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Intramural duodenal hematoma post EUS-guided placement of fiducial radiopaque markers

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Case

A 61-year-old man presented with painless jaundice. Abdominal CT showed head of the pancreas mass. EUS-FNA confirmed

adenocarcinoma. ERCP was performed with sphincterotomy/stent placement. Case was reviewed at our pancreas tumor board:

borderline resectable tumor, recommended upfront neoadjuvant chemoradiation. Patient was referred for EUS-guided fiducial

placement before stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT). With the linear echoendoscope positioned in the duodenal lumen,

a preloaded fiducial in a 22G needle EchoTip Ultra Fiducial Needle (Cook Medical; Bloomington, IN) was deployed in the

tumor. Maneuver was repeated for a total of 3 fiducials (Fig. 1, black arrows). The patient presented 2 days later with abdominal

pain/bilious vomiting. Abdominal CT: no pneumoperitoneum/pancreatitis, markedly distended stomach with fluid retention

suggestive of gastric outlet obstruction, and circumferential/diffuse wall thickening/intramural hyperdensity/luminal narrowing

of the duodenal bulb/proximal D2 suggestive of intramural duodenal hematoma (IDH) (Fig. 2A&B). The patient was managed

conservatively. An 18Fr nasogastric tube was placed and connected to low intermittent suction. His symptoms gradually

improved over 4-5 days. Upper GI series at Day-6 confirmed the absence of residual mechanical obstruction (Fig. 2C).

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Fiducials are radiopaque markers implanted into a cancer lesion for localization and accurate treatment delivery during SBRT.

EUS-guided fiducial placement +/- fluoroscopy guidance, permits placement of fiducials into lesions in close proximity to the

GI tract and often in locations that are difficult to access with alternative methods. Several series reported safe and successful

EUS-guided implantation of fiducials into primary or metastatic pancreatic cancer, among many other cancers. This is the first

report of IDH post EUS-guided fiducial placement. A combination of echoendoscope torquing, and repeated punctures of a

hypervascular pancreatic tumor through the duodenal wall may have contributed to this complication. IDH generally resolves

with conservative management, occasionally requiring percutaneous, endoscopic or surgical drainage [1].

Disclosure:

Financial disclosure: None to report.

Informed consent was obtained for this case report.

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Informed consent was obtained for this case report.

Conflict of interest: None to report.

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References

[1] Pan YM, Wang TT, Wu J, et al. Endoscopic drainage for duodenal hematoma following endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography: a case report. World J Gastroenterol 2013;19:2118-21.

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Fig 1



Fig 2a



Fig 2 b

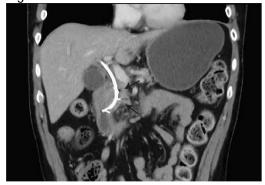


Fig 2 c

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