Endoscopic and endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) features of annular pancreas: duodenal ulceration and a dilated bile duct

Annular pancreas is a rare congenital anomaly in which a ring of pancreatic tissue encircles the second part of the duodenum [1]. Here we present the endoscopic findings in two patients with annular pancreas, including the first endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) video to be published of the condition, illustrating the pancreatic duct coursing around the duodenum.

Our first patient was a 70-year-old man who presented with severe anemia. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy showed narrowing of the second part of the duodenum with ulceration and contact bleeding (Fig. 1). Biopsies did not reveal any malignancy or evidence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) showed a ring of pancreas encircling the duodenum (Fig. 2). The patient was discharged with a prescription for omeprazole. At follow-up more than a year later, there was no outlet obstruction and the anemia had resolved.

Symptomatic anemia and a dilated CBD are extremely rare presentations of annular pancreas [3, 4]. The diagnosis of this condition can be confirmed by EUS, CT, or MRI [5].

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Fig. 4  a, b Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) view of the second part of the duodenum. The dilated common bile duct (CBD) is seen lying medial to the portal vein (PV) and the pancreatic parenchyma is encircling the transducer. The pancreatic duct (PD) is seen intermittently coursing from the genu at 8 o’clock around the transducer in a counterclockwise fashion to the 12 o’clock position (arrowheads).