



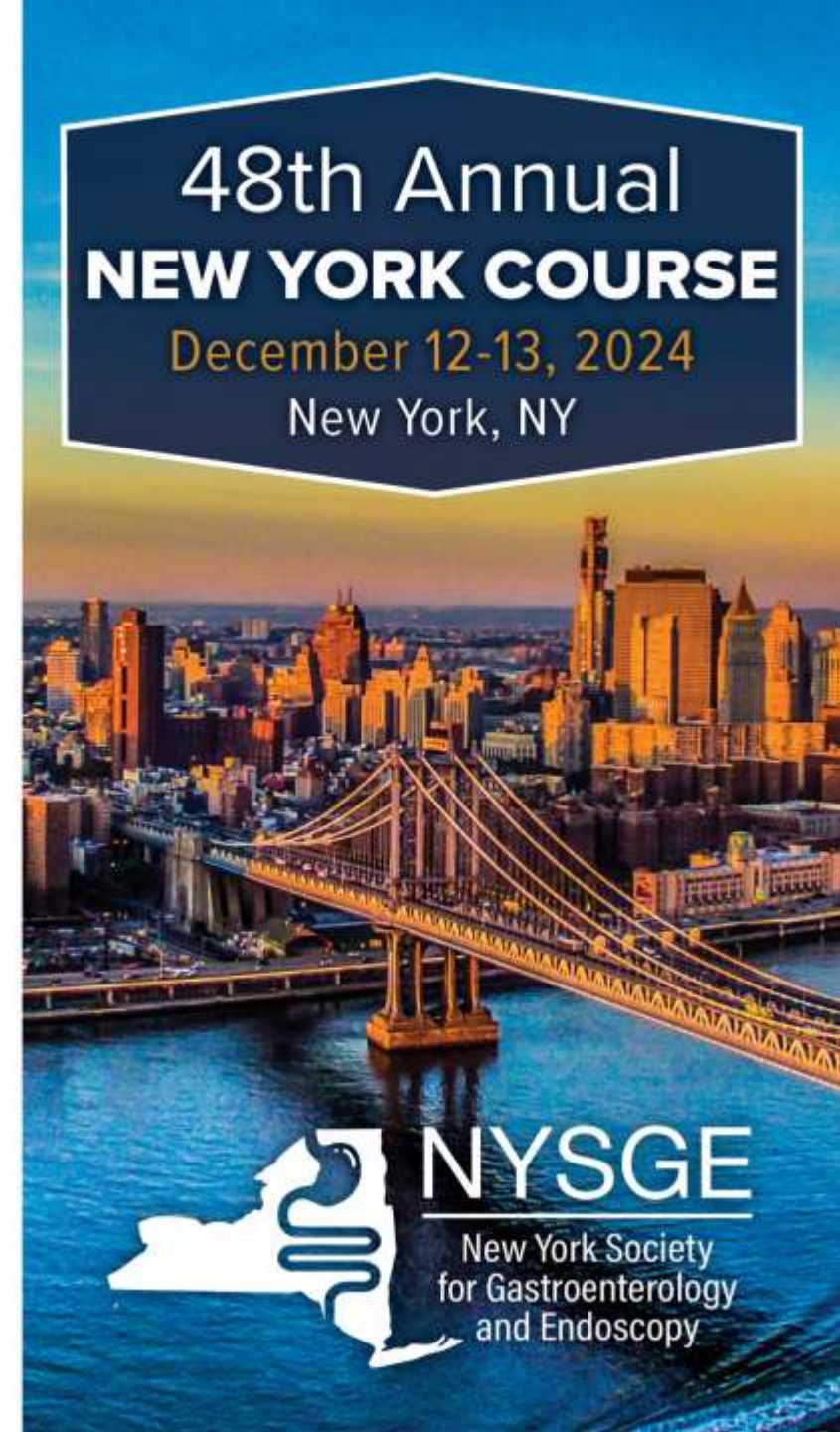
EUS Biliary Drainage:

When ^{Why} and How

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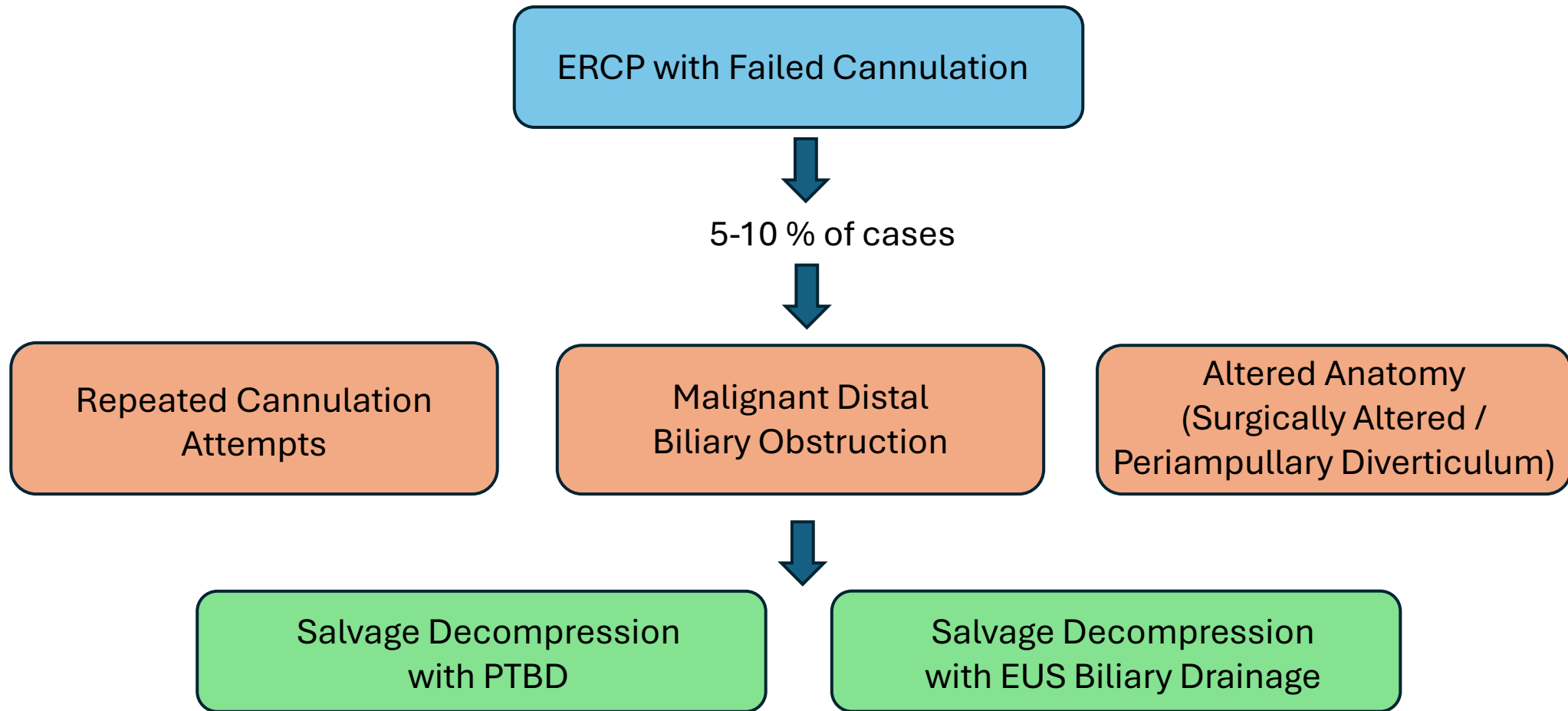
I have no disclosures



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 **NYSGE**
New York Society
for Gastroenterology
and Endoscopy

When: Is There a Need for EUS Biliary Drainage?



Why: Is there a Benefit of EUS Biliary Drainage?

Comparison of PTBD vs EUS Biliary Drainage

Table 1. Rates of clinical and technical success in the included studies

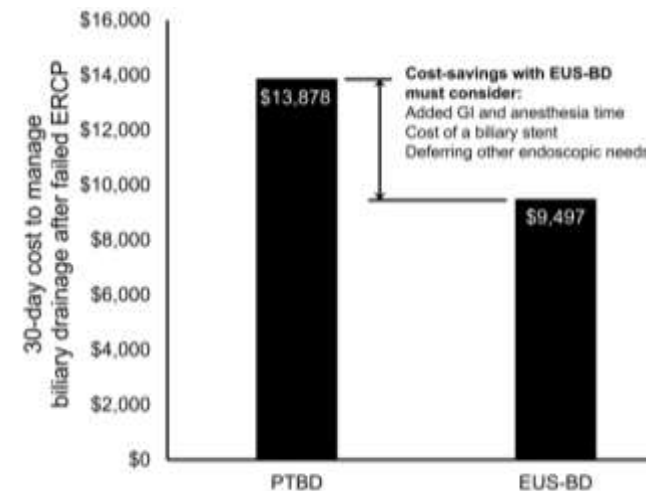
Study	Technical success		Clinical success	
	EGBD, event/total cases, n	PTBD, event/total cases, n	EGBD, event/total cases, n	PTBD, event/total cases, n
Artifon <i>et al</i> ¹	13/13	12/12	13/13	12/12
Bapaye <i>et al</i> ²	23/25	26/26	23/25	26/26
Khashab <i>et al</i> ³	19/22	51/51	19/19	47/51
Giovannini <i>et al</i> ⁴	19/20	17/17	18/19	17/17
Jung <i>et al</i> ⁵	32/34	31/32	28/32	27/31
Sharaiha <i>et al</i> ⁶	43/47	12/13	27/43	3/12

EGBD = endoscopic ultrasound-guided choledochoduodenostomy; PTBD = percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage.

Table 4. Safety and efficacy rates of outcomes of both procedures

Events	EUS-BD versus PTC (%)	OR with 95% CI	P
Technical success rate	86.2 versus 95	0.47 (0.20-1.07)	0.27
Clinical success rate	90 versus 88.6	2.24 (1.10-4.55)	0.51
Acute adverse events	7.8 versus 24.8	0.17 (0.09-0.31)	0.03
Chronic or delayed adverse events	2.1 versus 2.5	0.73 (0.34-1.57)	0.97
Total adverse events	10 versus 27.3	0.09 (0.02-0.38)	0.01
Death rate	1.4 versus 1.4	0.99 (0.37-0.266)	0.99
Re-intervention rate	3.7 versus 13.8	0.99 (0.16-0.45)	0.01

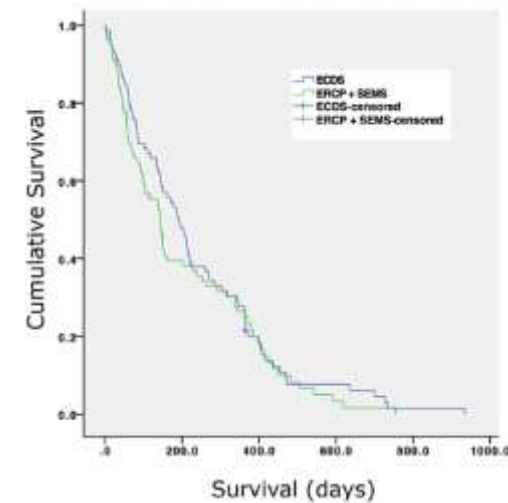
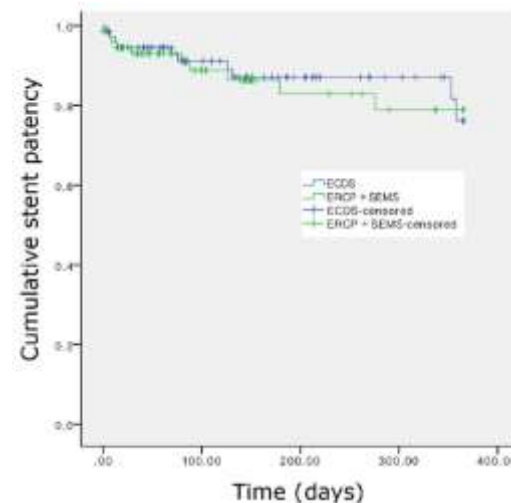
OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; PTC: Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography; EUS-BD: EUS-biliary



Why: Is there a Benefit of EUS Biliary Drainage?

EUS Biliary Drainage vs ERCP

Table 1 Randomized controlled studies comparing outcomes of endoscopic ultrasound-guided biliary drainage and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography as first-line drainage						
Author (Year)	Number of Patients (EUS-BD vs ERCP)	Technical Success (EUS-BD vs ERCP)	Clinical Success (EUS-BD vs ERCP)	Adverse Events	Stent Patency	Reintervention
Teoh et al, ⁴⁸ 2023	155 (79 vs 76)	96.2% vs 76.3%	93.7% vs 90.8%	16.5% vs 17.1%	91.1% vs 88.1%	11.3% vs 12.7%
Chen et al, ⁴⁶ 2023	144 (73 vs 71)	90.4% vs 83.1%	84.9% vs 85.9%	15.1% vs 16.9%	% not reported ^b	9.6% vs 9.9%
Paik et al, ⁵⁰ 2018	125 (64 vs 61)	93.8% vs 90.2%	90.4% vs 94.5%	6.3% vs 19.7%	85.1% vs 48.9%	15.6% vs 42.6%
Park et al, ⁴⁷ 2018	28 (14 vs 14)	93% vs 100%	100% vs 93%	31% ^a	69% ^a	n/a
Bang et al, ⁴⁹ 2018	67 (34 vs 33)	90.9% vs 94.1%	97% vs 91.2%	14.7% vs 6.1%	n/a	3 vs 2.9%

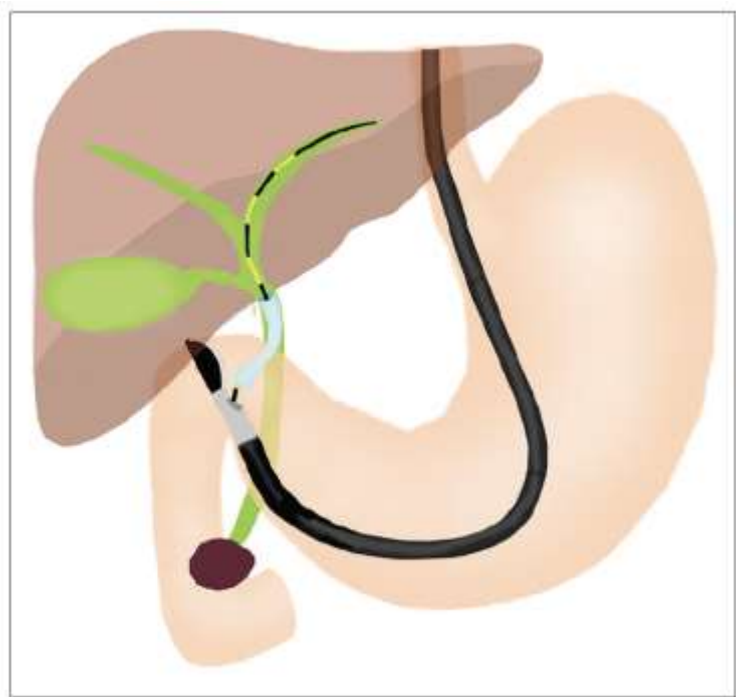


Why: Is there a Benefit of EUS Biliary Drainage?

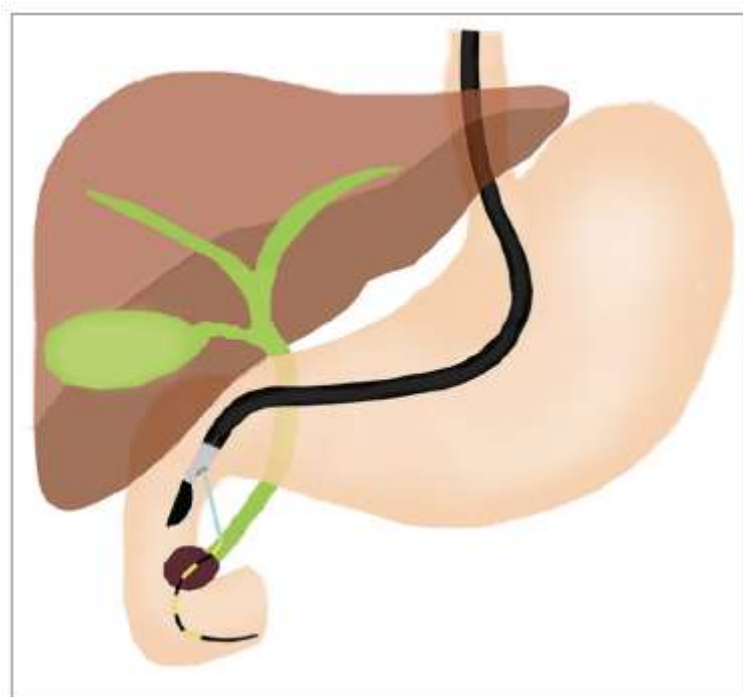
Surgery after EUS Biliary Drainage

n = 145	EUS-BD, n = 55	ERCp, n = 87	
Type of surgery performed	Whipple = 41, Diagnostic Lap = 2, BD deviation = 5, CCY = 2, Partial hepatectomy = 7, Gastroenterostomy = 1	Whipple = 56, Diagnostic Lap = 4, COF = 2, Partial hepatectomy = 14, Aborted Surgery = 11	—
The time between initial procedure and surgery	Mean 37 d	Mean 64 d	<i>P</i> value 0.0205
Surgery technical success, n (%)	Yes, n = 56 (97)	Yes, n = 72 (83)	<i>P</i> value 0.009
Surgery clinical success (tumor resection, relief of obstruction, etc), n (%)	Yes, n = 56 (97)	Yes, n = 65 (75)	<i>P</i> value 0.0004
Surgery adverse events, n (%)	Leak = 1, Bleeding = 2, Abscess = 2, Stricture = 1 (n = 6, 10)	Sepsis = 2, Skin infection = 3, Post surgical collection = 6, Leak = 2, other = 5 (n = 18, 21)	<i>P</i> value 0.1152
Re-stenting after surgery, n (%)	Yes, n = 3 (5)	Yes, n = 13 (15)	—
Total length of hospital stay from Surgery to Discharge (d)	Mean 10 d	Mean 19 d	<i>P</i> value 0.0081
Total follow-up from initial intervention	Mean 12.8 mo	Mean 6.9 mo	—
Alive, n (%)	Yes, n = 36 (62)	Yes, n = 58 (67)	—

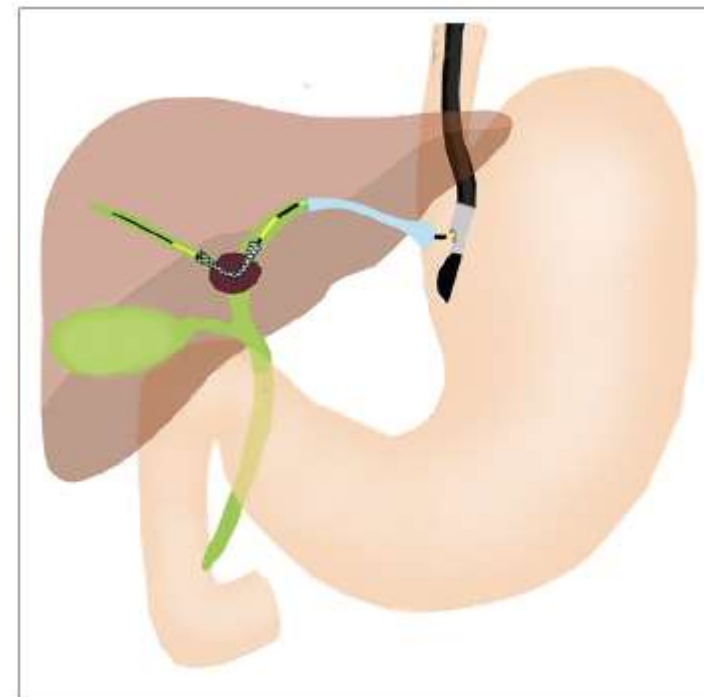
How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?



Choledochoduodenostomy



Rendezvous



Hepaticogastrostomy

How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?

EUS Biliary Drainage

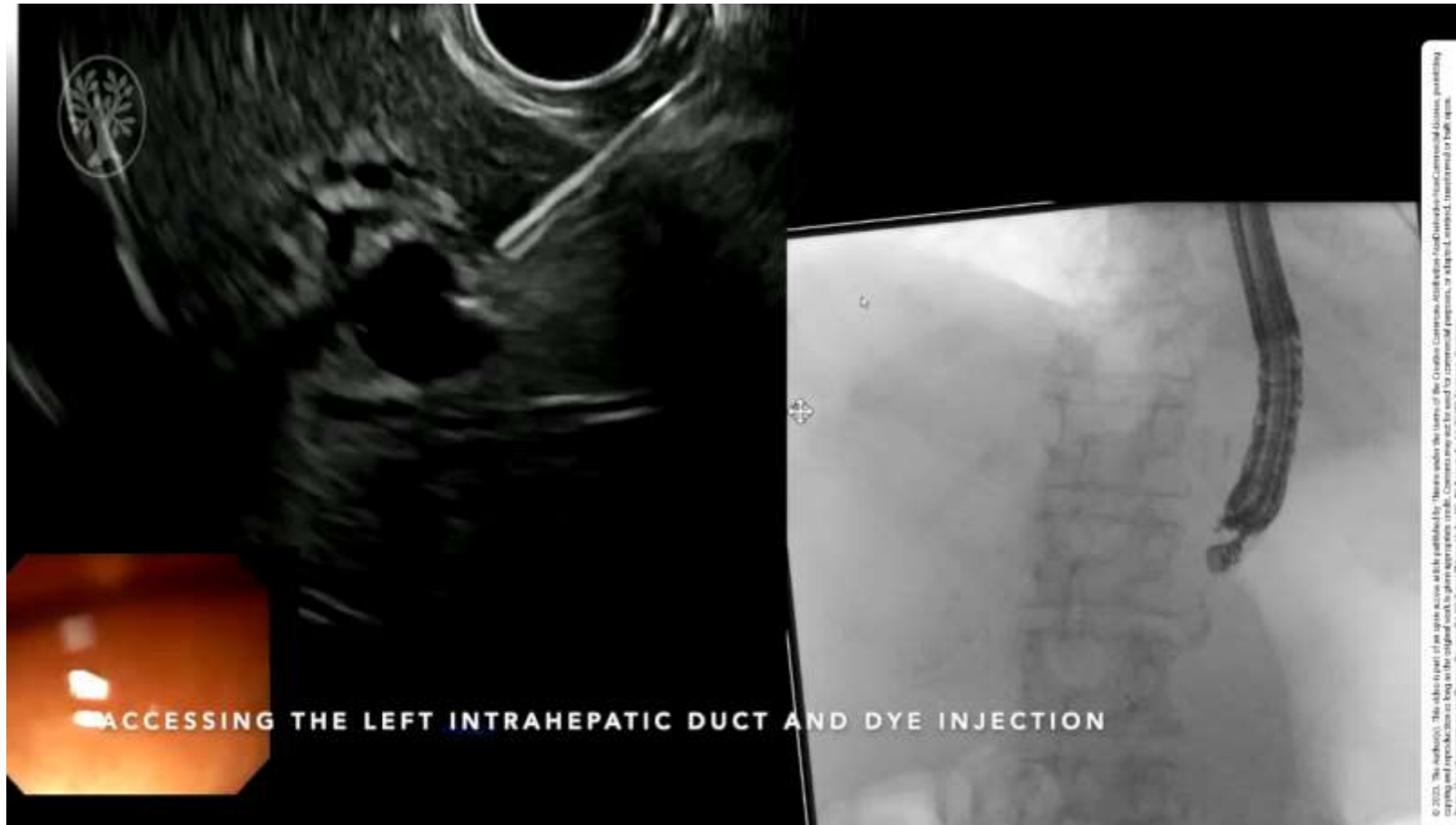
- 1) Transmural puncture of the biliary system under EUS with confirmatory cholangiography
 - Not obligatory
- 2) Placement of a guidewire
 - Not obligatory
- 3) Creation of a fistula between the enteral tract and bile duct
- 4) Stabilization of the fistula with stent placement



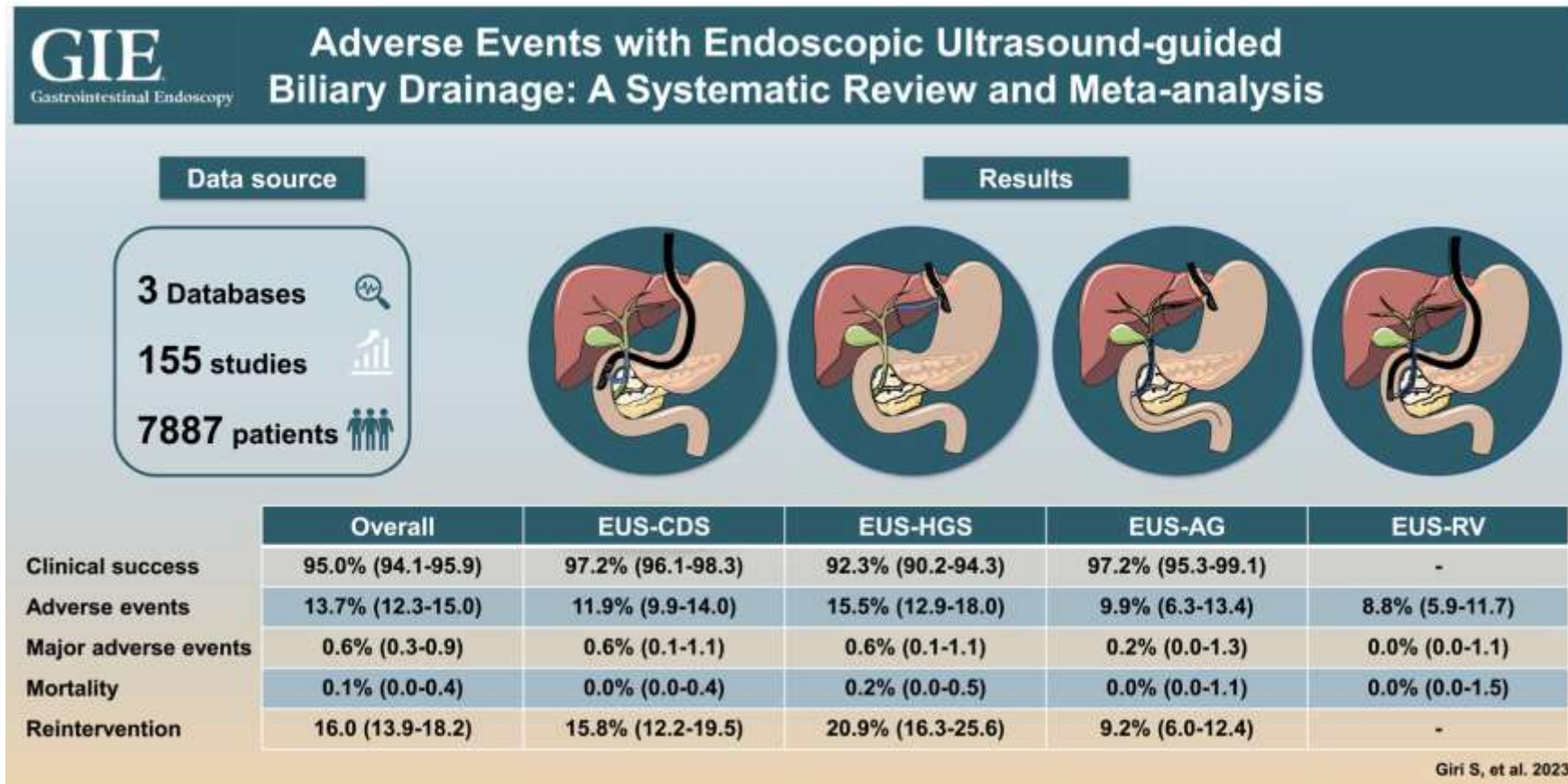
ERCP

- 1) Endoscopic cannulation of the ampulla with confirmatory cholangiography
- 2) Placement of a guidewire
- 3) Sphincterotomy
- 4) Maintain duct patency with stent placement

How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?



How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?



How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?

Resources:

Conferences -> Live cases & Videos

EUS guided choledochoduodenostomy

Dietrich et al. *Endosc Ultrasound*. 2022 Oct 5;11(5):342–354.

Dhir et al. *Gastrointest Endosc*. 2022 Nov;96(5):857-860.

Ogura et al *World J Gastroenterol*. Jan 21, 2015; 21(3): 820-828

EUS guided hepaticogastrostomy

Shah-Khan et al. *Endoscopy*. 2023 Apr 21;55(Suppl 1):E643–E644.

Ogura et al. *Gut Liver*. 2021 Mar 15;15(2):196-205.

Kadkhodayan et al *VideoGIE*. 2024 Jun 6;9(9):417-424.

How: How to Perform EUS Biliary Drainage?

Learning Curve:
CUSUM analysis
for procedure time

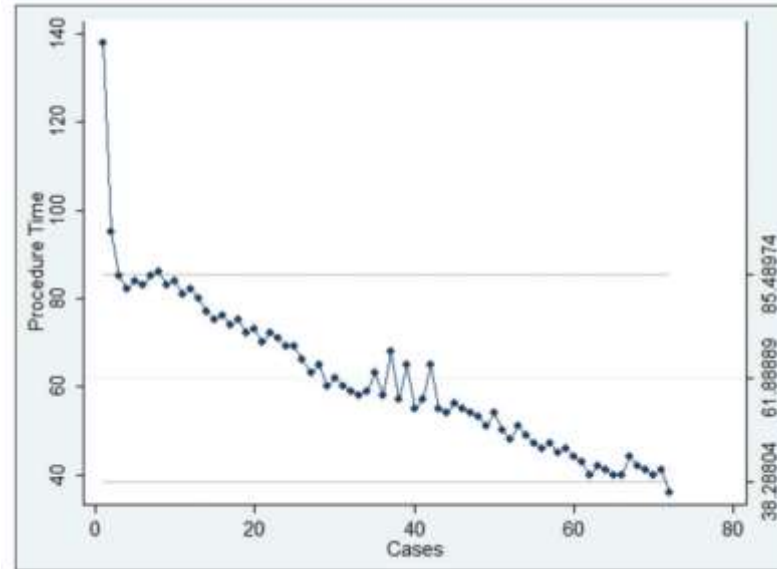
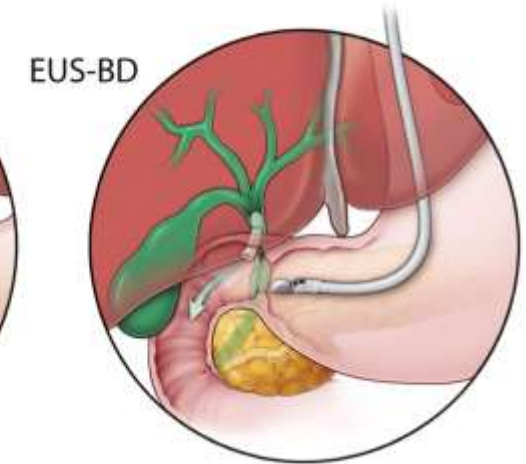
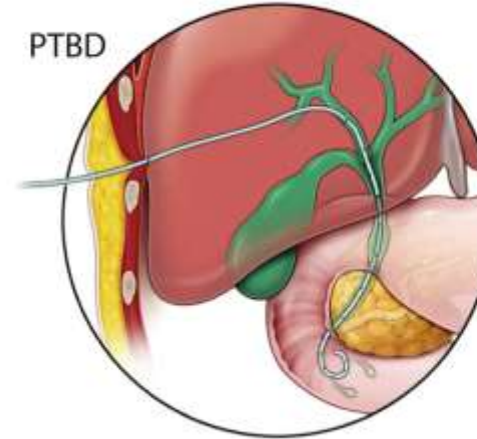
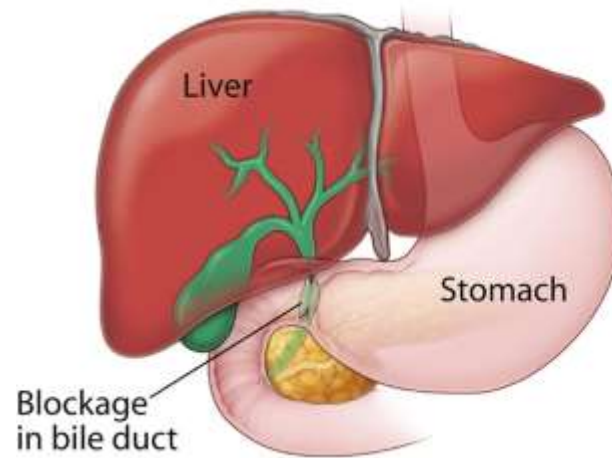


TABLE 1. Baseline study characteristics and demographics of included patients

Study	Year	Country	Study type	No. of operators	No. of centers	No. of patients	No. of procedures needed in the learning curve	No. of malignant biliary obstructions	No. of adverse events
Tyberg et al ¹⁸	2020	USA	Prospective	1	1	72	32	56	7
Oh et al ¹⁹	2017	South Korea	Prospective	1	1	129	33	113	32
James and Baron ²⁰	2019	USA	Retrospective	1	1	60	40	23	9

Conclusion

- When
- Why
- How



Thank you very much



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