A 30-year-old Indian woman was referred with recurrent episodes of acute pancreatitis; she had experienced four episodes in the previous 7 months. There was no history of alcohol or drug intake. She was diagnosed with idiopathic recurrent acute pancreatitis (IRAP), as results of blood investigations, ultrasonography, computed tomography (abdomen), and magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography were normal. Linear endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) was performed to diagnose the etiology of IRAP. Linear EUS from the duodenal bulb showed a round echogenic shadow in the common bile duct (CBD) (Fig. 1a). It also revealed a linear echogenic mobile structure without acoustic shadow in the common bile duct (CBD) (Fig. 1b). The linear echogenic mobile shadow was coil-
Ascaris lumbricoides infestation is endemic in tropical countries. Although most infections by roundworms are asymptomatic, they can produce diverse manifestations, including hepatobiliary and pancreatic complications [1]. Ascaris is a common etiology of acute pancreatitis in developing countries. The mechanism of ascariasis-induced acute pancreatitis includes obstruction of the ampulla of Vater, and invasion of the CBD or pancreatic duct [2]. Endoscopic intervention is the treatment of choice. Worms visible at the papilla are removed endoscopically using a basket or forceps [3]. To conclude, biliary ascariasis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of IRAP, particularly in endemic regions.

Competing interests

None

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-104523
Endoscopy 2016; 49: E143–E144
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X