Intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct is a precursor of invasive cholangiocarcinoma [1]. Early identification and intervention may improve the poor prognosis of this disease, but diagnosis by classical imaging is often difficult [2]. Also, as surgery is the therapy of choice, a precise pre-operative evaluation is necessary [3, 4]. Cholangioscopy may contribute to the diagnostic work-up. A 40-year-old man without medical history presented with acute epigastric pain, jaundice, and elevated liver enzymes. Abdominal ultrasound showed intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary ductal dilation without gallstones (▶ Fig. 1). Echo-endoscopic ultrasound confirmed a diffusely dilated biliary tree with discrete hyperechogenic intraluminal material in the common bile duct, proximal to the cystic duct (▶ Fig. 2). Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography with papillotomy was performed, which revealed spontaneous evacuation of mucin, which was further evacuated by balloon extraction (▶ Fig. 3). Brush cytology was performed, and a 9-cm 10-Fr straight plastic stent was placed to ensure biliary drainage. Brush cytology revealed specific inflammation without dysplasia. Additional peroral SpyGlass cholangioscopy (Boston Scientific, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA) confirmed a lesion with papillary protrusions just below the liver hilum and in the distal right hepatic duct. The left intrahepatic ductal system was normal (▶ Video 1). Biopsy specimens (SpyBite biopsy forceps, Boston Scientific) confirmed the diagnosis of multifocal intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct with low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia (▶ Fig. 4). After multidisciplinary evaluation, a right hepatectomy with hepaticojejunostomy was performed. Pathologic examination of the resected specimen showed intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct of the intestinal type (MUC1 negative, diffuse MUC2 positive, focal MUC5AC positive, limited MUC6 positive) with low-grade dysplasia, R0-resection (▶ Fig. 5). Good clinical evolution was seen. This case illustrates the added value of cholangioscopy in the diagnosis of intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct.
duct, both for anatomical localization (and exclusion of lesion in the left intrahepatic ductal system) as well as for histopathological confirmation by intraductal biopsies. We believe cholangioscopy should be considered in every probable case of intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct.

**Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**The authors**

Florence Anné1, Christophe Snauwaert2, Lieven Vandeputte2, Frederik Berrevoet3, Jacques Van Huysse4, Jo Van Dorpe5, Anne Hoorens5

1 Ghent University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
2 Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology, AZ Sint-Jan Bruges-Ostend AV, Bruges, Belgium
3 Department of General and Hepatobiliary Surgery, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
4 Department of Pathology, AZ Sint-Jan Bruges-Ostend AV, Bruges, Belgium
5 Department of Pathology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

**Corresponding author**

Florence Anné, MD
Ghent University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology, University Hospital Ghent, 8300 Knokke, Belgium
florence.anne@ugent.be

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Endoscopy
DOI 10.1055/a-1792-2395
ISSN 0013-726X
published online 2022
© 2022. Thieme. All rights reserved.
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

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