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ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Retrospective Cohort Study**

- 1093 Impact of perioperative transfusion in patients undergoing resection of colorectal cancer liver metastases: A population-based study
Long B, Xiao ZN, Shang LH, Pan BY, Chai J

Retrospective Study

- 1103 Analysis of 24 patients with Achenbach's syndrome
Ada F, Kasimzade F
- 1111 Risk factors and clinical responses of pneumonia patients with colistin-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii-calcoaceticus*
Aydemir H, Tuz HI, Piskin N, Celebi G, Kulah C, Kokturk F

Observational Study

- 1122 Diagnostic value of two dimensional shear wave elastography combined with texture analysis in early liver fibrosis
Jian ZC, Long JF, Liu YJ, Hu XD, Liu JB, Shi XQ, Li WS, Qian LX

CASE REPORT

- 1133 Selective dorsal rhizotomy in cerebral palsy spasticity - a newly established operative technique in Slovenia: A case report and review of literature
Velnar T, Spazzapan P, Rodi Z, Kos N, Bosnjak R
- 1142 Invasive myxopapillary ependymoma of the lumbar spine: A case report
Strojnik T, Bujas T, Velnar T
- 1149 Electrohydraulic lithotripsy and rendezvous nasal endoscopic cholangiography for common bile duct stone: A case report
Kimura K, Kudo K, Yoshizumi T, Kurihara T, Yoshiya S, Mano Y, Takeishi K, Itoh S, Harada N, Ikegami T, Ikeda T
- 1155 F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography image of gastric mucormycosis mimicking advanced gastric cancer: A case report
Song BI
- 1161 Ultrasound guidance for transforaminal percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy may prevent radiation exposure: A case report
Zhang MB, Yan LT, Li SP, Li YY, Huang P

- 1169** Retroperitoneoscopic approach for partial nephrectomy in children with duplex kidney: A case report
Chen DX, Wang ZH, Wang SJ, Zhu YY, Li N, Wang XQ
- 1177** Small cell lung cancer with panhypopituitarism due to ectopic adrenocorticotrophic hormone syndrome: A case report
Jin T, Wu F, Sun SY, Zheng FP, Zhou JQ, Zhu YP, Wang Z
- 1184** Therapeutic plasma exchange and a double plasma molecular absorption system in the treatment of thyroid storm with severe liver injury: A case report
Tan YW, Sun L, Zhang K, Zhu L
- 1191** Multiple rare causes of post-traumatic elbow stiffness in an adolescent patient: A case report and review of literature
Pan BQ, Huang J, Ni JD, Yan MM, Xia Q
- 1200** Liquorice-induced severe hypokalemic rhabdomyolysis with Gitelman syndrome and diabetes: A case report
Yang LY, Yin JH, Yang J, Ren Y, Xiang CY, Wang CY
- 1206** Hepatitis B virus-related liver cirrhosis complicated with dermatomyositis: A case report
Zhang J, Wen XY, Gao RP
- 1213** Small cell lung cancer starting with diabetes mellitus: Two case reports and literature review
Zhou T, Wang Y, Zhao X, Liu Y, Wang YX, Gang XK, Wang GX
- 1221** Significant benefits of osimertinib in treating acquired resistance to first-generation EGFR-TKIs in lung squamous cell cancer: A case report
Zhang Y, Chen HM, Liu YM, Peng F, Yu M, Wang WY, Xu H, Wang YS, Lu Y
- 1230** Successful endoscopic extraction of a proximal esophageal foreign body following accurate localization using endoscopic ultrasound: A case report
Wang XM, Yu S, Chen X
- 1234** Minimally invasive endoscopic maxillary sinus lifting and immediate implant placement: A case report
Mudalal M, Sun XL, Li X, Fang J, Qi ML, Wang J, Du LY, Zhou YM

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Electrohydraulic lithotripsy and rendezvous nasal endoscopic cholangiography for common bile duct stone: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

In patients with large stones in the common bile duct (CBD), advanced treatment modalities are generally needed. Here, we present an interesting case of a huge CBD stone treated with electrohydraulic lithotripsy (EHL) by the percutaneous approach and rendezvous endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC) using a nasal endoscope.

CASE SUMMARY

A 91-year-old woman underwent ERC for a symptomatic large CBD stone with a diameter of 50 mm. She was referred to our institution after the failure of lithotomy by ERC, and after undergoing percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage. We attempted to fragment the stone by transhepatic cholangioscopy using EHL. However, the stones were too large and partly soft clay-like for lithotripsy. Next, we attempted lithotomy with ERC and cholangioscopy by the rendezvous technique using a nasal endoscope and achieved complete lithotomy. No complication was observed at the end of this procedure.

CONCLUSION

Cholangioscopy by rendezvous technique using a nasal endoscope is a feasible and safe endoscopic method for removing huge CBD stones.

Key words: Common bile duct stone; Electrohydraulic lithotripsy; Rendezvous technique; Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography; Nasal endoscop; Case report

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Core tip: Common bile duct (CBD) stones that are very large may require choledochotomy or lithotomy. However, surgery may be contra indicated in very elderly patients, and alternate treatments are required. Recent reports indicate that electrohydraulic lithotripsy (EHL) is an effective treatment for bile duct stones. We used EHL, followed by retrograde cholangiography and the rendezvous technique *via* nasal endoscope to successfully treat an elderly patient with a 50 mm diameter CBD stone.

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INTRODUCTION

Common bile duct (CBD) stones are identified in up to 12% of patients with bile duct stones and are generally managed with endoscopic retrograde cholangiography (ERC) with endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) for lithotomy^[1]. Unfortunately, up to 15% of all CBD stones cannot be removed using standard techniques, due to the technical difficulty^[2]. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, laser lithotripsy, and balloon sphincteroplasty enable us to manage such complicated cases^[3]. Surgical procedures, such as choledochotomy and lithotomy, are performed for cases of endoscopic failure^[4]. However, surgical procedures may be contraindicated for very elderly people, such as those over 90 years old, and need careful consideration.

Recently, several reports have shown that electrohydraulic lithotripsy (EHL) is useful as a treatment for bile duct stones^[5,6]. This newer procedure has not yet been established as a standard treatment, and only a few reports regarding the endoscopic treatment of bile duct stones have been published. Moreover, some cases are difficult to treat with EHL. Development of endoscopic and noninvasive lithotomy methods that avoid surgical procedures is essential for elderly patients.

Here we present the case of a patient with a huge CBD stone with a diameter of 50 mm that was successfully treated using EHL with transhepatic cholangioscopy, followed by ERC lithotomy and cholangioscopy by the rendezvous technique with a nasal endoscope.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 91-year-old woman was admitted to another hospital because of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and jaundice due to cholangitis with CBD stones.

History of present illness

Lithotomy by ERC was unsuccessful due to the large size of the stone. Thereafter, she developed strangulated CBD stones in the papilla of Vater, and underwent percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage (PTBD) of the left lobe. She was transferred to our hospital afterward for general condition management.

History of past illness

The patient had a history of repeated cholangitis due to CBD stones.

Personal and family history

She had hypertension and dementia. There is no history of her family.

Physical examination upon admission

She had slight jaundice upon admission, but general condition was almost good.

Laboratory examinations

Laboratory findings indicated that white blood corpuscle was 5900 (reference range

3500-8400), haemoglobin 9.6 g/dL (reference range 11.3-15.2 U/L), albumin 3.0 g/dL (reference range 4.0-5.0 g/dL), aspartate aminotransferase 49 U/L (reference range 13-33 U/L), alanine aminotransferase 97 U/L (reference range 6-30 U/L), alkaline phosphatase 378 U/L (reference range 115-359 U/L), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase 81 U/L (reference range 10-47 U/L), and C-reactive protein 0.82 mg/dL (reference range < 0.2 mg/dL).

Imaging examinations

Cholangiography revealed a huge CBD stone over 50 mm in diameter (Figure 1).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The patient was diagnosed with repeat cholangitis due to CBD stones.

TREATMENT

The single-stage ERC approach was not suitable for the huge CBD stone. We up-sized to a 14 Fr drainage tube and performed cholangioscopy and EHL lithotripsy (SpyGlass™, Boston Scientific Corporation, United States) and ERC. First, EHL was performed with a cholangioscope from the percutaneous route. However, the stone was too large and partly soft clay-like in texture. We scaled down the stone by reducing the periphery with EHL, then performed ERC and EST. After cannulation into the bile duct, which was difficult due to the large periampullary diverticula, we performed the rendezvous technique (Figure 2). Lithotripsy was attempted *via* another crusher catheter (CrasherCatheter PowerCatch™, MTW Endoskopie, Germany). We succeeded in breaking the CBD stone into small pieces in the bile duct, but the stone was too soft and many pieces adhered to the CBD wall. Therefore, we performed direct peroral cholangioscopy by nasal endoscope with the rendezvous technique (Figure 3). The guidewire was inserted from the PTBD route into the papilla of Vater, and was grasped with biopsy forceps *via* the nasal endoscope. The nasal endoscope was then inserted into the CBD along the guidewire. Complete lithotomy was accomplished by nasal endoscope with biopsy forceps and basket catheter (MiniCatch™, MTW Endoskopie, Germany).

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

There is no recurrence of CBD stones after treatment for one year.

DISCUSSION

Trikudanathan *et al*^[2] reported that in approximately 10%-15% of patients, managing biliary stones becomes hard due to hardships in accessing the bile duct (periampullary diverticula, gastrointestinal reconstructive surgery), a large number or size of stones (diameter > 15 mm), misshapen shaped stones, or location of the stones. In this case, the large diameter of the stone, its soft clay-like texture, and large parapapillary diverticula made it hard to accomplish complete lithotomy. Recently, various techniques for the treatment of intractable CBD stones have been reported. In 1982, Riemann *et al*^[7] first introduced mechanical lithotripsy with baskets. Mechanical lithotripsy is currently the most widely used technique for fragmentation of stones and is routinely the first approach to fragment CBD stones with great advantages that are simplicity and cost-effectiveness. However, this procedure cannot be adapted to stones larger than the size of the basket, and hard and densely calcified stones resist mechanical fragmentation, resulting in an extraction failure with standard baskets.

EHL consists of a bipolar lithotripsy probe that discharges sparks with the aid of a charge generator in an aqueous medium. The sparks generated under water generate high-frequency hydraulic pressure waves, the energy of which is absorbed by nearby stones and results in their fragmentation^[8]. EHL can be performed under fluoroscopic guidance by direct cholangioscopic vision. Nevertheless, in our case, we could not complete lithotomy by EHL due to the soft clay-like consistency inside the stone. Next, we attempted lithotomy with ERC after scaling down the periphery of the large stone with EHL.

Direct peroral cholangioscopy using an ultra-slim endoscope can be effective in managing patients with retained CBD stones^[9]. The most profound disadvantage of

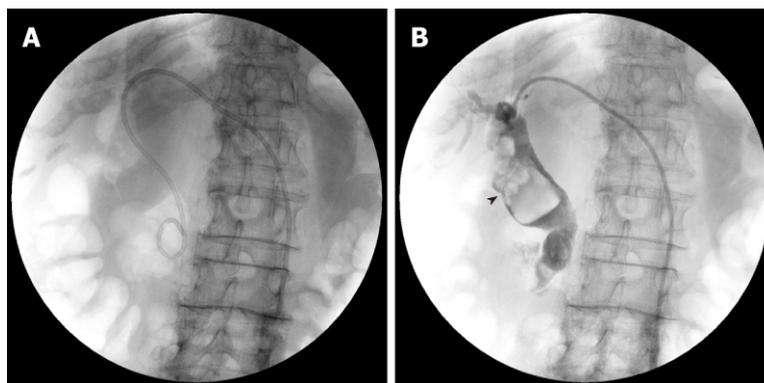


Figure 1 Cholangiography images in percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage. A: A 6 Fr pig-tail extra drainage tube is inserted; B: Black arrow head shows huge common bile duct stones (over 50 mm).

peroral cholangioscopy, however, is the difficulty associated with traversing the biliary sphincter to gain access to the bile duct. This is mainly due to looping of the ultra-slim upper endoscope in the stomach or in the duodenum. To enhance the success rate of peroral cholangioscopy, specialized accessories or techniques are needed to advance the ultra-slim endoscope into the proximal biliary system^[2]. We utilized the rendezvous technique to approach the bile duct by nasal endoscope.

Some studies have reported that the rendezvous technique is useful to easily access the bile duct^[6,10,11]. When performing the rendezvous technique, we were easily able to access the CBD by grasping the guidewire inserted from the PTCD route using biopsy forceps.

The nasal endoscope was then inserted easily into the CBD, and used to directly visualize the CBD stones. The nasal endoscope has a wide forceps channel that accommodates insertion of biopsy forceps to grasp the guidewire, and the image from the nasal endoscope is clearer than that of the usual cholangioscope. We, therefore, find that it is easier to treat huge CBD stones using the rendezvous technique than the usual peroral cholangioscopy.

CONCLUSION

In this case, the large and soft CBD stone made lithotomy difficult. Moreover, the large parapapillary diverticula made it difficult to cannulate into the papilla of Vater and to complete lithotomy. Therefore, we derived procedures to overcome those challenges.

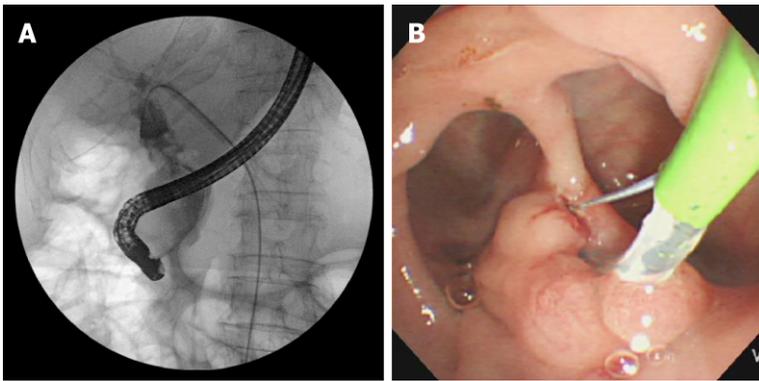


Figure 2 Images of endoscopic retrograde cholangiography and endoscopic sphincterotomy with rendezvous technique. A: Cholangiography image of endoscopic retrograde cholangiography with rendezvous technique; B: Endoscopic image of endoscopic sphincterotomy. Large periampullary diverticula surrounding the papilla of Vater.

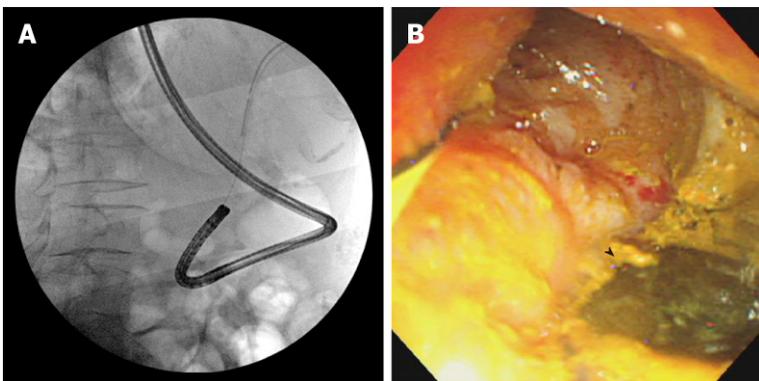


Figure 3 Images of direct peroral cholangioscopy by nasal endoscope with rendezvous technique. A: Cholangiography images of insertion of nasal endoscope in common bile duct (CBD) by rendezvous technique; B: Direct peroral cholangioscopy image by nasal endoscope in CBD. Black arrow head shows adhered stone piece in the CBD wall.

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