Endoscopic ultrasound-guided ethanol ablation of pancreatic remnant following complicated total pancreatectomy

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided ethanol ablation of pancreatic tissue has been documented in pigs [1,2] and in humans in pancreatic insulinomas [3,4] and in pancreatic cysts [5]. No data are available on the effect of ethanol injection into normal human pancreas, including accidental injection during treatment of pancreatic lesions.

A 59-year-old man underwent total pancreatectomy following duodenocephalo-pancreatectomy for carcinoma of the distal common bile duct, which was complicated by anastomotic dehiscence of the jejuno-pancreatic anastomosis. Postoperatively he had continuous abdominal drainage of 150–200 mL/day of fluid with markedly elevated amylase/lipase levels. An abdominal computed tomography (CT) and EUS showed a pancreatic remnant, 5 cm in length, with moderate abdominal effusion (Fig. 1a, b). During the next 2 months the patient had recurrent septic episodes, with culture from abdominal effusion positive for polymicrobial infection, and he was admitted into intensive care. Surgery was contraindicated due to the patient’s poor condition and selective embolization of the pancreatic stump was not possible due to the inability to identify a vessel in the residual pancreas on the arteriogram. After informed consent, the patient was treated with two EUS-guided ethanol injections in the pancreatic remnant, the first with 1.5 mL of 96% alcohol, and the second, 1 week later, with 2.5 mL of 96% alcohol, resulting in a 6.9×6.4 mm and 9.1×7.1 mm hyperechoic area with a hypoechoic border, respectively, on EUS (Fig. 1c, e and Video 1). After both injections, the patient experienced opioid-responsive, severe abdominal pain, which lasted for 2 days, but there was no concomitant peak in the serum amylase/lipase levels. A CT scan taken on day 4 after each injection showed ovoid hypodense areas (8 mm and 13.8 mm, respectively) in the pancreatic remnant (Fig. 1d, f). The abdominal drainage decreased gradually and stopped completely 3 days after the second ethanol injection. The patient’s condition progressively improved and he was discharged.

This report adds to the knowledge base on the effects of ethanol injection into human pancreas, keeping in mind that we applied the treatment in a pancreatic remnant and not in the intact pancreas.
References

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