Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle tissue acquisition from a subepithelial lesion in the distal ileum using the forward-viewing echoendoscope

In a context of rapidly expanding indications for endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided procedures, a dedicated forward-viewing linear therapeutic echoendoscope (FV-EUS) has been developed and tested for different clinical indications [1–3]. We have previously described the possibility of using FV-EUS to navigate easily through the colon to reach and sample extracolonic lesions located above the sigmoid tract [4]. We now report the first case of intubation of the ileocecal valve followed by sampling of a distal ileal lesion performed using the FV-EUS.

A 68-year-old woman with a 13-year history of ulcerative colitis was found on routine surveillance colonoscopy to have a 1.5 cm lesion in the terminal ileum that presented characteristics suggestive of a subepithelial lesion with a normal-appearing overlying mucosal layer (Fig. 1). To exclude extrinsic compression, computed tomography was carried out and confirmed the presence of a wall thickening or lesion at the level of the terminal ileum, close to the ileocecal valve.

Colonoscopy using the FV-EUS was attempted and was completed up to the cecum. The terminal ileum was then intubated and, under EUS guidance, a hypoechoic lesion measuring 14 × 10 mm and confined to the third wall layer was detected. EUS-FNTA using a 19-gauge needle was performed (Fig. 2) and a tissue sample obtained (Fig. 3), which revealed a serotonin-secreting neuroendocrine tumor with a Ki67 proliferation index of less than 1%, corresponding to a grade 1 tumor (NET G1). The patient underwent right hemicolectomy, and definitive assessment of the surgical specimen confirmed the diagnosis of a grade 1 serotonin-secreting neuroendocrine tumor with lymph node involvement (pT3N1) [5].

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_TTT_1AS_2AF

Competing interests: None

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Fig. 3  Tissue specimen showing solid nests of neoplastic polygonal cells with mild atypia (main image), immunoreactivity to chromogranin A (right upper), and a Ki-67 proliferation index of about 1% (right lower). Staining: hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) (main image), immunoperoxidase (smaller images).

References
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Bibliography
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1364947
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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