Pancreatic duct dilatation and pancreatic head mass caused by the rare finding of a whole Ascaris within the pancreatic duct

A 56-year-old woman was transferred from an outside hospital owing to concern about pancreatic duct (PD) obstruction and a pancreatic head mass. The patient had been admitted 1 week prior to the transfer with abdominal pain radiating to the waist and back, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Her symptoms had since resolved with supportive measures, including anti-inflammatories and analgesics. Physical examination on admission did not reveal a jaundiced complexion and her abdomen was soft without tenderness. Outpatient laboratory results demonstrated a mildly elevated cancer antigen 199 (CA199) at 41.02U/mL, but liver function panel, and serum and urinary amylase were within the normal ranges. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) at the previous hospital had shown PD dilatation and pancreatic head enlargement (Fig. 1).

After admission, the patient underwent endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS). EUS from the stomach showed the PD dilatation in the body and tail of the pancreas (a) (Fig. 2a). The scan of the neck of the pancreas revealed a solid round hyperechoic lesion without acoustic shadowing in the PD within the pancreatic neck (b) (Fig. 2b). The linear hyperechoic area was seen in the PD within the pancreatic head during scanning from the duodenal bulb, but there was no central hypoechoic rim ("innertube" sign) (Fig. 2c). A repeat pancreatic head scan from the descending duodenum during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) showed the PD dilatation and a stripe-like filling defect in the PD (Fig. 3).

A repeat pancreatic head EUS scan from the descending duodenum revealed a solid round hyperechoic lesion without acoustic shadowing within the PD (Fig. 2b). The scan of the neck of the pancreas again demonstrated a solid round hyperechoic area in the PD (Fig. 3). A repeat pancreatic head scan from the descending duodenum during ERCP showed the PD dilatation and a stripe-like filling defect in the PD (Fig. 3).

E-Videos

Fig. 1 Computed tomography scan images showing: a pancreatic duct dilatation; b enlargement of the pancreatic head, meaning a pancreatic head mass could not be ruled out.

Fig. 2 Endoscopic ultrasonography images showing: a pancreatic duct (PD) dilatation in the body and tail of the pancreas; b a solid round hyperechoic area without acoustic shadowing in the PD within the pancreatic neck; c the linear hyperechoic area without central hypoechoic rim ("innertube" sign) in the PD within the pancreatic head; d on scanning of the pancreatic head from the descending duodenum, a solid round hyperechoic area in the PD again.

Fig. 3 Radiographic image during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography showing pancreatic duct (PD) dilatation and a stripe-like filling defect in the PD.
was performed, and a solid round hyper-echoic area without acoustic shadowing was again seen in the PD (Fig. 2d). A diagnosis of an *Ascaris* in the PD was considered. Accordingly, an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) was performed. After successful intubation, pancreatography showed that the PD was dilated. A stripe-like filling defect was seen in the PD (Fig. 3). An endoscopic sphincterotomy was then performed and the papillary sphincter was dilated to 4 mm with balloon dilation catheters. Another stone extraction balloon was used for foreign body removal. A moving, white round worm was discharged from the papilla in a folded shape (Video 1). The *Ascaris* was extracted with foreign body forceps and taken out from the mouth (Fig. 5). Subsequently, a PD stent was placed to complete the procedure. The patient recovered well and was treated with anthelmintic agents.

Unlike in the more common cases of pancreatic ascariasis that are associated with either a large worm burden in the duodenum, part of the worm being visible through the duodenal papilla [1], or accompanying biliary ascariasis [2], which is easy to diagnose, in this case there was only a single worm that had completely entered the PD, meaning it could be easily misdiagnosed as pancreatic head cancer. The risk of misdiagnosis is due to the following aspects: (i) an *Ascaris* has no characteristic manifestation on CT or magnetic resonance imaging, but appears as a long curved and transparent shadow, meaning intraductal ascariasis could be easily mistaken for a dilated PD; (ii) pancreatitis caused by *Ascaris* is commonly mild [3] and the clinical symptoms could completely disappear before the patient sees a doctor, meaning the subsequent pancreatic head enlargement caused by pancreatitis could be easily misdiagnosed as a pancreatic head mass; (iii) the level of cancer antigens, such as CA199, frequently increase in cases of pancreatic ascariasis; however, such increases are mild and reversible.

It is therefore important to keep PD ascariasis in the differential diagnosis when one encounters an unexplained pancreatic head mass and PD dilatation, espe-
cially in patients with upper abdominal pain at the time of onset. EUS and ERCP are effective methods for the diagnosis and management of this condition.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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References