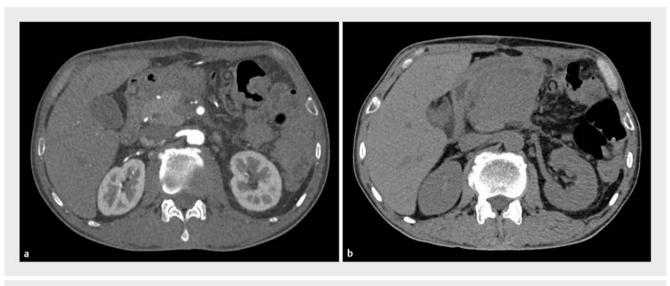
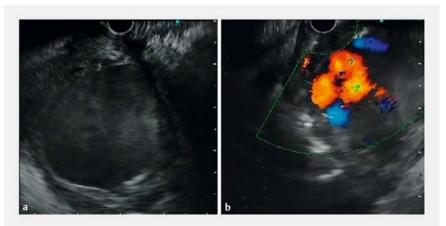
Progressive growth of a cystic lesion near the pancreatic head



▶ Fig. 1 Enhanced computed tomography (CT). a A blurred, fat space in front of the pancreatic head was seen, with swelling of the intestinal wall. b Repeat CT showed a round, low-density mass (diameter 4.6 cm) near the pancreatic head.



➤ Fig. 2 Endoscopy revealed a large protuberance in the posterior wall of the antrum, with several ulcers on the surface.



▶ Fig. 3 Endoscopic ultrasound. a An elliptical, uneven, hypoechoic mass was seen near the pancreatic head, with fluid movement within the mass. b Color Doppler showed disorder of blood flow within the mass.

A 56-year-old man was admitted to hospital because of upper abdominal pain and mild fever for 2 weeks. One month previously, the patient had undergone resection of the body and tail of the pancreas and splenectomy for pancreatic malignant tumor, and 2 weeks ago, the patient experienced abdominal pain with mild fever. Enhanced computed tomography (CT) showed a blurred fat space in

front of the pancreatic head and swelling of the intestinal wall (**Fig.1a**). The symptoms gradually worsened and vomiting occurred a few days before admission. Repeat CT showed a round, low-density mass (diameter 4.6 cm) near the pancreatic head (**Fig.1b**). Clinicians considered the diagnosis of pancreatic pseudocyst with infection. Endo-

scopic ultrasonography (EUS)-guided cyst aspiration was planned.

Endoscopy revealed a large protuberance in the posterior wall of the antrum, several ulcers on the surface (> Fig. 2), and stenosis of the antrum. EUS showed an elliptical, uneven, hypoechoic mass near the pancreatic head (> Fig. 3 a), and fluid movement within the mass.





▶ Video 1 Pseudoaneurysm was diagnosed by endoscopic ultrasonography using color Doppler and pulse Doppler.

Color Doppler ultrasound showed disorder of blood flow within the mass (**Fig.3b**), and pulse Doppler ultrasound detected different types of blood flow (**Video 1**). A diagnosis of pseudoaneurysm was confirmed.

The patient underwent emergency surgery. Massive hematemesis occurred after tracheal intubation under general anesthesia. Immediate laparotomy confirmed a pseudoaneurysm of the celiac artery trunk, which had ruptured into the gastric cavity; successful repair was performed.

Pancreatic pseudoaneurysms are rare complications of acute or chronic pancreatitis [1]. Surgery is another cause of pancreatic pseudoaneurysm [2]. The main clinical symptom is abdominal or digestive tract hemorrhage, with a high mortality rate. Contrast-enhanced CT angiography and digital subtraction angiography are the main methods used to diagnose pancreatic pseudoaneurysm [3]. EUS is also an effective method of diagnosis.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AZ_2AO

Acknowledgement

The authors want to thank Sichuan Province Science and Technology Department (China) (2018SZ0134) for their support.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

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DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1085-9413 Published online: 22.1.2020 Endoscopy 2020; 52: E239–E240 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York ISSN 0013-726X

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