A 30-year-old man with a history of alcohol abuse developed a large pseudocyst (89 x 78 mm) in the tail of the pancreas (Figure 1) following a single episode of acute severe pancreatitis with multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. As the patient declined any form of surgery, endoscopic decompression of the pseudocyst was carried out with real-time endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) guidance (Figure 2) after informed consent had been obtained. With the patient under general anesthesia, EUS was conducted with a Pentax FG-36UA ultrasound endoscope (Pentax Europe, Ltd., Hamburg, Germany) using a curved-array transducer with fluoroscopic guidance [1]. The pseudocyst was visualized as a bulge on the posterior gastric wall, and the shortest access route (about 10 mm) in which there were no interposed vessels was clearly identified. A 19-Fr needle (Cook Medical Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, USA) was introduced through the endoscope’s working channel to puncture the pseudocyst and inject 30 ml iopromide (Ultravist) contrast. No communication with the pancreatic duct was visible.

Aspiration was started, and after an apparent reduction in the volume of the pseudocyst by about 30%, 30 ml of absolute ethanol diluted 1:1 with saline was injected and maintained for about 10 minutes. Aspiration then continued until EUS imaging showed that the cyst was completely empty [2]. Computed tomography 24 h later demonstrated no complications and confirmed that the procedure had been successful. Culture of the aspiration fluid identified Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Citrobacter freundii complex. Cytological examination did not show any neoplastic cells. The patient was discharged on the seventh day with no symptoms and with normal laboratory tests.

There have been several recent reports in the literature on successful treatment of pseudocysts with ethanol lavage under EUS guidance [3–5]. It is possible that in addition to causing sclerosis of the cystic wall, ethanol contributes to sterilizing the infected fluid collection. In the present case, a long follow-up period (18 months) in which there was no recurrence of the pseudocyst confirms that this procedure may be useful in the treatment of organized necrotic abscesses and pancreatic abscesses when there is no communication with the pancreatic duct.

References


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DOI: 10.1055/s-2006-925131