Identification of intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm by esophagogastroduodenoscopy

Some reports have described identification of intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) penetrating to the stomach by esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) [1 – 4]. However, it seems that detecting an IPMN from within a postoperative pancreatogastric fistula is very rare.

A 71-year-old man presented with slight fever. He had a history of acute pancreatitis and underwent cystogastrostomy for pancreatic pseudocyst at another institution 8 years earlier. IPMN had not been detected at that time. A detailed examination was carried out, including computed tomography (CT), which revealed a large cystic tumor in the head of the pancreas. A pancreatogastric fistula is present within the posterior wall of the stomach.

Endoscopic view of the pancreatogastric fistula.

Fig. 1  Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) in a 71-year-old man with mild fever and a history of acute pancreatitis. There is a large cystic tumor in the head of the pancreas. A pancreatogastric fistula is present within the posterior wall of the stomach.

Fig. 2  Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography showing cystic tumor in the head of the pancreas without dilatation of the main pancreatic duct.

Fig. 3  Endoscopic view of the pancreatogastric fistula.

Biopsy samples were obtained and histological examination revealed high-grade tubular adenoma. Pancreatoduodenectomy was subsequently carried out and the patient was diagnosed as having branch-type IPMN containing foci of well-differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma (Fig. 5). There was no evidence of local invasion or metastasis.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AZ_2AB

Competing interests: None

K. Abe1, A. Isono1, T. Ebato1, T. Yamamoto1, T. Ishii1, H. Kita1, Y. Kuyama1, F. Kondo2

1 Department of Internal Medicine, Teikyo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan
2 Department of Pathology, Teikyo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0033-1344587
Endoscopy 2013; 45: E294–E295
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
K. Abe
Teikyo University School of Medicine
2-11-1 Kaga
Itabashi-ku 173-8606
Tokyo
Japan
Fax: +81-3-53751308
abe@med.teikyo-u.ac.jp

Fig. 4 Endoscopic views. a After passage through the fistula. b Tumor after irrigation.

Fig. 5 Histological section of the resected specimen showing a well-differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma.