

Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging for gastric heterotopic pancreas



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ABSTRACT

Background and study aims Heterotopic pancreas is a common subepithelial lesion in the stomach. However, its histological diagnosis is difficult when tissue samples are obtained with a conventional biopsy forceps. This study aimed to describe the magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging (ME-NBI) features of gastric heterotopic pancreas.

Patients and methods We retrospectively analyzed a database of all patients who underwent endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) at Pusan National University Hospital from January 2010 to December 2010. Thirty-six patients with endosonographically diagnosed heterotopic pancreas who underwent ME-NBI and endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) simultaneously were studied. The ME-NBI features of their lesions were analyzed.

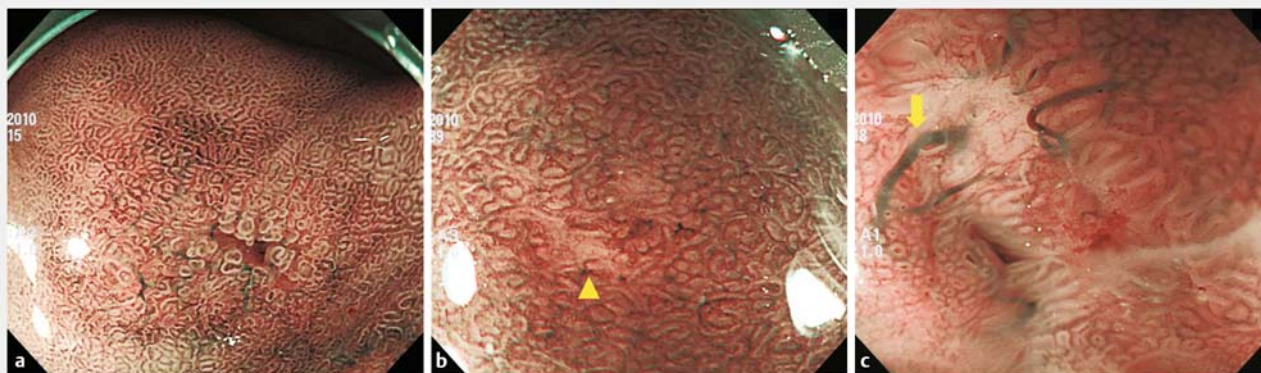
Results Thirty lesions were located in the antrum and six in the body. Six lesions (17%) showed umbilication or central dimpling on the surface, and nine (25%) had a macroscopic opening on the surface. On ME-NBI, a microscopic opening was identified in 22 (81%) of 27 lesions wherein a macroscopic opening was not observed during conventional endoscopy. Macroscopic or microscopic opening was observed in 31 lesions (86%). The frequency of macroscopic or microscopic opening was higher in lesions with anechoic duct-like structures than in lesions without such structures on EUS (91% [29/32] vs 50% [2/4], $P=0.027$). Focal loss of microsurface structure and presence of a thickened submucosal vessel were observed in 6 (17%) and 5 lesions (14%), respectively.

Conclusions The characteristic ME-NBI feature of heterotopic pancreas is presence of a microscopic opening on its surface. This ME-NBI feature is potentially useful for differentiating heterotopic pancreas from other gastric subepithelial tumors.

Introduction

Heterotopic pancreas, also called aberrant pancreas, is defined as pancreatic tissue that lacks anatomic or vascular continuity with the normal pancreas. It is noted in 0.6% to 13% of autopsies and is also found in approximately 1 in every 500 surgeries involving the upper abdomen [1]. Heterotopic pancreas is abnormally located in other organs and is mostly found in the upper gastrointestinal tract adjacent to the pancreas; in 90% of the patients with heterotopic pancreas, it is commonly located in the stomach, duodenum, or proximal part of the jejunum [2].

Histopathologic confirmation of heterotopic pancreas is usually not possible for two reasons [3]. First, tissue specimens obtained using a standard endoscopic biopsy forceps are not adequate for histopathological diagnosis of heterotopic pancreas. Second, endoscopic or surgical resection is usually unnecessary for most asymptomatic patients. However, differentiating heterotopic pancreas from other mesenchymal tumors, particularly gastrointestinal stromal tumors, is often difficult due to nonspecific endoscopic findings [4]. Endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) is the most helpful diagnostic modality to distinguish subepithelial lesions in the gastrointestinal tract. We



► **Fig. 1** Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging for gastric heterotopic pancreas. **a** Presence of a microscopic opening on the surface. **b** Focal loss of microsurface structures (arrowhead). **c** Presence of a thickened submucosal vessel (arrow).

previously reported the usefulness of EUS in diagnosing heterotopic pancreas in the stomach [5]. The characteristic EUS features of heterotopic pancreas include indistinct borders, lobulated margins, presence of anechoic duct-like structures, a mural growth pattern, and localization within two or more layers.

Histologically, heterotopic pancreas mainly consists of exocrine tissue (acini) and excretory ducts. The small ducts sometimes form a common large duct, but sometimes drain directly into the gastric lumen. Therefore, drainage of ducts of heterotopic pancreas into the gastric lumen suggests presence of an opening on the surface of the heterotopic pancreas. Although umbilication or central dimpling on the surface strongly suggests the opening of a large excretory duct, this finding is observed in fewer than one-third of cases of heterotopic pancreas [5].

Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging (ME-NBI) is a useful modality to visualize in detail the microstructures and microvessels within the superficial layer of the gastric mucosa. Thus, the site where the duct of heterotopic pancreas drains in the gastric lumen could be visualized using ME-NBI. To date, no report has addressed the ME-NBI findings of gastric heterotopic pancreas. Therefore, the aim of this study was to describe the ME-NBI features of gastric heterotopic pancreas.

Patients and methods

We reviewed a prospectively maintained single-center EUS database of all 364 patients who underwent EUS for a gastric subepithelial lesion at Pusan National University Hospital (Busan, Korea) from January 2010 to December 2010. A total of 57 patients with endosonographically or histologically diagnosed heterotopic pancreas were identified. Of them, 36 patients who underwent both ME-NBI and EUS at the same time were included in this study. A retrospective review was performed to obtain patient demographics, imaging (EUS, ME-NBI), and pathology. This study was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board at Pusan National University Hospital (ap-

proval number H-1710-009-059), and informed consent was obtained from all patients.

Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging

The video endoscopy system used was the EVIS-LUCERA SPEC-TRUM system (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan), which consisted of a light source (CLV-260SL), a processor (CV-260SL), and a magnifying video endoscope (GIF-H260Z). To obtain a clear view for ME-NBI, a soft hood (MB-46; Olympus) was fitted on the distal tip of the endoscope to maintain the focal distance. ME-NBI was performed by a single experienced endoscopist (GHK) who had previously performed more than 100 ME-NBI examinations. All examinations were performed under conscious sedation with 2 to 5 mg of midazolam. During conventional endoscopy for subepithelial lesions, the following endoscopic features were prospectively recorded for all lesions: (1) location; (2) macroscopic shape (Yamada classification [6]); and (3) presence of central dimpling, umbilication, or opening on the surface. Subsequently, ME-NBI was performed; during ME-NBI, presence of a microscopic opening on the surface, the status of microsurface structure, and presence of a thickened submucosal vessel were prospectively evaluated (► Fig. 1).

Endoscopic ultrasonography

EUS was performed by an experienced endosonographer (GHK) using a radial scanning echoendoscope (GF-UM2000; Olympus) with variable frequencies of 7.5, 12, and 20 MHz, as well as a 20-MHz radial scanning catheter probe (UM3D-DP20-25R; Olympus) [5]. Scanning of the lesion was carried out after filling the stomach with 400 to 800 mL of deaerated water. The following EUS features were prospectively recorded for all lesions: (1) maximal diameter; (2) growth pattern (intraluminal, mural, or extraluminal); (3) sonographic layer of origin; (4) echogenicity (hypoechoic or hyperechoic); (5) homogeneity (homogenous or heterogeneous); (6) distinctness of the border (distinct or indistinct); and (7) presence of anechoic duct-like structures. Heterotopic pancreas was endosonographically diagnosed if a subepithelial tumor had typical EUS features such as an indis-

tinct border, presence of anechoic duct-like structures, a mural growth pattern, and localization within two or more layers [5].

Based on the sonographic layer of origin, we endosonographically classified heterotopic pancreas into two types, namely, superficial type (S-type) and deep type (D-type) [5]. S-type lesions originated in the second (deep mucosal) and/or the third (submucosal) layers, and D-type lesions originated in the third (submucosal) and the fourth (muscularis propria) layers with or without extension into the fifth (subserosal or serosal) layer.

Statistical analysis

Variables are expressed as medians or ranges and simple proportions. Statistical significance of differences in the frequency of macroscopic or microscopic opening according to the type of heterotopic pancreas and the presence of anechoic duct-like structures on EUS was assessed using the χ^2 test. A *P*-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical calculations were performed using IBM SPSS version 23.0 for Windows (IBM Co., Armonk, NY).

Results

A total of 36 patients (22 men and 14 women) aged 15 to 70 years (median age: 40 years) were included in the study. Thirty lesions were located in the antrum and 6 lesions were in the body (► **Table 1**). All lesions had Yamada type I macroscopic shape and 6 lesions (6/36, 17%) showed umbilication or central dimpling on the surface. Macroscopically, an opening was observed in nine lesions (9/36, 25%). Bite-on-bite biopsy was performed in 23 lesions. Of these 23 lesions, five were histopathologically diagnosed as heterotopic pancreas.

As shown by EUS, the lesions were mainly located in the second (deep mucosal), third (submucosal), and/or fourth (muscularis propria) layers and ranged from 6 to 25 mm in size (median size: 13 mm) (► **Table 2**). All lesions showed mural growth pattern and hypoechoic echogenicity. Thirty-four lesions (34/36, 94%) were heterogeneous and the borders were indistinct in 32 lesions (32/36, 89%). Anechoic duct-like structures appeared in 32 lesions (32/36, 89%). Two lesions involved only one sonographic layer of the gastric wall: the third layer. Twenty-eight lesions involved two sonographic layers: 13 in the second and third layers and 15 in the third and fourth layers. Three lesions involved the second, third, and fourth layers, and three involved the third, fourth, and fifth layers. On the basis of the sonographic layer of origin, 15 of 36 lesions were S-type and the other 21 lesions were D-type.

On ME-NBI, a microscopic opening was identified in 22 of 27 lesions (81%) in which a macroscopic opening was not observed during conventional endoscopy (► **Table 3**) (► **Fig. 2**). As a result, macroscopic or microscopic opening was observed in 31 lesions (31/36, 86%). Of 32 lesions in which anechoic duct-like structures appeared on EUS, 29 lesions had a macroscopic or microscopic opening on ME-NBI. On the contrary, of four lesions in which anechoic duct-like structures did not appear on EUS, two lesions had a macroscopic or microscopic opening. Therefore, frequency of macroscopic or microscopic opening was higher in lesions with anechoic duct-like struc-

tures than that in lesions without anechoic duct-like structures on EUS (91% [29/32] vs 50% [2/4], *P*=0.027). Of 21 D-type lesions, 19 lesions had a macroscopic or microscopic opening on ME-NBI, and of 15 S-type lesions, 12 lesions had a macroscopic or microscopic opening. No difference was observed in the frequency of macroscopic or microscopic opening between S-type and D-type lesions (80% [12/15] vs 90% [19/21], *P*=0.370). In addition, focal loss of microsurface structure and presence of a thickened submucosal vessel were observed in six (6/36, 17%) and five lesions (5/36, 14%), respectively.

Discussion

A firm round or oval subepithelial lesion with central dimpling or umbilication, which corresponds to the opening of a duct, is the typical endoscopic finding for heterotopic pancreas [7]. However, it is seen in only about one-third of cases [5,8]. Therefore, we used ME-NBI to identify any additional data to predict diagnosis of heterotopic pancreas. We found that a microscopic opening was present on ME-NBI in more than 80% of lesions without a macroscopic opening. To our knowledge, this study is the first to report about ME-NBI for gastric heterotopic pancreas.

ME-NBI is a powerful diagnostic modality because it can enable visualization of real-time microscopic images of the mucosal surface [9], and the most advanced endoscope has a maximal resolution power as small as 6.4 μ m [10]. Although the clinical usefulness of ME-NBI has been reported in gastritis and early gastric cancer [11,12], reports on use of ME-NBI in gastric subepithelial lesions are few. Histologically, heterotopic pancreas mainly consists of exocrine tissue and excretory ducts. In a case series including 32 cases of heterotopic pancreas in the gastrointestinal tract, all had excretory ducts and 97% had acini [13]. As previously mentioned, the small ducts mainly drain directly into the gastric lumen. In the current study, a microscopic opening was identified in 22 of 27 heterotopic pancreas lesions without a macroscopic opening. These findings suggest the usefulness of ME-NBI to predict diagnosis of heterotopic pancreas.

Is a microscopic opening present only in heterotopic pancreas? Based on our experience, we could detect a microscopic opening in about one-third of gastritis cystica profunda cases (unpublished data). However, because gastritis cystica profunda has a soft consistency due to its inner liquid component (positive pillow sign), it can be easily differentiated from heterotopic pancreas, which has a hard consistency.

We also found a focal loss of microsurface structure in six lesions. The focal loss of microsurface is thought to be caused by chronic irritation from enzymes secreted by the heterotopic pancreas. In addition, a thickened submucosal vessel was noted in five lesions. The appearance of this vessel in gastric subepithelial lesions was previously reported in a case of gastric carcinoid tumor [14]. Therefore, we speculate that presence of a thickened submucosal vessel is an indirect sign suggesting that a lesion has subepithelial components, such as endocrine nests in the carcinoid tumor or pancreas acinar nest in the heterotopic pancreas. There remains a paucity of data about ME-

► **Table 1** Summary of conventional endoscopy, ME-NBI and EUS features in 36 patients with gastric heterotopic pancreas.

Case	Sex	Age (yrs)	Conventional endoscopy				ME-NBI			EUS					Anechoic duct-like structure			
			Location	Gross shape*	Umbilication/dimpling	Macroscopic opening	Microscopic opening	MS loss	Thickened submucosal vessel	Size (mm)	Growth pattern	Layer	Echo-genicity	Homo-genicity	Border	Anechoic duct-like structure		
1	M	28	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	13	Intramural	3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Absent		
2	F	28	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
3	M	22	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
4	M	44	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	10	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
5	M	39	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	18	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Absent		
6	M	39	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	13	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
7	M	28	Antrum	I	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	18	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
8	M	47	Antrum	I	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	13	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
9	F	56	Lower body	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	20	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
10	M	50	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	12	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
11	M	39	Mid-body	I	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	25	Intramural	3,4,5	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
12	M	62	Antrum	I	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	17	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
13	F	28	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	20	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
14	M	40	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	18	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
15	M	25	Lower body	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	20	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
16	M	22	Antrum	I	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	16	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
17	F	25	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	10	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
18	F	42	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
19	F	42	Lower body	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Homogenous	Distinct	Present		
20	M	52	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	13	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
21	F	44	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	25	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
22	M	15	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	16	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
23	F	48	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
24	M	40	Mid-body	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	19	Intramural	3,4,5	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		
25	F	54	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	15	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present		

Table 1 (Continuation)

Case	Sex	Age (yrs)	Conventional endoscopy				ME-NBI		EUS				Histology			
			Location	Gross shape*	Umbilication/dimpling	Macroscopic opening	Microscopic opening	MS loss	Thickened submucosal vessel	Size (mm)	Growth pattern	Layer	Echo-genicity	Homo-genicity	Border	Anechoic duct-like structure
26	M	57	Antrum	I	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	6	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
27	M	70	Antrum	I	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	16	Intramural	3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
28	M	32	Antrum	I	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	13	Intramural	2,3,4	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
29	F	57	Antrum	I	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
30	M	40	Antrum	I	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Distinct	Absent
31	F	59	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	8	Intramural	3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
32	M	33	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	6	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Distinct	Present
33	F	43	Lower body	I	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	16	Intramural	3,4,5	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present
34	M	37	Antrum	I	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	12	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Homogenous	Distinct	Present
35	M	19	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	6	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Absent
36	F	51	Antrum	I	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	5	Intramural	2,3	Hypoechoic	Heterogenous	Indistinct	Present

* by Yamada classification [6]; ME-NBI, magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging; EUS, endoscopic ultrasonography; MS, microsurface structure.

► **Table 2** Baseline and endosonographic characteristics of 36 patients with gastric heterotopic pancreas.

Patient characteristics	
Median age (years, range)	40 (15–70)
Sex, n (%)	
▪ Male	22 (61)
▪ Female	14 (39)
Endoscopic characteristics	
Location, n (%)	
▪ Antrum	30 (83)
▪ Lower body	4 (11)
▪ Mid-body	2 (6)
Macroscopic shape, n (%)	
▪ Yamada type I	36 (100)
Umbilication/dimpling, n (%)	
▪ Present	6 (17)
▪ Absent	30 (83)
Opening, n (%)	
▪ Present	9 (25)
▪ Absent	27 (75)
Endosonographic characteristics	
Median size (mm, range)	13 (6–25)
Growth pattern, n (%)	
▪ Mural	36 (100)
Echogenicity, n (%)	
▪ Hypoechoic	36 (100)
Homogeneity, n (%)	
▪ Heterogenous	34 (94)
▪ Homogenous	2 (6)
Border, n (%)	
▪ Indistinct	32 (89)
▪ Distinct	4 (11)
Anechoic duct-like structure, n (%)	
▪ Present	32 (89)
▪ Absent	4 (11)
Endosonographic classification, n (%)	
▪ Superficial type	15 (42)
▪ Deep type	21 (58)

► **Table 3** Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging of gastric heterotopic pancreas.

Macroscopic or microscopic opening, n (%)	
▪ Present	31 (86)
▪ Absent	5 (14)
Focal loss of microsurface structure, n (%)	
▪ Present	6 (17)
▪ Absent	30 (83)
Thickened submucosal vessel, n (%)	
▪ Present	5 (14)
▪ Absent	31 (86)

NBI findings for gastric subepithelial lesions. Thus, further studies involving a larger series of patients with subepithelial lesions are necessary.

Heterotopic pancreas in the stomach is often found incidentally during routine endoscopy. However, histological diagnosis is not usually possible with endoscopic biopsies even by using a bite-on-bite technique. In the current study, of the 23 lesions in which bite-on-bite technique was used, only five lesions (23%) were histopathologically diagnosed as heterotopic pancreas. This corresponds to results from previous studies [4, 8]. According to our previous studies on histopathologically confirmed heterotopic pancreas cases, the characteristic EUS features of ectopic pancreas, including heterogeneous echogenicity (mainly hypoechoic accompanied by scattered small hyperechoic areas), indistinct border, presence of an anechoic duct-like structure and location within the second, third, and/or fourth layers, are useful for establishing a preoperative diagnosis of heterotopic pancreas [3, 5]. Therefore, additional invasive diagnostic modalities, such as EUS-guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) or endoscopic resection, were not performed in the current study.

This study had several limitations. First, although data on EUS and ME-NBI were prospectively collected, selection bias might have occurred because pathological diagnosis was not obtained in all cases showing typical EUS findings for heterotopic pancreas. Moreover, we performed endoscopic biopsies using the bite-on-bite technique for most cases, but histological confirmation of heterotopic pancreas was obtained in only five cases. For histologic confirmation, additional invasive endoscopic procedures such as EUS-FNA or endoscopic resection are necessary as mentioned above. However, we previously reported that characteristic EUS findings could be sufficient for the diagnosis of heterotopic pancreas [3, 5]. Therefore, we think that absence of histologic confirmation would not have affected our results. In addition, the majority of ME-NBI and EUS examinations were performed in a fixed order by the same endoscopist. Consequently, the results of ME-NBI could affect the interpretation of EUS findings, or vice versa. Finally, EUS and ME-NBI were performed by a single experienced endoscopist, and interobserver variation was not evaluated.

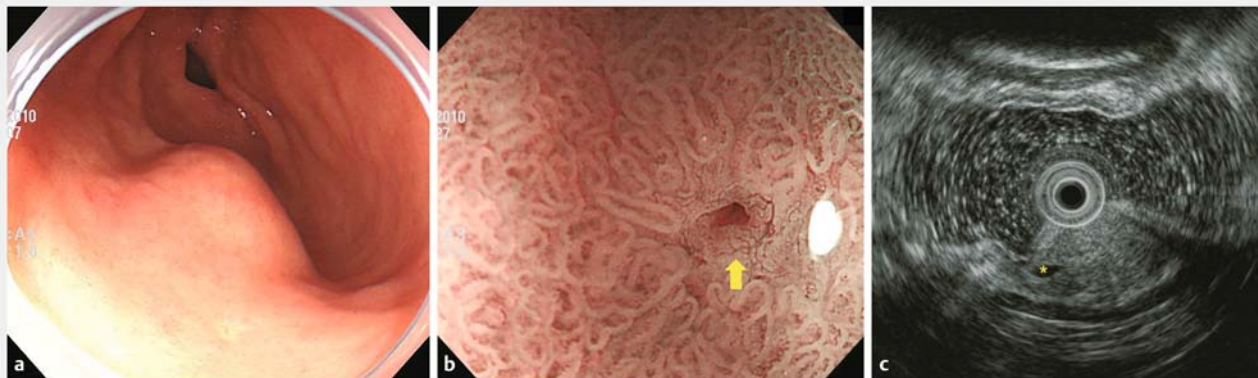


Fig. 2 A representative case of heterotopic pancreas (case 31). **a** A subepithelial lesion is seen on the greater curvature of the gastric antrum. **b** On magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging, a microscopic opening is observed on its surface (arrow). **c** Endosonographic image obtained with a 20-MHz catheter probe. A heterogeneously hypoechoic lesion with lobular margins is located within the submucosal layer. Anechoic duct-like structure is observed at its periphery (asterisk).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the characteristic ME-NBI feature of heterotopic pancreas is presence of a microscopic opening on its surface. This ME-NBI feature is potentially useful for differentiating heterotopic pancreas from other subepithelial tumors in the stomach.

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Competing interests

None

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