

GORE® VIABIL® Biliary Endoprosthesis remains patent at 266 days

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Clinical challenge

The patient was a 92-year-old female with painless jaundice and 10 pound weight loss. A CAT scan revealed a mass in the head of the pancreas. When presented with treatment options, she wanted stenting as her sole method of palliation.

Procedure

- Implant date: November 21, 2000
- A 10 mm x 8 cm GORE® VIABIL® Biliary Endoprosthesis was placed in the common bile duct

Physician comments

- The GORE® VIABIL® Biliary Endoprosthesis gives us an alternate device in the management of patients with malignant obstructions. It has demonstrated good radial expansive force, and due to the design, the stent also conforms well to the anatomy.
- The patient expired on August 15, 2001 post-insertion with no return of her jaundice. After 266 days, the lumen of the device was widely patent, and no neoplastic tissue had penetrated the occlusive inner ePTFE / FEP layer of the graft wall (Figures 2–4).

Results

The ePTFE membrane is intact with no tumor penetration.

FOLLOW-UP RESULTS	ALKALINE PHOS	BILIRUBIN
Baseline	448	4.5
1-month data	156	0.8
3-month data	128	0.5
6-month data	127	0.6

Conclusion

An ePTFE / FEP covered stent-graft provided long-term palliation for this patient's jaundice.



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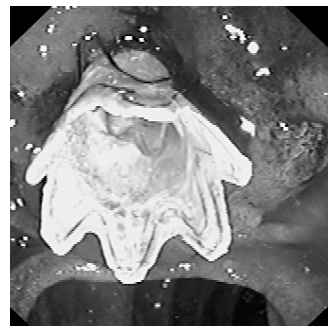


Figure 1. The GORE® VIABIL® Biliary Endoprosthesis protruding 5 mm into the duodenal lumen

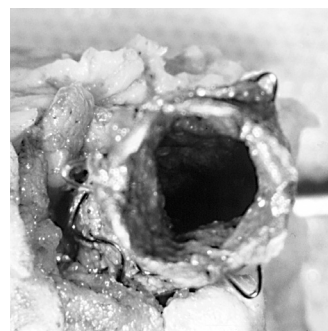


Figure 2.

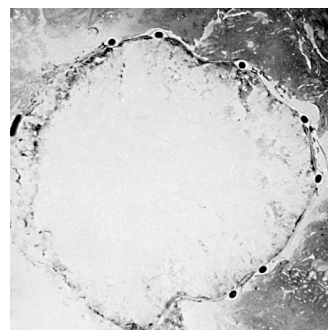


Figure 3. Minimal bile precipitate is attached to the internal wall of the endoprosthesis.

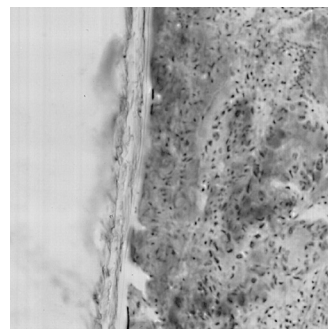


Figure 4. Neoplastic tissue is present on the outer surface of the endoprosthesis. The neoplastic tissue does not penetrate the ePTFE / FEP layer.