Recurrent Bleeding from a Hepatic Artery Pseudoaneurysm after Biliary Stent Placement

Kenji Yamauchi, Daisuke Uchida, Hironari Kato and Hiroyuki Okada

Abstract:
A 78-year-old woman was admitted with benign biliary stenosis. A plastic stent was placed at the left branch to prevent obstructive cholangitis. Two weeks after the procedure, the patient was readmitted with cholangitis caused by hemobilia. However, computed tomography (CT), endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), peroral cholangioscopy, and abdominal angiography failed to establish the bleeding source. At the seventh bleeding, CT revealed a hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm for which coil embolization was successfully performed. Hemobilia after plastic stent placement is extremely rare. We urge clinicians to consider the possibility of a pseudoaneurysm near the stent when trying to identify the bleeding source.

Key words: hemobilia, hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm, plastic stent

Introduction
Hemobilia causes symptoms such as upper abdominal pain, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and jaundice, the combination of which is known as Quincke’s triad due to bleeding in the bile duct. The main causes of hemobilia are iatrogenic and include liver biopsy or percutaneous biliary drainage. Hemobilia as a complication of plastic stent placement is exceedingly rare. To the best of our knowledge, there have only been five previously reported cases. In the present case, 2 weeks after the first plastic stent placement, the patient needed to be admitted 7 times for recurrent intermittent biliary bleeding. Several factors are associated with hemobilia after plastic stent placement. It was recently reported that endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)-related bile duct injury, malignant tumor invasion, cholangitis, and liver abscess may contribute to hemobilia. In the present case, benign biliary stricture, recurrent cholangitis, and long-term steroid use are presumed to be the cause of hemobilia.

Case Report
A 78-year-old woman was admitted for biliary stenosis and protracted cholangitis after undergoing endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) for the treatment of biliary calculi. The patient had taken oral prednisolone for the treatment of autoimmune hepatitis for over a decade. She took oral prednisolone 30 mg/day as the initial treatment. After the usual tapering of the prednisolone to a maintenance dose of 10 mg, she received maintenance therapy for 10 years.

Her abdomen was soft and flat and no mass was palpable on physical examination. Laboratory findings revealed an elevated level of lactate dehydrogenase [253 IU/L (normal range, 124-222 IU/L)] and decreased level of albumin [3.4 g/dL (normal range, 3.8-5.2 g/dL)] (Table 1). ERCP and brush cytology revealed benign biliary stricture caused by recurrent cholangitis due to duodenal content reflux after EST (Fig. 1, arrow). A plastic stent was placed at the left branch (B3) to prevent obstructive cholangitis without causing any injury to the bile duct.

Two weeks after the procedure, the patient was readmitted with cholangitis caused by hemobilia. ERCP revealed pulsating bleeding from the bile duct. The bleeding was ar-
Hemobilia causes symptoms, such as upper abdominal pain, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and jaundice, the combination of which is known as Quincke’s triad due to bleeding in the bile duct (1). The main causes of hemobilia are iatrogenic and include liver biopsy or percutaneous biliary drainage (2). Apart from iatrogenic bleeding, malignant tumor is the main cause (3). In this case, a hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm after plastic stent placement for benign biliary stricture caused the hemobilia.

Hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm as a complication of plastic stent placement for benign biliary stricture is rare. Pseudoaneurysm formation by metal stent placement for malignant biliary obstruction is reported to occur in 1.2% of cases (4). In contrast to metal stents, plastic stents seem to very rarely cause pseudoaneurysm. However, the exact prevalence remains uncertain. To the best of our knowledge, there have only been five previously reported cases of

Table 1. Laboratory Data at Presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>6,340/µL</td>
<td>Total bilirubin</td>
<td>1 g/dL</td>
<td>Na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>391 x10^6/µL</td>
<td>Direct bilirubin</td>
<td>0.2 g/dL</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin</td>
<td>12.7 g/dL</td>
<td>AST</td>
<td>22 IU/L</td>
<td>Cl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit</td>
<td>38.2 %</td>
<td>ALT</td>
<td>15 IU/L</td>
<td>CRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>22.3 x10^9/µL</td>
<td>LDH</td>
<td>253 IU/L</td>
<td>CA19-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>113 sec</td>
<td>γ-GTP</td>
<td>30 IU/L</td>
<td>DUPAN-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APTT</td>
<td>25.6 sec</td>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>14 mg/dL</td>
<td>Creatinine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underlines show the values outside the reference ranges.


Discussion

Hemobilia causes symptoms, such as upper abdominal pain, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and jaundice, the combination of which is known as Quincke’s triad due to bleeding in the bile duct (1). The main causes of hemobilia are iatrogenic and include liver biopsy or percutaneous biliary drainage (2). Apart from iatrogenic bleeding, malignant tumor is the main cause (3). In this case, a hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm after plastic stent placement for benign biliary stricture caused the hemobilia.

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hemobilia caused by plastic stent placement (5-9). The characteristics of these five cases in addition to the case described herein are presented in Table 2. These cases included five women and one man 59-78 years of age. The symptoms of hemobilia appeared several weeks to several months before presentation. In almost all cases, the bleeding source was identified on CT.

Several factors are associated with hemobilia after plastic stent placement. ERCP-related bile duct injury (6, 9), malignant tumor invasion (5, 8), cholangitis (7, 8), and liver abscess (7) may also contribute to hemobilia. In this case, we suspect that the stent was the primary cause of the aneurysm because it developed at the same location as the stent. However, this may not be the only cause. Recurrent cholangitis with increased intrabiliary pressure and inflammation may affect the formation of aneurysms (7). Of the 222

Figure 3. (A) Computed tomography scan during the arterial phase showing extravasation of the contrast dye to the main bile duct (white arrow) and distention of the common bile duct with hematoma formation (black arrow). (B) A hepatic artery aneurysm near the plastic stent (white arrow).

Figure 4. Three-dimensional computed tomography angiography image showing an aneurysm that developed adjacent to the stent.

Figure 5. Angiography image showing an aneurysm at the bifurcation of branches 2 and 3 of the left hepatic artery. Coil embolization of the left hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm was successfully performed.

Figure 6. Clinical course.
cases of hemobilia reported between January 1996 and December 1999, 11 cases (5%) demonstrated an etiology associated with cholangitis (10). Moreover, long-term steroid use might have also contributed to the weakness of the bile ducts. Chronic steroid use has been reported to make the arterial walls fragile (11). CT finally revealed the bleeding source after the seventh episode of hemobilia due to a slowly expanding pseudoaneurysm.

In summary, we herein reported a rare case of hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm associated with a plastic stent insertion and long-term steroid use. The aneurysm was initially difficult to detect. However, it developed after repeated bleeding. We believe that to identify the source of hemobilia, attention should be given to the possible development of a pseudoaneurysm near the plastic stent.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

References


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