

Feasibility of the unilateral-flange stent for the treatment of benign pancreatic duct stricture: a pilot study

Patommatat Bhanthumkomol¹, Kazuo Hara², Nobumasa Mizuno², Susumu Hijioka², Nozomi Okuno², Tsukasa Yoshida², Junya Tokuhisa², Sith Siramolpiwat¹, Ratha-korn Vilaichone¹, Bubpha Pornthisarn¹, Yasumasa Niwa³, Masahiro Tajika³, Tsutomu Tanaka³, Makoto Ishihara³, Yutaka Hirayama³ and Kenji Yamao²

¹Gastroenterology Unit, Thammasat University Hospital, Pathumthani, Thailand

²Department of Endoscopy, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan

³Department of Gastroenterology, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan

ABSTRACT

Endoscopic placement of the plastic stent has been adopted as an initial treatment for chronic pancreatitis with pancreatic duct stricture. Stent fracture while attempting removal is one of the complications of stent exchange. The use of the unilateral-flange stent in these patients has never been reported. We investigated the outcomes associated with the use of this stent with regard to stent exchange and stent-related adverse events. From 2011 to 2015, 9 patients with chronic pancreatitis and main pancreatic duct (MPD) stricture treated with the unilateral-flange stent were included. Eleven endoscopic treatment sessions, 53 endoscopic stent deployments or exchange procedures were analyzed. Technical success rate was 100%. Forty-eight stents were exchanged on a regular basis in 1 to 6-month intervals. Another 5 stent exchange procedures were urgently performed due to stent obstruction and caused pancreatitis (n=2), symptomatic external stent migration (n=2), and concurrent cholangitis (n=1). The rate of symptomatic migration was 3.7%. The mean duration for stent exchange was 29 minutes and no stent fracture occurred during the procedure. Of 11 endoscopic treatment sessions, 7 were successful, 3 were changed to the metallic stents, and 1 was lost to follow-up. According to this study, unilateral-flange stent placement for benign MPD stricture is technically feasible and effective. Stent removal during the exchange period is unchallenging and without stent fracture.

Keywords: stents, pancreatic ducts, chronic pancreatitis, stricture, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

This is an Open Access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. To view the details of this license, please visit (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

INTRODUCTION

The management of benign main pancreatic duct (MPD) stricture due to chronic pancreatitis is mostly performed initially with endoscopy due to the lower invasiveness and short hospital stay associated with the modality. A treatment session usually comprises multiple procedures such as stent placement and subsequent replacement with a new stent. Generally, the bilateral-flange

Received: April 19, 2017; accepted: July 24, 2017

Corresponding author: Kazuo Hara, Ph.D.

Department of Endoscopy, Aichi Cancer Center Hospital

1-1 Kanokoden, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-8681, Japan

Phone: +81-52-762-6111, fax: +81-52-763-5233, e-mail: khara@aichi-cc.jp

plastic stent has been used to prevent both internal and external migration¹).

In patients with chronic pancreatitis, attempts to remove the old stent during the exchange procedure is occasionally challenging. Chronic inflammation which leads to stent clogging and impaction in the MPD has been implicated for this difficulty. Occasionally, stent fracture occurs, with a rate of about 1% as noted in a recently published study²). Despite its rareness, stent fracture is particularly challenging for the endoscopist owing to the difficulty of removing the distal fractured part through the stricture. Successful removal via endoscopy is reported only in approximately 50% of cases, with some patients requiring surgery.

The unilateral-flange stent, which has only one external flange, has been commonly used for the prevention of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (post-ERCP) pancreatitis. The stent can spontaneously migrate into the intestine due to its small caliber and lack of an internal flange, making repeated endoscopy to remove the stent unnecessary. To our knowledge, no study has reported the use of this stent for treating patients with pancreatic duct stricture. We postulated that the unilateral-flange stent would reduce difficulty during stent exchange and stent fracture rates. The aim of this study was to evaluate the feasibility of the unilateral-flange stent, in terms of technical success and stent-related adverse events.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We developed a plastic stent, with a unilateral flange (CX-TTM stent, Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) and with a size of 7-10 Fr, for stricture treatment. In addition, the upstream tip of the stent which is advanced into the MPD has a tapered end facilitating easier removal (Figure 1).

Patients were initially sedated using 5 mg of diazepam and 50 mg of meperidine. Additional doses were administered according to patient's level of sedation. A side-viewing endoscope (JF240, JF260V or TJF260V, Olympus, Japan) was used. Cannulation into the MPD was achieved using a taper-tipped catheter (TandemTM, Boston scientific, US), and a 0.025-inch wire (Visiglide[®], Olympus, Japan). Examination of the ductal stricture was accomplished by injecting contrast media. One unilateral-flange stent (CX-TTM stent, Gadelius Medical, Tokyo, Japan) was placed during each individual endoscopic procedure. Stent size and length were decided depending on the tightness and length of the MPD stricture, and a 7-10 Fr unilateral-flange stent was placed. We scheduled the patients for stent exchange on a regular basis, ranging from 1-6 months. Changing management from the unilateral-flange stent to the self-expandable metallic stent (SEMS) was at the discretion of the endoscopist. Generally, we changed the management

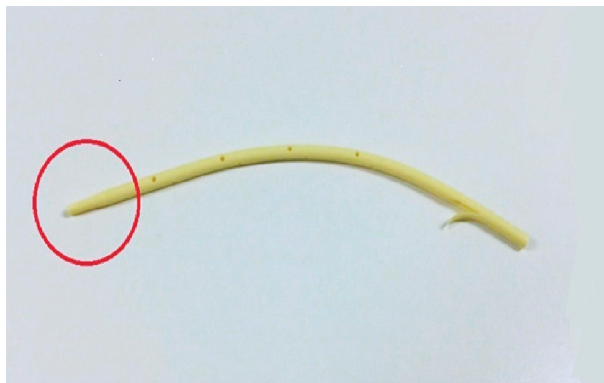


Fig. 1 Unilateral-flange stent. Note the internal tapered end without a flange (red circle).

to SEMS when the management of stenosis exceeded 12 months or 5 procedures, especially if the stenosis was considered by the endoscopist to have a hard consistency, which could make inserting the plastic stent difficult.

We conducted this retrospective study in Aichi Cancer Center, Japan, after implementing this stent over a period. Data of patients with chronic pancreatitis who had benign MPD stricture and had been treated with endoscopic plastic stent placement were identified. Patient characteristics, number of stents used, previous treatment before unilateral-flange stent placement, outcome, and adverse events were collected. Adverse events were reported based on a previous report³. We described average as mean and median and described proportion as percentage. The outcome of treatment was considered successful if there was an improvement in the stricture and symptom or lesion leading to the procedure was successfully managed. This study was conducted with the formal approval of the hospital institutional review board.

RESULTS

Patient and disease characteristics (Table 1)

Nine patients (7 male and 2 female) aged between 39-69 years were identified. The etiology of the chronic pancreatitis was alcoholic (n=7) and idiopathic (n=2). Coexisting MPD stones occurred in 4 patients. Previous treatments of ductal stricture before the use of the unilateral-flange stent were endoscopic pancreatic sphincterotomy (n=4) and bilateral-flange plastic stent placement (n=7). Five patients underwent endoscopic treatment due to symptoms related to MPD stricture; another 4 patients were asymptomatic but had lesions related to the treatment. All except 1 patient had MPD stricture at the pancreatic head.

Table 1 Patient characteristics.

Patient characteristics	N
Gender; M;F	7:2
Etiology of chronic pancreatitis	
Alcoholic	7
Idiopathic	2
Mean age; year (range)	57.5 (39-69)
Coexisting pancreatic ductal stone	4
Site of stricture	
Pancreatic head	8
Pancreatic body	1
Length of stricture	
Less than 10 mm	7
10-20 mm	1
More than 20 mm	1
Indication for therapy	
Abdominal pain due to chronic pancreatitis	2
Acute exacerbation of pancreatitis	3
Pancreatic pseudocyst	2
Increased upstream main pancreatic duct dilatation	1
Pancreatic duct stone	1

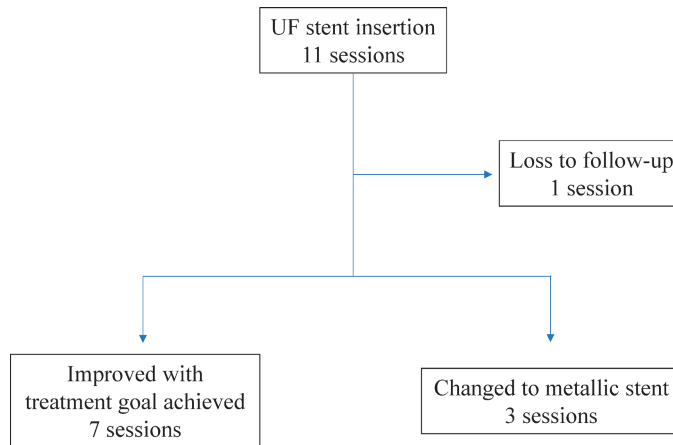


Fig. 2 Outcome of main pancreatic duct stricture treated with the unilateral-flange stent in 11 endoscopic sessions.

Table 2 Adverse events in the unilateral-flange stent placement procedure.

Adverse events	n (%)
Stent-related adverse events	
Stent external migration resulting in symptom recurrence	2 (3.8%)
Pancreatitis due to stent obstruction	2 (3.8%)
Procedure-related adverse events	
Mild post-procedure pancreatitis	3 (5.7%)
Low-grade fever	1 (1.9%)
Mallory-Weiss syndrome	1 (1.9%)
Cholangitis	1 (1.9%)

Table 3 Characteristics of patients with unilateral-flange stent migration.

	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Gender	Female	Female	Male	Male
Age	57	58	65	59
Etiology of pancreatitis	Idiopathic	Idiopathic	Alcoholic	Alcoholic
Stricture location	Body	Body	Head	Head
Stricture length	<10 mm	<10 mm	<10 mm	<10 mm
Duration of PS before migration (days)	706	769	926	539
Symptomatic migration	Yes	No	Yes	No
Persistence of stricture	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Management after migration	Reinserted UF stent	Changed to metallic stent	Reinserted UF stent	Stent-free
Final outcome	Successful	Successful	Successful	Successful

PS, plastic stent; UF, unilateral-flange.

Procedure characteristics

Among 9 patients, 2 experienced recurrence of index diseases. Therefore, a total of 11 treatment sessions and 53 endoscopic procedures composed of at least one unilateral-flange stent placement or removal were included in this study. The median (range) duration of stent insertion was 324 days (166-1231 days). The median number of stents used per session was 4 (range 1-20).

Outcome and adverse events

Technical success rate of stent placement was 100%. Among 11 endoscopic treatment sessions, 7 were successful. In 3, the stents were changed from the unilateral-flange stent to SEMS. One patient was lost to follow-up (Figure 2).

Of 53 unilateral-flange stent placement procedures, stent exchange was performed for 48 (90.5%) as scheduled. Five new unilateral-flange stent insertion procedures were urgently performed due to the external migration of the stent resulting in symptom recurrence (n=2, 3.8%), stent obstruction and pancreatitis (n=2, 3.8%), and concurrent cholangitis (n=1, 1.9%). These migrations occurred at 20 and 58 days, respectively, after the previous procedure, and obstruction occurred at 59 and 147 days, respectively. Other mild adverse events were mild post-procedure pancreatitis (n=3, 5.7%), low-grade fever lasting less than 2 days (n=1, 1.9%), and Mallory-Weiss syndrome without clinically significant bleeding (n=1, 1.9%) (Table 2). Another two stents (3.8%) were externally migrated without symptom recurrence and change in the patient care. The characteristics of patients with stent migration are shown in Table 3. The mean stent exchange duration was 29 minutes and no stent fracture was observed.

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first study reporting the feasibility of the unilateral-flange stent for the treatment of benign MPD stricture due to chronic pancreatitis. To avoid migration in both internal and external directions, the bilateral-flange plastic stent has been routinely used for this indication. However, our study shows that despite the absence of an inner flange, the rate of external migration (7.6%) was not significantly higher than that of the bilateral-flange stent, which was reported to be between 3.8 and 7.5%^{2,4)}. Moreover, half of the migration in our study was due to the improvement of the stricture and needed no further management.

Unlike the unilateral-flange stent used to prevent post-ERCP pancreatitis and which has a 30-day migration rate of 80-90%^{5,6)}, more than 90% of the unilateral-flange stents in our study were still in place until the scheduled day of exchange. Larger caliber stents and the narrowness of the pancreatic ductal stricture may have helped to hold the stent, and explain the result of our study.

In addition, our study showed that the efficacy of the unilateral-flange stent for treating MPD stricture was approximately equal to that of bilateral-flange stent⁷⁾. Successful treatment with the unilateral-flange stent was achieved in nearly 64% of patients. The rate of serious adverse events was also acceptable.

The precipitation of albumin and lithostatin, especially in the side hole and inner flange of the pancreatic plastic stent⁸⁾, was expected to cause stent impaction within the MPD, which also causes difficulty during removal and occasional stent fracture. Our study showed that the unilateral-flange stent can easily be exchanged; we reported a short mean duration of the stent exchange procedure. Moreover, no stent fracture was observed in our study; the lag of the internal flange and the tapered distal end of the stent may be the main reasons for our findings.

Our study limitations are its retrospective in nature and the small number of patients. One

patient was lost to follow-up during the endoscopic treatment session; thus, it is unknown whether any adverse event occurred in this patient. The small number of patients may have precluded our study from identifying rare adverse events, such as intestinal perforation caused by an externally migrated stent, which has been reported recently⁹⁾.

CONCLUSION

The unilateral-flange stent can be used to treat benign MPD stricture due to chronic pancreatitis. Compared to the routinely used bilateral-flange plastic stent, the unilateral-flange stent seems to have similar outcomes, is easily exchanged, and has a lower rate of stent fracture. A larger prospective study seems necessary to verify our findings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Dr. Shibuya Hitoshi, Dr. Hirayama Takashi, Dr. Suzuki Hirota, Dr. Kondo Hisashi, Dr. Fujita Akashi, Dr. Matsumoto Shinpei, Dr. Iwaya Hiroshi, Dr. Kuraoka Naosuke, and Dr. Itou Ayako, for their support regarding the medical chart review and language translation.

REFERENCES

- 1) Artifon EL, Vila JJ, Otoch JP. Pancreaticobiliary Stent Removal: Migrated and Nonmigrated. In: Baron TH, Kozarek RA, Carr-Locke DL. ERCP. Philadelphia, Pa: Elsevier Health Sciences; 2012: 212-221.
- 2) Kawaguchi Y, Lin JC, Kawashima Y, Maruno A, Ito H, Ogawa M, et al. Risk factors for migration, fracture, and dislocation of pancreatic stents. *Gastroenterol Res Pract*, 2015; 2015: 365457.
- 3) Cotton PB, Eisen GM, Aabakken L, Baron TH, Hutter MM, Jacobson BC, et al. A lexicon for endoscopic adverse events: report of an ASGE workshop. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2010; 71: 446-454.
- 4) Johanson JF, Schmalz MJ, Geenan JE: Incidence and risk factors for biliary and pancreatic stent migration. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 1992; 38: 41-346.
- 5) Lawrence C, Cotton PB, Romagnuolo J, Payne KM, Rawls E, Hawes RH. Small prophylactic pancreatic duct stents: an assessment of spontaneous passage and stent-induced ductal abnormalities. *Endoscopy*, 2007; 39: 1082-1085.
- 6) Moffatt DC, Coté GA, Fogel EL, Watkins JL, McHenry L, Lehman GA, et al. Acute pancreatitis after removal of retained prophylactic pancreatic stents. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2011; 73: 980-986.
- 7) ASGE Standards of Practice Committee, Chandrasekhara V, Chathadi KV, Acosta RD, Decker GA, Early DS, Eloubeidi MA, et al. The role of endoscopy in benign pancreatic disease. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2015; 82: 203-214.
- 8) Farnbacher MJ, Voll RE, Faissner R, Wehler M, Hahn EG, Löhner M, et al. Composition of clogging material in pancreatic endoprotheses. *Gastrointest Endosc*, 2005; 61: 862-866.
- 9) Ortega PM, Zozaya-Larequi G, Arredondo J, Martí-Cruchaga P, Bellver M, Sánchez-Justicia C, et al. Distal migration of a transanastomotic pancreatic stent resulting in bowel perforation 19 years after pancreatoduodenectomy: report of a case. *Surg Today*, 2015; 45: 374-377.