

Autoimmune hepatitis diagnosed by endoscopic ultrasound-guided liver biopsy using a new 19-gauge histology needle

An 85-year-old woman presented with elevated liver function tests. A computed tomography (CT) scan showed normal liver morphology and a cyst in the pancreas. Viral hepatitis serology was negative but tests for autoimmune disease were positive: antinuclear antibody 1:320, anti-smooth muscle antibody 1:40, immunoglobulin G level 2600 mg/dL. The patient underwent endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided fine needle aspiration of the pancreatic cyst, which showed mucinous fluid with CEA 3939 ng/mL, consistent with a mucinous cyst. She then underwent EUS-guided fine needle biopsy (FNB) of the left lobe of liver using a new 19-gauge histology needle (EchoTip Pro-Core; Cook Medical Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, USA) via a transgastric approach. A single pass was made with multiple to-and-fro movements and multiple specimens up to 15 mm were obtained (● Fig. 1). Pathological examination revealed eight portal tracts and moderate portal infiltration and interface hepatitis, and along with serologic testing, confirmed the diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis (● Fig. 2) [1]. There were no procedure-related complications.

Despite the advancement of less invasive diagnostic tools [2], liver biopsy is still the gold standard for diagnosis of benign liver parenchymal disease. Recently, EUS-guided liver biopsy using the Tru-cut needle has been reported [3,4]. One of the limitations of EUS-guided FNB is the needle size. In addition, the Tru-cut needle allows only a one-shot biopsy with a 20-mm-long tray. The new histology needle can potentially obtain longer specimens via multiple to-and-fro movements, analogous to a cheese grater, with the hollow of the needle. Fan-like movement of the needle can also increase the sampling area through one puncture site. Theoretically, the small needle and single puncture under EUS guidance may result in fewer bleeding complications. Patients who require endoscopy for other reasons may be candidates for EUS-guided liver biopsy. The feasibility of this 19-gauge histology needle [5] has been reported,



Fig. 1 Macroscopic view of EUS-guided liver biopsy core in an elderly woman with elevated liver function tests.

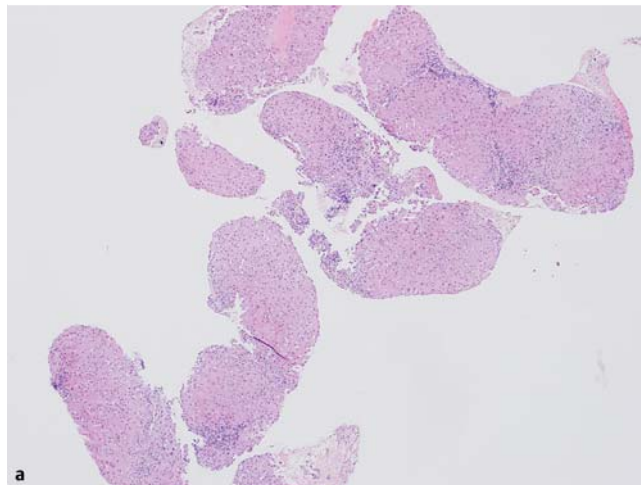
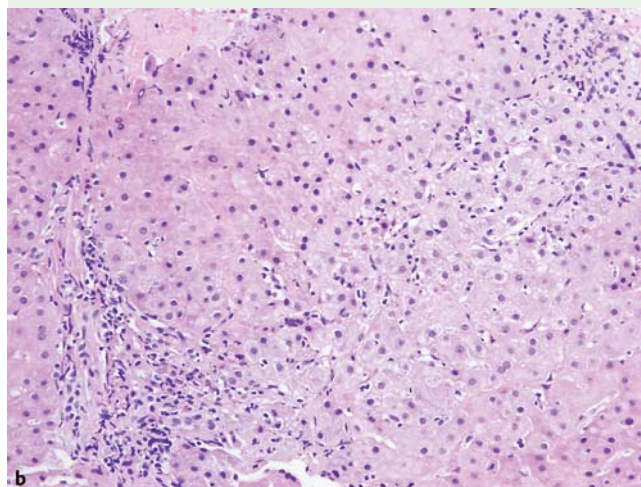


Fig. 2 a, b Liver biopsy tissue showing moderate portal infiltration and interface hepatitis; hematoxylin and eosin, original magnification $\times 40$ (a) and $\times 200$ (b).



but a prospective study is needed to confirm the feasibility, safety, and yield of this histology needle for EUS-guided liver biopsy.

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Competing interests: None

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