Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare and aggressive cutaneous neuroendocrine carcinoma. The incidence rate is approximately 0.3–0.6/100,000 per year [1, 2]. At initial presentation most patients with MCC (70%–80%) have localized disease, and only a few (1%–4%) have distant metastases [3]. Moreover, MCC rarely metastasizes to the pancreas, therefore this represents a challenge for the differential diagnosis of pancreatic masses [4].

A 73-year-old man reported epigastric pain and vomiting. The patient’s history included a diagnosis of an MCC, which had been removed from his left elbow 7 months before the onset of his upper gastrointestinal symptoms. His laboratory findings were unremarkable. An abdominal computed tomography (CT) scan showed a lesion infiltrating the common bile duct (CBD) and dilatation upstream of the lesion. This lesion, with irregular margins, appeared to be infiltrating the portal confluence.

Video 1
Endoscopic ultrasound of the pancreatic head showed a 3-cm hypoechoic, non-homogeneous lesion that appeared to be infiltrating the portal confluence. The common bile duct upstream of the mass appeared dilated.

Video 2
Three needle passes, using a “fanning” technique followed by slow withdrawal of the stylet, were performed with a 22-gauge ProCore needle.

Fig. 1 Computed tomography (CT) scan images of the abdomen showing: a a 3-cm solid, irregular mass in the pancreatic head without vascular involvement; b the dilated common bile duct (1.4 cm) upstream of the lesion, a picture suggestive of a resectable pancreatic adenocarcinoma.

Fig. 2 Endoscopic ultrasound image of the pancreatic head showing a hypoechoic lesion with anechoic gaps within it that was causing stenosis of the terminal common bile duct (CBD) and dilatation upstream of the lesion. This lesion, with irregular margins, appeared to be infiltrating the portal confluence.

Fig. 3a Biliary obstruction with a 3-cm hypoechoic lesion causing stenosis of the portal confluence.

Fig. 3b The cells were positive for CK20, sinaptophysin, and chromogranin, and had a Ki-67 index of >60%, suggestive of pancreatic metastasis from MMC.
In this specific case, the EUS features of the pancreatic metastasis from MMC mimicked a classic adenocarcinoma. Moreover, this neoplasm showed few specific cytologic features as the same small blue, round-to-oval cells can also be seen in lymphoma or small cell carcinoma [5]. Given that CK20 is a pathognomonic marker of MCC [4,5], obtaining an adequate tissue sample for immunohistochemical evaluation with the use of an EUS-guided histology needle was key for making the differential diagnosis. To the best of our knowledge, there are no other reports in the international literature of a pancreatic metastasis from MCC being diagnosed by EUS-FNB.

**Competing interests:** None

**References**


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