The differentiation of a malignant from a benign portal vein thrombosis is of paramount importance in the management of a patient with cirrhosis and a potentially curable hepatocellular carcinoma. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound has led to significant progress in the diagnosis of malignant portal vein thrombosis [1]. More invasive techniques, such as transabdominal ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology (TUS-FNA), have proved to be feasible in this setting, but they are not without complications and are sometimes technically not possible [1].

The use of endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology (EUS-FNA) has been rarely reported in this setting [2, 3], but in no case after inconclusive results of contrast-enhanced ultrasound.

A 61-year-old man with cirrhosis and a portal vein thrombosis spreading from the hilum to the right branch was admitted to our hospital. No liver mass was disclosed by computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging. The alpha-fetoprotein level was 2.6 ng/mL. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound showed arterial phase enhancement of the thrombus, suggesting a malignant origin, but concerns arose because of the absence of a liver mass. The presence of a collateral circulation and ascites precluded TUS-FNA. EUS-FNA was performed with a double purpose: to rule out hepatocellular carcinoma and for staging. The thrombus was sampled with a 22-gauge FNA needle (Fig. 1, Fig. 2).

Invasion of the portal vein by hepatocellular carcinoma was confirmed by cytologic assessment (Fig. 3, Fig. 4). In the era of the noninvasive assessment of hepatocellular carcinoma with cross-sectional imaging and contrast enhancement techniques, FNA continues to play a role. EUS-FNA overcomes the limitations of TUS-FNA. Because of the proximity of the needle to the portal vein, an excellent view of the liver hilum is obtained that facilitates needling of the portal vein thrombosis [4]. Obesity does not interfere with this view, and the proximity of the needle to the portal vein may reduce the risk for complications, such as bile duct injury, bleeding, and needle tract metastasis [4].

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