Trans-sigmoidal endoscopic ultrasonography-guided fine needle biopsy of a pancreas allograft for the diagnosis of post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder

Biopsy of pancreas allografts has a critical role in the evaluation of pancreas allograft dysfunction [1]. However, percutaneous ultrasound or computed tomography (CT)-guided biopsy of a pancreas allograft in the pelvis may not be feasible in some cases. Pelvic lesions are easily imaged endonosonographically from the rectum or distal sigmoid colon. Although transrectal endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS)-guided biopsy or drainage for pelvic lesions has been demonstrated to be feasible and safe [2,3], there have been no reports of lower gastrointestinal EUS-guided fine needle biopsy (FNB) of a pancreas allograft in the pelvis owing to the unique anatomic configuration of the post-transplant anatomy [4].

A 47-year-old man underwent simultaneous pancreas and kidney transplantation 10 years ago for insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and end-stage renal disease due to diabetic nephropathy. The graft duodenum had been anastomosed to the proximal jejunum to allow for enteric exocrine drainage. The patient presented to us with right lower abdominal pain and elevated levels of amylase and lipase. His abdominopelvic CT scan showed swelling of the pancreas allograft with pancreatic duct dilatation and peripancreatic infiltration (Fig. 1). Given this picture, histologic evaluation of the pancreas allograft was mandatory, but the direction of its body and tail, placed towards the right pelvis, was not suitable for percutaneous access. Therefore, we decided to perform a trans-sigmoidal EUS-guided FNB.

The procedure was performed after the patient had undergone bowel preparation. A linear echoendoscope was rotated counter-clockwise in the distal sigmoid colon, and the pancreas allograft was visualized in the right pelvis. Trans-sigmoidal EUS-FNB was performed with a 22-gauge needle (ProCore Needle; COOK Medical) (Fig. 2; Video 1) using the stylet slow-pull technique for a pancreas allograft. A total of four needle passes were made and no procedure-related adverse events were seen.

The biopsy revealed monomorphic-type post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder consistent with Burkitt lymphoma based on histological, immunohistochemical, and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis (Fig. 3). After receiving the first cycle of hyperfractionated cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, and dexamethasone (Hyper-CVAD), the patient’s lower abdominal pain and elevated pancreatic enzymes were improved.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AF_2AG_3AD

Competing interests

None
Fig. 3 Representative images of the pancreas allograft biopsy. 

(a) Histological appearance showing a diffuse infiltration of monomorphic medium-sized tumor cells on hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining (magnification × 400).

(b, c) Immunohistochemical staining (magnification × 100) with: (b) CD20 showing that the tumor cells were of B-cell origin; (c) Ki-67 showing >99% of tumor cells were in proliferation.

(d) Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) analysis showing the c-MYC rearrangement detected by a dual-color, break-apart probe as indicated by the split green and red signals (white arrows) in comparison with unaffected signals (white arrowheads).

References


Bibliography

DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-119397
Endoscopy 2017; 49: E14–E15
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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