Rendezvous recanalization of a postoperative coloanal anastomotic dehiscence with a lumen-apposing metal stent

LAMSs have been successfully used for the recanalization of complete colorectal anastomotic obstructions [1, 2]. However, there are no reports of using LAMSs in the treatment of coloanal anastomotic dehiscence.

A 51-year-old man with a rectosigmoid tumor underwent low anterior resection. His surgery was then complicated by leakage, which was treated by proctectomy, coloanal anastomosis, and creation of a diverting ileostomy. On follow-up sigmoidoscopy, the anastomosis appeared to have dehisced and no lumen to the proximal colon was identified. Therefore, a rendezvous approach was planned for the treatment of coloanal anastomotic dehiscence.

An upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscope was advanced transanally to the coloanal anastomosis, while a pediatric colonoscope was advanced towards the anastomosis through the loop ileostomy (►Fig. 1). With the use of fluoroscopic guidance and transillumination, the dehiscent coloanal anastomosis was identified. A guidewire was advanced in an antegrade direction and was captured from the anus. A 15×10-mm LAMS was then inserted over the wire from the anal side and successfully deployed across the anastomosis (►Fig. 2 and ►Fig. 3; ►Video 1). The patient was discharged home in good condition 1 day after the procedure. After 2 months, a flexible sigmoidoscopy was carried out, in which the stent was removed with forceps. The upper GI endoscope was advanced to a point proximal to the anastomosis, which was noted to be widely patent (►Fig. 4).
GI endoscope and redeployed across the anastomosis to ensure the area remained patent. After 4 months, the stent was removed following ileostomy reversal. The patient continues to do well after 3 months of follow-up.

In conclusion, treatment of postoperative coloanal anastomotic dehiscence using a LAMS placed via the rendezvous technique is feasible and effective.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AQ_2AG

Competing interests

Mouen A. Khashab is a consultant and on the medical advisory board for Boston Scientific and Olympus. The remaining authors have nothing to disclose.

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DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0591-2148
Published online: 9.4.2018
Endoscopy 2018; 50: 646–647
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart - New York
ISSN 0013-726X

CORRECTION
Endoscopy 2018, 50:
doi:10.1055/a-0591-2148
In the above mentioned article the page numbers have been corrected. This was corrected in the online version on August 17, 2018.