Cannulation of the papilla is the indispensable step in performing endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) [1], but sometimes there are technical problems that can lead to failure [2]. In patients with gallstone pancreatitis, there is a potential difficulty for endoscopists due to the possible presence of duodenal edema which may hide the papilla of Vater [3]. We describe here a case of difficult cannulation, achieved by using a balloon to reduce the duodenal folds.

A 78-year-old man was referred to the emergency room of our hospital for hyperemesis and syncope. Blood tests revealed a slight increase in bilirubin (1.82 mg/dl), elevation of the pancreatic enzymes (amylase 1001 U/l, lipase 1647 U/l), slight increases in transaminases, alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP), and a normal calcemia level.

The symptoms worsened 4 days later, with increased abdominal pain referred to the back, and the persistence of nausea and hyperemesis. We repeated a biochemical evaluation, which showed an increase of amylase (1417 U/L) and bilirubin (3.52 mg/dl) associated with a decrease in calcium (5.8 mg/dl).

We decided to perform ERCP, to remove the stones from the biliary tree via sphincterotomy. When we reached the duodenum, we found edema associated with enlargement of the duodenal folds, which did not allow us to see the papilla (Figure 1).

Finally, we used the sphincterotomy on the guide wire to carry out endoscopic sphincterotomy, and then removed the stones from the biliary tree using the same balloon employed for cannulation. The patient’s clinical picture improved rapidly, with a full recovery after a short period of hospitalization.

This case illustrates an ingenious way for the endoscopist to reach the papilla in the case of duodenal edema which renders other methods impractical, performed using a universally available device, the balloon catheter. However, this cannot be regarded as a definitive solution to the problem because a certain amount of luck is required in addition to the endoscopist’s skillfulness.

**Competing interests:** Not declared

**V. Cennamo, D. Baroncini, C. Fabbri, F. Ferrara, S. Guersi, N. D’Imperio**

Division of Gastroenterology, Bellaria-Maggiore Hospital, Bologna, Italy

**References**


**Corresponding Author**

V. Cennamo, M.D.
Division of Gastroenterology
Bellaria Hospital, Via Altura 3
40139 Bologna, Italy
Fax: +39-051-6225247
E-mail: vincenzo.cennamo@ausl.bo.it

**DOI:** 10.1055/s-2006-925213