A rare and reversible cause of acute dilatation of the pancreatic duct

A 50-year-old woman with idiopathic chronic pancreatitis was treated endoscopically at our institution at the end of 2006 for a pancreatic duct stone and stenosis. After stone removal and temporary stenting, the main pancreatic duct returned to normal (Fig. 1a). In March 2007, a cholecystectomy was performed after an acute cholecystitis had occurred in January 2007. In May 2007, she was admitted with upper abdominal pain irradiating towards the back. Clinical examination revealed tenderness at the left hypochondrium and jaundice. Biochemical work-up showed marked inflammation (white blood cell count 15,000/mm$^3$, C-reactive protein 132 mg/l), and cholestasis (bilirubin 6 mg/dl). The patient was scheduled for endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, which demonstrated a congested periampullary region with massive evacuation of pus after cannulation of the Wirsung. Pancreatography showed pronounced dilatation of the main pancreatic duct with inhomogeneous content and cystically dilated secondary branches (Fig. 1b). Computed tomography scan of the pancreas confirmed a congestive periampullary region with massive evacuation of pus after cannulation of the Wirsung. The pathogenesis of this syndrome in this patient might be related to previous endoscopic interventions for chronic pancreatitis, although lymphatic and hematogenous bacterial spread from a previously existing acute cholecystitis or intercurrent infection cannot be completely excluded.

References


2 Weinman DS. Acute suppurative of the pancreatic duct. Gastrointest Endosc 1995; 41: 268–270

Bibliography

Endoscopy 2008; 40: E183
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York · ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

W. Laleman, MD, PhD
Unit for Liver, Biliary and Pancreatic Diseases
University Hospital Gasthuisberg
Catholic University of Leuven
Herestraat 49
3000 Leuven
Belgium
Fax: +32-16-344387
wim.laleman@uz.kuleuven.ac.be

were negative. Microbial culture documented the presence of Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus anginosus. Anti-biogram-directed antibiotic treatment was initiated with penicillin and levofloxacin, leading to rapid recovery. Control pancreatography after 14 days showed complete restoration of the pancreatic duct without evidence of (sub)obstructive lesions (Fig. 3). In conclusion, we report the case of a bacterial infection of the main pancreatic duct and its side branches, leading to a transient pronounced dilatation of the pancreatic duct with massive evacuation of pus from the papilla. This is a rarely reported entity involving a chronically damaged pancreas, pancreatic outflow obstruction, and subsequent bacterial infection. The pathogenesis of this syndrome in this patient might be related to previous endoscopic interventions for chronic pancreatitis, although lymphatic and hematogenous bacterial spread from a previously existing acute cholecystitis or intercurrent infection cannot be completely excluded.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AZ_2AG

W. Laleman, M. Radwan, W. Van Steenbergen
Unit for Liver, Biliary and Pancreatic Diseases, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

A rare and reversible cause of acute dilatation of the pancreatic duct... Endoscopy 2008; 40: E183