Unusual cause of CA 19.9 elevation diagnosed by endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration: a retrorectal tailgut cyst

A 42-year-old woman underwent a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan for CA 19.9 elevation, noted during a routine evaluation. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) of a retrorectal cystic mass of unknown etiology was scheduled. A 5-cm multisepatated cystic lesion was noted (Fig. 1). Under antibiotic prophylaxis, FNA was performed (19-gauge needle; single pass); the aspirate was thick and yellowish. Cytological examination showed squamous epithelial cells but no atypia (Fig. 2). In-house MRI confirmed a multicystic lesion with a hyperintense signal on T1-weighted images (Fig. 3). The patient opted for a laparoscopic resection, which confirmed a tailgut cyst (Fig. 4), with later CA 19.9 normalization.

The human embryo possesses a true tail as an extension of the primitive gut. A retrorectal cystic hamartoma (tailgut cyst) is a rare congenital lesion representing a nonregressed tail. Usually found in asymptomatic middle-aged women, local mass effect or complications, namely malignant degeneration, have been described [1]. Ultrasound shows multilocular cystic lesions with internal echoes due to mucoid material or inflammatory debris. Surgical excision is the gold-standard treatment, with the laparoscopic approach being the most recent option [2]. There is only one report of EUS-FNA with a flexible echoendoscope [3]. Puncture should be performed when other etiologies are considered or if malignant degeneration changes management. Finally, clinicians should be aware that benign tailgut cysts are a rare cause of mild CA 19-9 elevation [4].

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AF_2AH

Competing interests: None

P. Pinto-Marques1, J. Damião-Ferreira2, E. Mendonça3, A. Gaspar4, M. Mafra3, F. Mateus1

1 Department of Gastroenterology, Hospital da Luz, Lisbon, Portugal
2 Department of General Surgery, Hospital da Luz, Lisbon, Portugal
3 Department of Pathology, Hospital da Luz, Lisbon, Portugal
4 Department of Radiology, Hospital da Luz, Lisbon, Portugal
Fig. 4 Multilocular cystic lesion with squamous, transitional, and glandular epithelial lining; mucous and keratin contents (Hematoxylin and eosin, original magnification ×100).

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DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0032-1309757
Endoscopy 2012; 44: E248–E249
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
P. Pinto-Marques, MD, MSc
Department of Gastroenterology
Hospital da Luz
Avenida Lusiada 100
Lisbon 1500-650
Portugal
Fax: +351-21-7104409
pmarques@hospitaldaluz.pt