A rare and reversible cause of acute dilatation of the pancreatic duct

A 50-year-old woman with idiopathic chronic pancreatitis was treated endoscopically at our institution at the end of 2006 for a pancreatic duct stone and stenosis. After stone removal and temporary stenting, the main pancreatic duct returned to normal (Fig. 1a). In March 2007, a cholecystectomy was performed after an acute cholecystitis had occurred in January 2007. In May 2007, she was admitted with upper abdominal pain irradiating to the back. Clinical examination revealed tenderness at the left hypochondrium and jaundice. Biochemical work-up showed marked inflammation (white blood cell count 15,000/mm$^3$, C-reactive protein 132 mg/l), and cholestasis (bilirubin 6 mg/dl). The patient was scheduled for endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, which demonstrated a congested periampullary region with massive evacuation of pus from the papilla. This is a rarely reported entity involving a chronically damaged pancreas, pancreatic outflow obstruction, and subsequent bacterial infection. The pathogenesis of this syndrome in this patient might be related to previous endoscopic interventions for chronic pancreatitis, although lymphatic and hematogenous bacterial spread from a previously existing acute cholecystitis or intercurrent infection cannot be completely excluded.

Fig. 1 Pancreatogram. a 2 months before admission and after endoscopic intervention for removal of pancreatic duct stone and stenosis. b At admission, showing marked dilatation of the main pancreatic duct with inhomogeneous content and cystically dilated secondary branches.

Fig. 2 Computed tomography of the pancreas at admission, illustrating congestive pseudotumoral head of the pancreas with cystically dilated side branches and compression of the common bile duct and duodenum.

Fig. 3 Control pancreatogram 14 days after admission, showing restoration of the main pancreatic duct.

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