A new tissue acquisition technique in pancreatic cystic neoplasm: endoscopic ultrasound-guided through-the-needle forceps biopsy

A 46-year-old woman with diabetes mellitus type 2 was admitted for endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration/biopsy (EUS-FNA/B) because of the incidental diagnosis of a 5-cm pancreatic cystic lesion (PCL) in the pancreatic body, suspicious for pseudocyst (Fig. 1). The procedure was performed through the patient’s stomach with a standard 19-gauge needle. FNA/B targeting the pancreatic cystic wall was followed by several bites with a through-the-needle forceps (mini biopsy forceps, 0.8mm in diameter; Endoflex GmbH, Voerde, Germany) (Fig. 2 and Video 1). Because of their small size, we treated these specimens as cytologic samples. They were collected in formalin, entrapped in fibrin coagulum after being centrifuged, and then embedded in paraffin for sectioning. The procedure ended with complete aspiration of the cystic fluid for cytologic, biochemical, and molecular biological testing.

The results of pancreatic cystic wall FNA/B with the 19-gauge needle and cytologic analysis of the cystic fluid were both inadequate, but the through-the-needle forceps biopsy specimens yielded microhistologic samples of mucinous cylindric epithelium with mild dysplasia (Fig. 4). In the cystic fluid, the carcinoembryonic antigen level was 7300 ng/mL and the amylase level was 30U/L. The result of testing for the K-ras mutation was negative. Mucinous cystic neoplasm was diagnosed, and the patient was referred for surgery, which confirmed the diagnosis. The cytohistologic diagnosis of PCLs is challenging. The cytologic testing of cys-
case. For our patient, this promising new technique was the only one to result in an adequate cytohistologic diagnosis. Clinical studies are needed to validate our results.

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Fig. 4  a, b Mucinous epithelium with mild dysplasia. c Small papillary projection of the mucinous epithelium.