A 28-year-old man presented at the emergency ward for bronchopneumonia with hemoptysis. A computed tomography (CT) scan disclosed an incidental 18-mm-wide lesion in the pancreatic tail that appeared cystic with magnetic resonance imaging, with a thick wall and a solid projection, both contrast-enhanced. Serological tumor markers were in the normal range.

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) evaluation showed an oval, protruding mass with a mixed solid and cystic echo structure (Fig. 1).

Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) produced cystic fluid; two slides were smeared and one was stained with hematoxylin and eosin for rapid on-site evaluation. Part of the fluid was sent to the laboratory for tumor marker analysis, while the remainder was preserved in 95% ethanol for cell block preparation. The observation by the on-site cytopathologist of a small group of cells suspected of being a pancreatic endocrine neoplasm (PEN) (Fig. 2) prompted the request for analysis of chromogranin A in the cystic fluid.

Cell-block sections showed discohesive epithelial cells with a plasmocytoid appearance, regular nuclear membrane, and finely granular chromatin; immunocytochemistry (ICC) results (positivity for chromogranin A and synaptophysin) confirmed the endocrine differentiation. The proliferation index with Ki-67 was positive in <1% of neoplastic cells (Fig. 3). The final cytological diagnosis of a neuroendocrine tumor was supported by the cyst fluid analysis, showing high levels of chromogranin A (138 ng/mL, normal range 20–100 ng/mL), while amylase and carcinoembryonic antigen were low.

Pancreatic endocrine neoplasms are occasionally manifested as cystic lesions [1–4]. Differential diagnosis of pancreatic cystic neoplasms is significantly enhanced by cyst fluid analysis [5].

To our knowledge, this is the first report that demonstrates a high chromogranin A level in the fluid of a cystic pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor sampled during EUS-guided FNA. This can be a useful diagnostic tool confirming a preoperative diagnosis of PEN, especially in those cases where FNA gives little material for traditional cytological and ICC investigations.

Analysis of cyst fluid obtained by endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration supporting the diagnosis of a pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm

Maletta F et al. Analysis of cyst fluid obtained by EUS-guided FNA when diagnosing a pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm... Endoscopy 2011; 43: E34–E35

Fig. 1 Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) image demonstrating the pancreatic lesion, which appeared oval with a thin and hypoechoic rim and a central, anechoic part; the lesion was 22×18 mm.

Fig. 2 A direct smear with Giemsa staining showed few epithelial cells with the cytomorphological features of neuroendocrine tumors: smooth, round nuclei, finely stippled chromatin, and delicate cytoplasm. These bland tumor cells seem to be arranged in rosette-like structures.

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Fig. 3  Cell block preparation showing numerous cells with a plasmacytoid appearance, regular nuclear membrane, and finely granular chromatin pattern. a Hematoxylin and eosin stain. The neuroendocrine differentiation was confirmed by strongly positive immunostaining for b chromogranin A and c synaptophysin. d The proliferative index (Ki-67) was low (< 1%).

Maletta F et al. Analysis of cyst fluid obtained by EUS-guided FNA when diagnosing a pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm... Endoscopy 2011; 43: E34–E35