Liver abscess and septic shock as an unusual complication after endoscopic ampullectomy

A 61-year-old woman was referred to our center; her abdominal computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans showed a dilated Wirsung duct; an endoscopic ultrasound showed a 15-mm mucosal–submucosal lesion in the major duodenal papilla; a tubulovillous adenoma with low grade dysplasia was diagnosed on biopsy (Fig. 1a). She therefore underwent endoscopic ampullectomy; in the same session endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) plus sphincterotomy was also performed and stents were placed in the common bile and pancreatic ducts (Fig. 1b,c). She was discharged, but readmitted 25 days later because of severe abdominal pain. She had a clinical picture of septic shock and cholangitis, which required broad spectrum antibiotics. Contrast-enhanced abdominal CT demonstrated a 10 × 6 cm lesion of the right lobe of the liver compatible with a liver abscess (Figs. 2a,b).

Percutaneous abdominal drainage, which removed 300 ml of purulent fluid, was performed along with an ERCP, which showed migration of the stents previously positioned and evidence of biliary stenosis that required the placement of a new stent. Her clinical condition subsequently improved, and follow-up abdominal CT and ultrasound scans were performed, which showed evidence of progressive and significant decrease in the size of the hepatic abscess. The patient was discharged 30 days after admission and 4 months later her clinical condition remains good.

Endoscopic ampullectomy is a safe procedure that can be used as first-line therapy, but it can also cause life-threatening complications that should be considered when this therapy is planned.

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