Pancreatic intraductal papillary mucinous carcinoma (IPMC) can rupture and lead to fistula formation in multiple organs [1,2]. An over-the-scope clip (OTSC) has been used to close gastrointestinal perforations and fistulas [3]. We describe a patient in whom the OTSC was useful for the closure of an IPMC-colonic fistula accompanied by infection.

The patient was a 57-year-old woman who was transferred to another hospital because of acute abdomen. Rupture of an IPMC of the pancreatic tail caused by pancreatic body cancer and splenic abscess were diagnosed. Even if surgery was performed, curative resection was impossible, and peritoneal drainage and splenectomy were thus performed. The patient was referred to our hospital. Chemotherapy was begun, but a second rupture occurred 2 months after the initial rupture. The patient's condition responded to medical treatment, and chemotherapy was resumed. A high fever and high levels of inflammatory markers were noted 4 months after the initial rupture. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography suggested fistula formation in the stomach and transverse colon (Fig. 1). Upper endoscopy was performed. The fistula site was dilated and the endoscope was inserted. Type 3 and 4 papillary nodules [4] were seen (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Video 1). Biopsy revealed adenocarcinoma. Colonoscopy showed mucus outflow and type 3 papillary nodules in the splenic flexure. Infectious IPMC caused by fecal influx was highly suspected. The infection improved after fasting and treatment with antibiotics. Then, the OTSC system (Ovesco Endoscopy AG; Tübingen, Germany) was used to close the IPMC-colonic fistula (Video 2).

Infection did not recur before the patient died of cancer. In addition, there was no recurrence of rupture associated with closure of the IPMC-colonic fistula. Fistula closure with an OTSC can be a treatment option for unresectable and infectious IPMC-colonic fistulas.
Competing interests: None

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-117349
Endoscopy 2016; 48: E315–E316
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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Gastric fistula associated with intraductal papillary mucinous carcinoma. Mucus outflow was present in the posterior wall of the upper gastric body. The fistula site was dilated with a large balloon, and an endoscope was inserted. Endoscopy showed mucous retention on the inside, with evidence of type 3 and 4 papillary nodules. Adenocarcinoma was diagnosed on biopsy.

Colonic fistula associated with intraductal papillary mucinous carcinoma (IPMC). Colonoscopy showed extramural compression of the transverse colon and splenic flexure. Mucus outflow was found at the same site. Type 3 papillary protrusions were present inside, and colonic fistula associated with IPMC was diagnosed. The mucosa at the site of fistula was grasped with a forceps, but was torn off because the fistula had formed 4 months earlier and was stiff with adhesions. The fistula could therefore not be pulled into the tip cap. Suction was applied, and the fistula was closed using an over-the-scope clip.