Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors, also called carcinoid tumors, in the duodenum are rare. The therapeutic approach is highly dependent on both tumor size and depth of invasion; for tumors smaller than 1.0 cm and without penetration of the muscularis propria, endoscopic resection is considered as the method of choice [1].

A 65-year-old woman with a histologically proven neuroendocrine tumor in the duodenal bulb was referred for further evaluation. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (Fig. 1) revealed a single, slightly elevated, round lesion that was covered by normal mucosa and had a central depression. Endoscopic ultrasonography (Fig. 2) revealed a 10-mm lesion without penetration into the muscularis propria. There were no signs of regional lymph node metastasis.

Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy was also negative for metastatic spread. Therefore, endoscopic en-bloc resection of the lesion using the cap technique (Fig. 3) was carried out. After the resection, an arterial bleeding was noted, which was successfully controlled with a hypertonic saline and epinephrine injection and placement of four metal clips (Fig. 4).

Macroscopically, the tumor was completely removed (Fig. 5), and this was confirmed histologically (Fig. 6). Immunohistochemical staining was strongly positive for synaptophysin and chromogranin.

Recovery was uneventful and the patient was discharged the following day after a second look endoscopy.

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