, 47.6%, and 4.8% of cases, respectively. Eighty-eight percent were fit to the duct. The mean number of stones per patient was 1.5 ± 1.1 stones (range: 1-6 stones), the mean stone maximum diameter was 1.86 ± 0.43 cm (range: 1.5-3.0 cm), and the average CBD maximum diameter was 1.83 ± 0.45 cm (range: 1.2-3.5 cm). Patients who underwent biliary stenting were followed for an average of 12.8 mo (range: 2-54 mo) after the initial stone removal attempt. Biliary clearance was achieved in 88.0% of cases, with an average time between each attempt of 10.2 wk (range: 5-24 wk), and an average time to complete duct clearance of 26.8 wk (range: 6-216 wk). The average number of sessions for complete biliary clearance was 2.5 ± 0.86 procedures (range: 2-6 procedures). The baseline characteristics of

the patients and procedural details (including cholangiographic findings) are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 compares the clinical characteristics, cholangiographic features, and procedure details between the two groups of patients. Stone shape, size, and characteristics were similar between the groups. For patients with failed sequential biliary stenting, the average time interval after the first endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP) to surgery was 71 wk (range: 28-184 wk), and the average number of sessions performed before surgery was 4.2 sessions (range: 3-6 sessions). The surgical outcomes were satisfactory without significant complications. The patients who underwent successful sequential biliary stenting had an average time interval between the first attempt and complete CBD clearance of 25.4 wk (range: 6-216 wk), and the average number of sessions performed was 2.43 sessions (range: 2-6 sessions). The factors that may be related to the failure of sequential biliary stenting were no reduction of CBD stone size at the second procedure ($P = 0.04$) and a greater number of sessions performed ($P < 0.001$). Another factor that may contribute to the failure of sequential biliary stenting, albeit insignificant in our study ($P = 0.13$), is the failure of balloon sphincteroplasty at the first attempt. A study in a larger cohort may be required to confirm this result.

DISCUSSION

Almost 7% of the patients in this study had large CBD stones that were not completely cleared using standard techniques at the first attempt, which is consistent with reports from other endoscopy centers^[1-3,16,17]. Almost 90% of all patients in this study were symptomatic, and the most common clinical presentation was ascending cholangitis. Stones were located throughout the CBD, but more prominently in the distal and mid portions. The conventional management of large CBD stones that fail to be completely removed at the first attempt is sequential biliary stenting, which reduces stone size by stent-stone friction force. We observed that leaving the stent inside the CBD for an average of 10 wk resulted in stone size reduction in 45% of the cases and complete disappearance in 16% of the enrolled patients. Furthermore, we speculated that the CBD might have been completely cleared in 85.7% of patients by further serial sessions combined with the use of mechanical lithotripsy. Nineteen percent of patients suffered from complications during the follow-up period, which were primarily related to ascending cholangitis. Chan *et al.*^[20] reported on a total of 46 patients with large CBD stones who were treated with plastic stent insertion, among which 28 cases underwent repeated ERC. Stones were extracted after a median of 63 d, and the repeated procedures achieved complete duct clearance in 25 (89%) of the patients. Similar results have also been reported by Maxton *et al.*^[21] and Jain *et al.*^[22]. The most common complications we observed were cholangitis and pancreatitis (14.3% and 4.8%, respectively). This result is in agreement with data reported from a Japanese study in which 13% of patients suffered cholangitis during biliary stenting^[23]. Comparing this with long-term biliary stenting, Ang *et al.*^[24] reported up to 22% mortality among patients treated by long-term biliary stenting for an average of 12 mo (range: 1-54 mo), which accounted for 3.5% of biliary-related mortality. However, there was no mortality in the present study. Therefore, in the majority of patients, sequential biliary stenting was a safer and more effective procedure for treating difficult CBD stones than long-term biliary stenting. However, there were five cases (11.9%) where sequential biliary stenting failed in this study. The factors associated with the failure to achieve complete CBD stone clearance were unchanged CBD stone size at an average of 10 wk after the first biliary stenting attempt and a greater number of sessions performed (particularly for > 4 sessions). In cases presenting these particular factors, the therapeutic strategy should be changed from sequential biliary stenting to other alternative treatments such as intraductal lithotripsy (EHL or laser) or surgery. However, the current study did have some limitations similar to those in the other studies that included a retrospective case series of a limited number of patients. A multicenter study for a larger population should be conducted in the future.

In conclusion, sequential biliary stenting was an effective management strategy for large CBD stones that failed initial complete CBD clearance. The factors associ-

ated with failure were unchanged CBD stone size after the first biliary stenting procedure and a greater number of ERCP sessions performed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Dr. Somchai Leelakusolvong, Dr. Nonthalee Pausawasdi, Dr. Thawatchai Akaraviputh, and Dr. Asada Methasate for allowing their clinical experiences (*i.e.*, cases) to be included.

COMMENTS

Background

Common bile duct (CBD) stones and related complications are one of the most common pancreaticobiliary diseases in daily practice. The treatment of choice for CBD stone removal is endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) with an 85%-90% success rate of complete stone removal. Complete removal is therefore not achieved for 10%-15% of CBD stones-particularly large stones-by the standard technique, and these may be managed conservatively by biliary stenting. The factors associated with the failure of this strategy are not well established.

Research frontiers

Sequential biliary stenting has been used as an option for common bile duct stones that were not completely successfully removed following the first ERCP. The stent-stone friction force could lead to size-reduction or fragmentation of the stone.

Innovations and breakthroughs

The goal of this study was to determine the factors that are associated with the failure of ERCP. These factors will potentially aid endoscopists in making decisions of referring the patient for other treatment options such as laser cholelithotripsy, electrohydraulic lithotripsy or even surgery.

Applications

This study suggested that the treatment strategies should be changed if the size of the CBD stone was not changed at 10 wk after the first procedure or failure of complete stone removal at the second attempt.

Terminology

Sequential biliary stenting was the strategy of insertion the plastic stent over the CBD stone for two major reasons. First to maintain the drainage and second to aid in stone fragmentation after the stent was placed for more than 4-6 wk. The common interval for each procedure was 6-12 wk.

Peer review

The present study demonstrated the parameters associated with the failure of sequential biliary stenting following unsuccessful stone removal from the large common bile duct. The authors found that sequential biliary stenting is an effective management strategy for treating failed initial large CBD stone removal.

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