Almost 50% of sporadic duodenal gastrin-expressing neuroendocrine tumors (NETs), so-called gastrinomas, are associated with Zollinger–Ellison syndrome (ZES). The risk for lymph node metastasis is high (40%–70%), even in tumors smaller than 10mm [1]. We report the endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) diagnosis of a case of sporadic duodenal gastrinoma manifesting with ZES.

A 57-year old man presented with chronic diarrhea that had lasted for 6 years. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy showed multiple ulcerations of the second part of the duodenum. The patient’s high levels of gastrin and chromogranin A (two and four times the normal values, respectively) and proton pump inhibitor-sensitive diarrhea were suggestive of ZES.

The results of computed tomographic enterography and somatostatin receptor scintigraphy were normal. EUS showed a hypoechoic, well-defined, 10-mm submucosal lesion of the duodenal bulb (Fig. 1), without invasion of the muscularis propria, and two suspicious periduodenal lymph nodes. The lesion was then visualized with a side-viewing scope (Video 1), and biopsy confirmed a well-differentiated NET. Surgical resection after endoscopic tagging of the lesion was proposed. Because of the immediately post-pyloric location of the lesion, tagging with clips was precluded. Under EUS guidance, a curvilinear echoendoscope (GF-UCT140;...
Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and a 22-gauge needle (Wilson-Cook Medical, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA) (Video 2) were used to inject 0.4 mL of contrast agent (Lipiodol; Guerbet, Bloomington, Indiana, USA) into the tumor. The tag was seen at computed tomography 5 hours later (Fig. 3).

Duodenectomy with antrectomy and lymph node dissection were performed. Pathological examination confirmed a 10-mm, gastrin-expressing G1 NET (Fig. 4) and two metastatic lymph nodes (pT1N1R0). Despite normalization of the gastrin level after the surgery, esomeprazole at a dosage of 80 mg/d was maintained.

In conclusion, our case illustrates the high risk for lymph node invasion associated with even small sporadic duodenal gastrinomas, and the key role of EUS in the diagnosis, staging, and tagging of such lesions.

**Fig. 4** Pathological examination of the surgical specimen. 
(a) Typical appearance of a well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumor, without invasion of the muscularis propria (hematoxylin-eosin-saffron, original magnification × 10). 
(b) Immunohistochemistry reveals a gastrin-expressing tumor (indirect immunoperoxidase, original magnification × 100).

**Competing interests:** None

**Rodica Gincul¹, Vincent Lepilliez¹, Thomas Walter¹,², Maud Rabeyrin³, Thierry Ponchon¹, Mustapha Adham⁴, Jean-Alain Chayvialle¹,²**

¹ Department of Gastroenterology, Edouard Herriot Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France
² Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Lyon, France
³ Department of Pathology, Edouard Herriot Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France
⁴ Department of Digestive Surgery, Edouard Herriot Hospital, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France

**Reference**


**Bibliography**

DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1393235

Endoscopy 2015; 47: E504–E505

© Georg Thieme Verlag KG

Stuttgart - New York

ISSN 0013-726X

**Corresponding author**

Rodica Gincul, MD

Gastroenterology

Edouard Herriot Hospital

5 Place d’Arsonval

69437 Lyon

Cedex 03

France

Fax: +33-472110147

rodica.gincul@chu-lyon.fr