

Plastic tube-assisted gastroscopic removal of embedded esophageal metal stents: A case report

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Author contributions: Peng GY designed and performed the operation, wrote the manuscript, and obtained funding; Kang XF and Lu X collected the data; Chen L provided technical support; Zhou Q provided material support.

Supported by The National Natural Science Foundation, Grant No. 81070384

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Received: June 20, 2013 Revised: July 24, 2013

Accepted: August 20, 2013

Published online: October 14, 2013

Abstract

A patient with stent embedding after placement of an esophageal stent for an esophagobronchial fistula was treated with an ST-E plastic tube inserted into the esophagus to the upper end of the stent using gastroscopy. The gastroscopy was guided into the esophagus through the ST-E tube, and an alligator forceps was inserted into the esophagus through the ST-E tube alongside the gastroscopy. Under gastroscopy, the stent wire was grasped with the forceps and pulled into the ST-E tube. When resistance was met during withdrawal, the gastroscopy was guided further to the esophageal section where the stent was embedded. Biopsy forceps were guided through a biopsy hole in the gastroscopy to the embedded stent to remove silicone membranes and connection threads linking the Z-shaped wire mesh. While the lower section of the Z-shaped stent was fixed by the biopsy forceps, the alligator forceps were used to pull the upper section of the metal wire until the Z-shaped metal loops elongated. The wire mesh of the stent was then removed in stages through

the ST-E tube. Care was taken to avoid bleeding and perforation. Under the assistance of an ST-E plastic tube, an embedded esophageal metal stent was successfully removed with no bleeding or perforation. The patient experienced an uneventful recovery after surgery. Plastic tube-assisted gastroscopic removal of embedded metal stents can be minimally invasive, safe, and effective.

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Key words: Esophagus; Stents; Gastroscopy; Complication

Core tip: A patient presented with a disordered stent structure as a result of failure of repeated attempts at gastroscopic removal. An ST-E tube was inserted into the esophagus. An alligator forceps was inserted into the ST-E tube alongside a gastroscopy. The stent wire was gripped and pulled up into the tube. Biopsy forceps were inserted into the lower section of the stent through the biopsy hole to fix the stent, while the alligator forceps continued to be used to pull up the stent wire until the Z-shaped metal loops became elongated stripes. All the stent wire was removed through the ST-E tube.

Peng GY, Kang XF, Lu X, Chen L, Zhou Q. Plastic tube-assisted gastroscopic removal of embedded esophageal metal stents: A case report. *World J Gastroenterol* 2013; 19(38): 6505-6508 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v19/i38/6505.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v19.i38.6505>

INTRODUCTION

The use of fully covered self-expandable esophageal metal stents has favorable results in treating a variety of

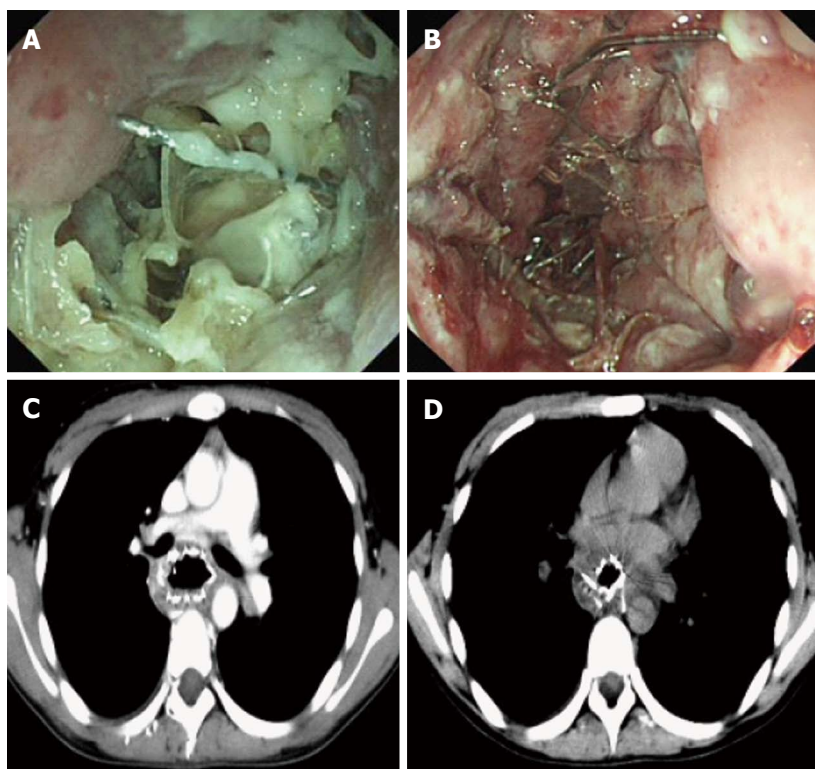


Figure 1 Disordered stent structure as a result of failure of repeated attempts at gastroscopic removal of the stent. A-D: Enhanced chest computed tomography scan performed showed the stent was situated in the middle section of the esophagus after esophageal stent placement, the wall of the middle and inferior segments of the esophagus thickened noticeably, part of the stent was embedded into the esophageal wall, borders between the stent and surrounding fat were blurred, and the upper end of the stent pressed against the trachea carina.

benign and malignant esophageal strictures and esophageal fistulae^[1-6]. However, stent placement over a prolonged period can result in hyperplastic tissue overgrowth on both ends of the stent, leading to in-stent restenosis^[7-9]. Therefore, stents should be removed after an appropriate period after treatment of benign esophageal strictures and fistulae^[10-12]. Notable tissue hyperplasia can occur at both stent ends, causing difficulty in stent removal and sometimes requiring surgical treatment. This procedure has a high risk of trauma^[13,14]. Therefore, a minimally invasive, low-risk method is needed for removal of embedded esophageal stents. Here, we report our experience with a novel approach to gastroscopic removal of an embedded esophageal stent.

CASE REPORT

The patient was a 15-year-old girl who had experienced coughing after drinking since early March 2012. The imaging of iodinated contrast-enhanced radiological examination showed an esophagobronchial fistula arising from the left bronchus to the middle portion of the esophagus. Under gastroscopy on May 30, 2012, a fully covered Z-shaped metal stent measuring 2 cm × 6 cm was placed within the esophagus to cover the fistula opening. After the procedure, the coughing after drinking disappeared. However, the patient developed esophageal obstruction. Gastroscopy on August 13, 2012 showed tissue hyperplasia on both stent ends, luminal stenosis, and embedding of both stent ends in the hyperplastic tissue.

Attempts to remove the stent under endoscopy failed and led to a disorganized stent structure. Enhanced chest computed tomography scan showed the wall of

the middle and inferior segment of the esophagus were noticeably thickened. Part of the stent was embedded in the esophageal wall, the boundary between the stent and surrounding fat was blurred, and the upper end of the stent was pressed against the trachea carina (Figure 1). After consultation with thoracic surgeons, we decided to perform gastroscopic removal on August 31, 2012.

Under the guidance of gastroscopy, an ST-E plastic tube (3 cm × 40 cm) was inserted into the esophagus to the upper end of the stent. A gastroscope was guided into the esophagus through the ST-E tube, and an alligator forceps was inserted into the esophagus through the ST-E tube alongside the gastroscope. Under gastroscopy, the stent wire was gripped with the forceps and pulled into the ST-E tube. When resistance was met during withdrawal, the gastroscope was guided further to the esophageal section where the stent was embedded. Biopsy forceps were sent through a biopsy hole in the gastroscopy and inserted near the embedded stent to remove the silicone membranes and connection threads linking the Z-shaped stent wire. Next, while the lower section of the Z-shaped stent was fixed by the biopsy forceps, the alligator forceps were used to pull the upper section of the metal wire until the Z-shaped metal loops elongated. The wire mesh of the stent was then removed in stages through the ST-E tube (Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

Benign esophagobronchial fistulae are rare and often result from trauma, esophageal spontaneous rupture, tuberculosis, and Crohn's disease^[2,4,5]. Treatment is usually difficult and surgical interventions involve a high risk of

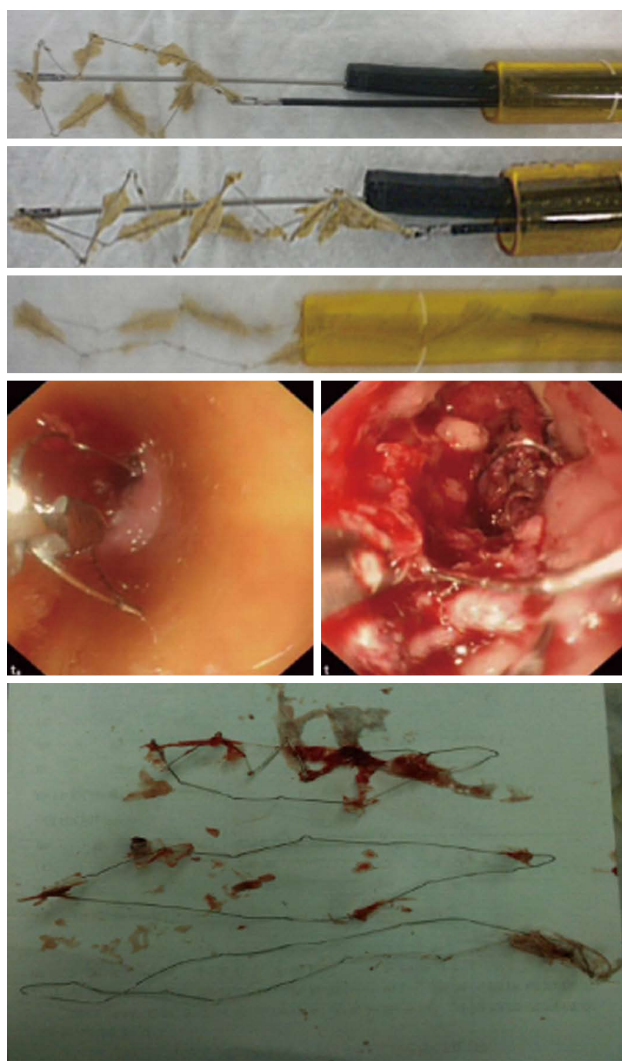


Figure 2 An alligator forceps was inserted into an ST-E tube alongside a gastroscop and, under the guidance of gastroscopy, the stent wire was gripped and pulled up into the ST-E tube. Biopsy forceps were inserted into the lower section of the Z-shaped stent through a biopsy hole in the gastroscop to fix the stent; in the meantime, the alligator forceps continued to be used to pull up the stent wire until the Z-shaped metal loops became elongated strips. All the stent wire was removed in stages through the ST-E tube.

trauma. Placement of fully covered self-expanding metal stents has become a viable treatment option. However, stent placement over a prolonged period can result in hyperplastic tissue overgrowth on both ends of the stent, leading to in-stent re-stenosis. Removing embedded stents is difficult. One study attempted to remove a stent by placing a secondary stent within the primary stent^[13]. However, in this case, the stent structure was compromised and became disordered during attempts to remove the stent under endoscopy, with the result that sharp parts of the stent were entering the esophageal wall. Thus, placement of another stent might have caused esophageal perforation and damage to surrounding organs.

In our view, two goals must be achieved to successfully remove a structurally disordered Z-shaped metal stent embedded in the esophageal wall under

gastroscopy. First, the esophageal entrance and throat must be protected from scratching by the stent wire during removal; second, each of the Z-shaped stent loops needs to be pulled outward until it is elongated. Gastroscopic procedures conducted through a ST-E tube meet these requirements, as the plastic tube fully protects the upper portion of the esophagus and throat from scratching by the stent wire. A two-handed operation is possible with an ST-E tube: with one hand, an alligator forceps is inserted into the esophagus through the ST-E tube alongside the gastroscop. Under the guidance of gastroscopy, the stent wire is gripped and pulled outward into the ST-E tube. If resistance is met during pulling, the gastroscop can be sent further to the esophageal section where the stent is embedded and biopsy forceps guided with the second hand through a biopsy hole in the gastroscop to insert into the embedded stent to remove silicone membranes and connection threads linking the Z-shaped stent. While the lower section of the Z-shaped stent is fixed by the biopsy forceps, the alligator forceps can be used to pull the upper section of the metal wire until the Z-shaped metal loops are elongated, to enable the wire mesh of the stent to be removed through the ST-E tube. The wire mesh of the stent is removed in stages by repeating the above procedures.

In our view, plastic tube-assisted gastroscopy is a minimally invasive, safe, and effective method for removal of esophageal embedded metal stents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We got the study approval for the paper from Southwest Hospital.

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P-Reviewer Fan XM **S-Editor** Wen LL **L-Editor** O'Neill M
E-Editor Zhang DN





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ISSN 1007-9327

