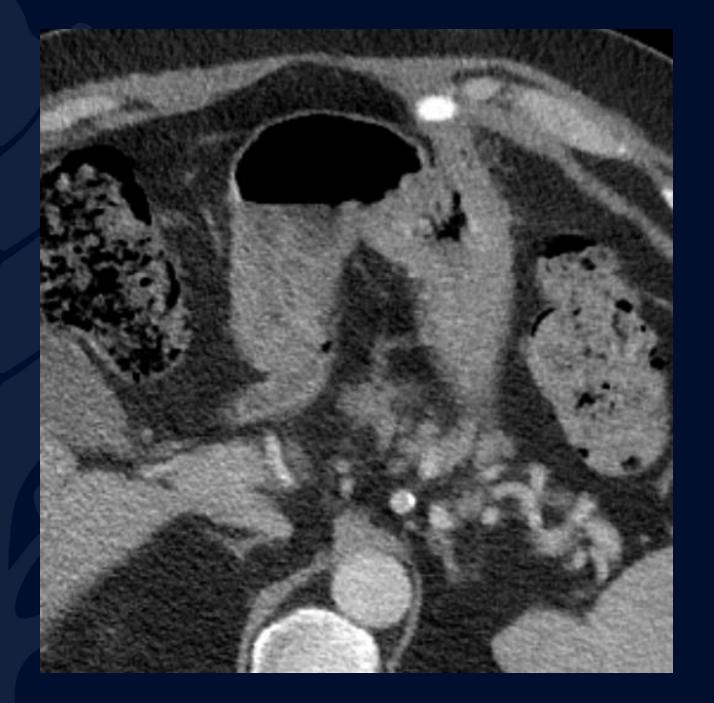
# 54 y/o male with difficulty using gastrostomy tube

Atul Kumar, MD MS Charan K Singh, MD





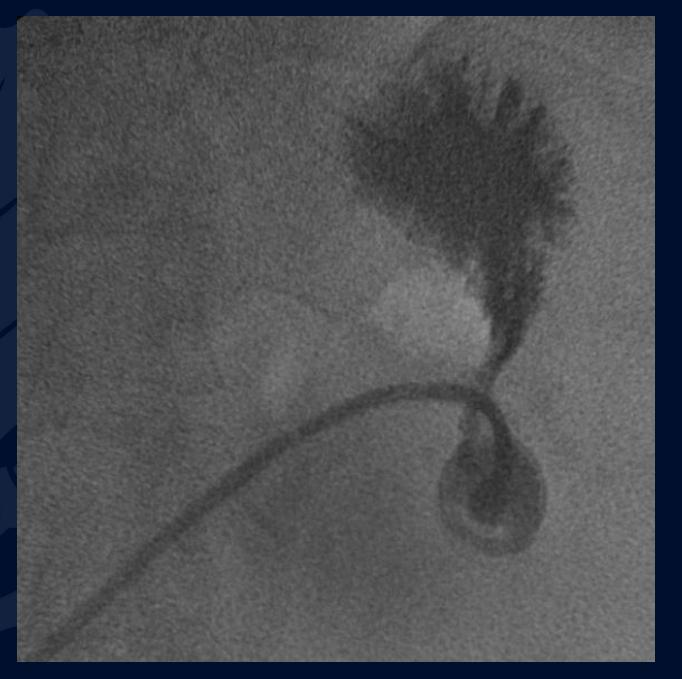
Axial view of upper abdomen at level of stomach





Axial view of upper abdomen at level of stomach





Frontal fluoroscopic view of abdomen after injection of enteric contrast via gastrostomy tube



Oblique fluoroscopic view of abdomen after injection of enteric contrast via gastrostomy tube

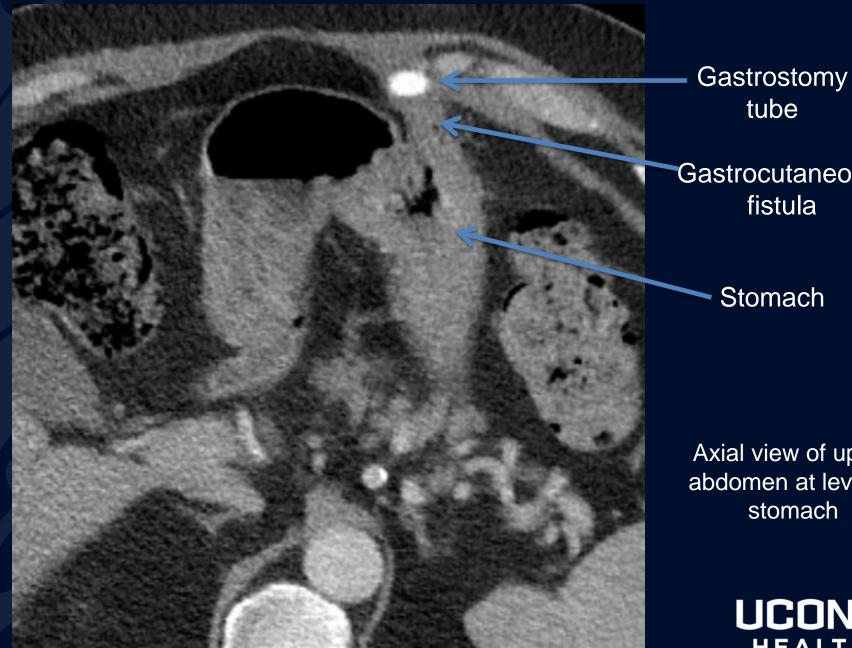






### **Buried Bumper Syndrome**





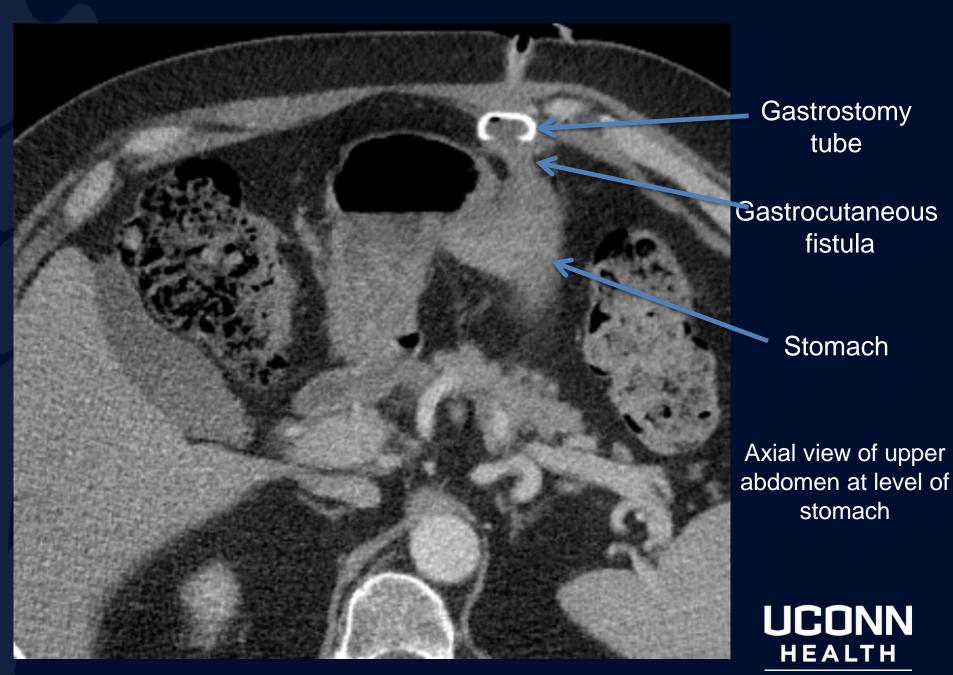
tube

Gastrocutaneous fistula

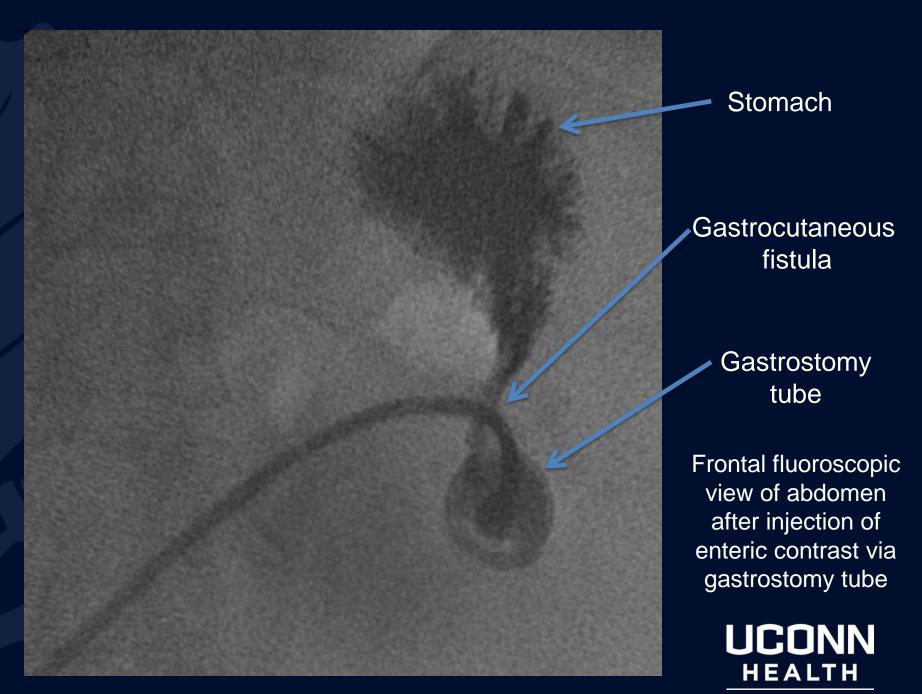
#### Stomach

Axial view of upper abdomen at level of stomach

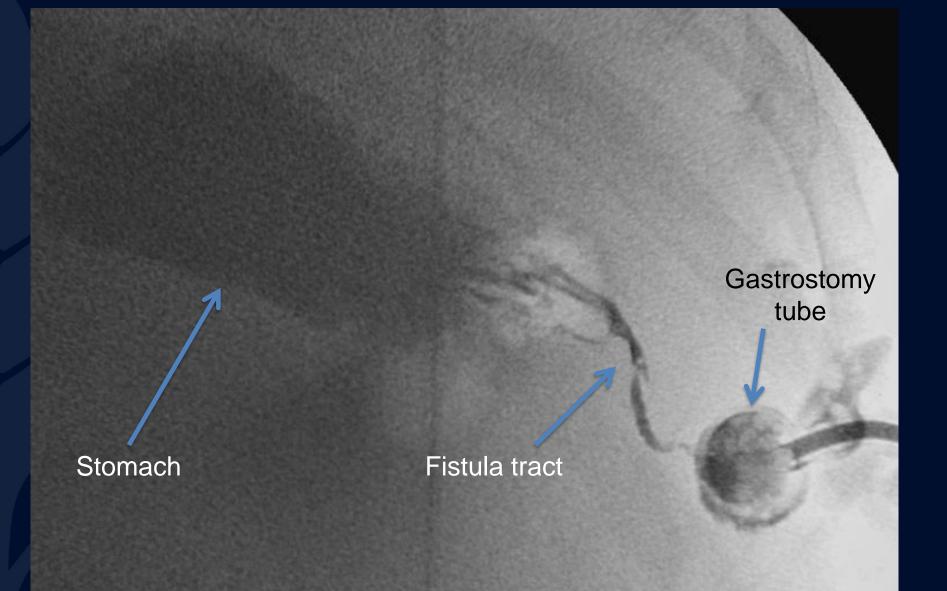




RADIOLOGY



RADIOLOGY



Oblique fluoroscopic view of abdomen after injection of enteric contrast via gastrostomy tube



RADIOLOGY

## **Buried Bumper Syndrome**

- Internal fixation device/bumper migrates along sinus tract with the bumper/tube lodged along the sinus tract from stomach to skin
- Rare complication with varied rate of occurrence approximately 1%
- Presentation
  - Abdominal pain
  - Tube malfunction/leak
  - Infection/Abscess
- Complications
  - GI bleeding
  - Perforation
  - Abscess
  - Peritonitis
- Treatment
  - Replacement of PEG if possible
  - Remove PEG even in asymptomatic patients



### References

- Cyrany, Jiri. "Buried Bumper Syndrome: A Complication of Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy." World Journal of Gastroenterology, vol. 22, no. 2, 2016, p. 618., doi:10.3748/wjg.v22.i2.618.
- Afifi, Ibrahim, et al. "The Challenging Buried Bumper Syndrome after Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy." Case Reports in Gastroenterology, vol. 10, no. 2, 2016, pp. 224–232., doi:10.1159/000446018.

