

ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENT OF CHOLEDOCHAL CYST TYPE III*Tratamento endoscópico de cisto de colédoco do tipo III*

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ABSTRACT – Background - Todani type III cysts are not very common disease. Endoscopically the choledochoceles is not a challenging diagnosis. Sometimes biliary stone disease is associated and events of cholangitis and pancreatitis may occur. Normally these patients are referred for surgical treatment, mainly because there is a widespread concept that choledochal cysts are very prone to develop neoplasia and must be resected. Nevertheless surgical resection is not free of morbidity. The chance for neoplasia in such cases seems to be related to the presence of pancreaticobiliary reflux towards the common bile duct. **Aim** – To report a case of endoscopic treatment of choledochal cyst type III with literature review. **Case Report** - Young man with recurrent abdominal pain, fever and hyperamylasemia. An ERCP showed pancreaticobiliary maljunction and calculus impaction. Papillotomy was performed and complete biliary clearance was achieved. Amylase contents in the common bile duct was measured and normal. Due to absence of pancreatobiliary reflux, a second endoscopic approach was performed and a wide communication between choledochoceles and duodenum was done with diathermy (using the papillotome). The patient recovering was uneventful and in 30 months follow-up he remains asymptomatic. **Conclusion** - Since pancreatobiliary reflux is not present, surgical approach of the diverticulum seemed to be not necessary. Endoscopic drainage of choledochoceles was a good option for conservative treatment.

HEADINGS – Choledochal cyst. Endoscopy.

INTRODUÇÃO

Choledochal cysts (CC) are uncommon anomalies which affect the intramural segment of the biliary tree⁸. They were first described by Vater and Ezler in 1723^{7,11}. The classical clinical symptoms are abdominal pain, jaundice and fever in a pre-school children⁸. Nevertheless, it may be present in adults in 20%⁸. There is a marked female preponderance among the patients with choledochal cysts and more than one-third of all cases were described in orientals⁹. They were first classified by Alonso-Lej in 1959¹. Nowadays they are ordinarily classified by Todani's classification and its modifications (Figure 1), as follows⁴:

Type I - cysts represent the classical disease. They are in fact concentric dilatation of the common bile duct and also the most common type (80%).

Type II - cysts are known as supraduodenal excentric choledochal dilatation, and they are very rare (3%).

Type III - cysts or choledochoceles are normally associated to ampullae anomalies. They are also rare (4%) and sometimes diagnosed in a routine endoscopy as a

compression of the duodenum.

Type IV - cysts are multiple dilatations affecting intra and extrahepatic tree, and occur in 10 % of the cases, with subtypes IV-A (fusiform extra and intra-hepatic cysts); IV-B (multiple extra-hepatic cysts).

Todani type V cystic disease is in fact the Caroli's disease. Cysts are multiple and intrahepatic only. They represent 1-2% of all choledochal cysts.

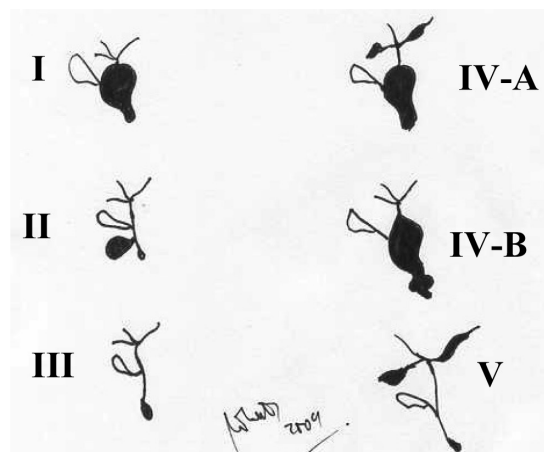


FIGURE 1 – Todani's choledochal cysts classification, modified

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CASE REPORT

A 16 years old men presented with recurrent abdominal pain, fever and hyperamylasemia. After the image investigation (US/ CT) a Todani III cyst was diagnosed. CT scan showed a cystic image full of liquid in a periduodenal region (Figure 2). At duodenoscopy a compression of the second duodenal portion was seen, and a choledochoceles was diagnosed (Figure 3). An ERCP showed pancreaticobiliary maljunction and calculus impaction. Papillotomy was performed and complete biliary clearance was achieved. Amylase contents in the common bile duct was measured and was normal. Due to absence of pancreatobiliary reflux, a second endoscopic approach was performed and a wide communication between choledochoceles and duodenum was done with diathermy (using the papillotome). The patient recovering was uneventful and good evolution in 30 months of follow-up.

DISCUSSION

The pathophysiology of choledochal cysts starts with a developmental anomaly, a pancreaticobiliary maljunction 1 leading to pancreatic reflux into the biliary tree^{3,10}. The pancreatobiliary reflux normally is followed by a wall weakening and a diverticulum takes place, with possible mucosal displasia and malignization. In the past, choledochal cysts were derived by a surgical cyst-duodenostomy or a Roux-en-Y cyst-jejunostomy, in order to relief jaundice and symptoms like recurrent cholangitis. Nevertheless the long term follow-up showed a high malignization rate among these patients. So, choledochal cysts are nowadays treated

by surgical resection and Roux-en-Y proximal derivation, but yet with considerable morbidity¹.

Todani type III cysts are also known as choledochoceles or intraduodenal diverticulum and they represent only 4% of all choledochal cysts⁸. They are normally treated with surgery (transduodenal excision or transduodenal sphincterotomy). Those surgical techniques are not free of complications, since there is always a possibility of unrecognized Wirsung ligature (leading to acute obstructive pancreatitis) or duodenal fistulae⁴.

Interestingly, the observation of anedoctal cases of patients with Todani III cysts that did not underwent surgery for any reason, revealed no malignization in the long-term follow-up^{5,6}.

It may be possible because pancreatic reflux to biliary tree does not occur in all Todani III cysts. Theoretically if there is no pancreatobiliary reflux, an endoscopic drainage may be proposed.

The presence of any kind of duodenal diverticulum normally makes a papillae catheterization technically more difficult. Intradiverticular papillae is a risk factor for duodenal perforation during ERCP². In choledochoceles, papillae catheterization is often difficult and contrast of the diverticulae is not easy, due to lack of pressure inside the biliary tree⁶.

CONCLUSION

Since pancreatobiliary reflux is not present, surgical approach of the diverticulum seemed to be not necessary. Endoscopic drainage of choledochoceles was a good option for conservative treatment.

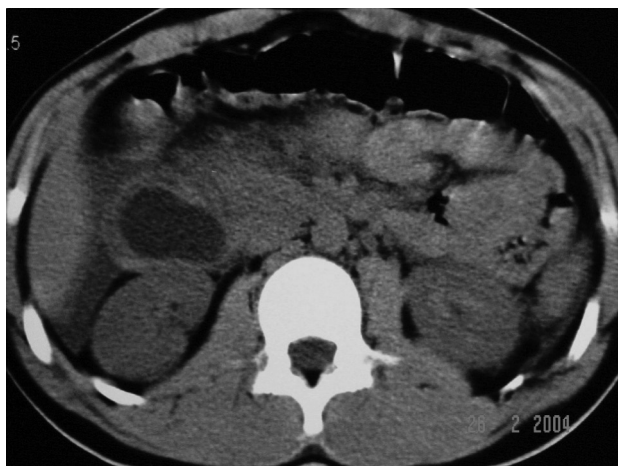


FIGURE 2 – CT scan with choledochocoele

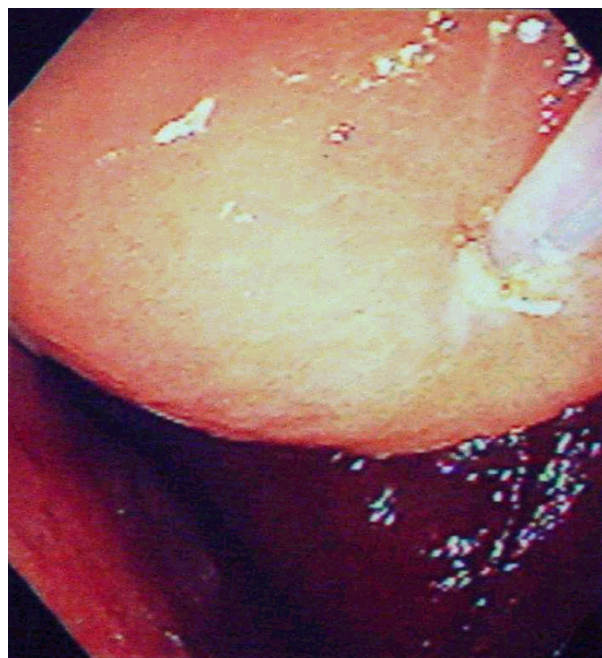


FIGURE 3 – Endoscopic view

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RESUMO – Introdução – Cisto de colédoco do tipo III de Todani não é doença muito comum. Eventualmente pode ocorrer a presença de doença biliar calculosa, que nestes casos estaria associada a eventos de colangite e pancreatite. Normalmente estes pacientes são conduzidos ao tratamento cirúrgico, principalmente porque há conceito difundido de que os cistos de colédoco são muito propensos a desenvolver neoplasia e que a sua presença indicaria ressecção cirúrgica. A chance para neoplasia parece estar relacionada à presença de refluxo do conteúdo biliopancreático para o ducto biliar comum. **Objetivo** - Relatar um caso de tratamento endoscópico de cisto de colédoco do Tipo III, bem como realizar revisão da literatura sobre o tema. **Relato do caso** – Homem com 16 anos apresentou-se com dor abdominal periódica, febre e hiperamilasemia. CPRE mostrou má formação da junção biliopancreática, bem como impactação por cálculo. Foi realizada papilotomia que conseguiu clarear a árvore biliar. Os níveis de amilase no ducto biliar eram normais. Devido à ausência de refluxo de conteúdo biliopancreático, uma segunda aproximação endoscópica foi executada e comunicação larga entre o cisto e o duodeno foi realizada através do método endoscópico de diatermia. O paciente apresentou boa evolução após o procedimento e assim permanecendo em 30 meses de evolução. **Conclusão** – Desde que não haja a presença de refluxo de conteúdo biliopancreático, a ressecção cirúrgica do divertículo parece não ser necessária. A realização de drenagem endoscópica constitui-se em boa opção para tratamento conservador nos casos onde o refluxo biliopancreático não esteja presente.

DESCRIPTORIOS – Cisto de colédoco. Endoscopia.

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