

= Abstract =

Endoscopic Transpapillary Biopsy for the Diagnosis of Patients with Pancreaticobiliary Ductal Strictures

Kun Hoon Song, M.D., Seung Woo Park, M.D., Si Young Song, M.D.
Jae Bock Chung, M.D., Young Myung Moon, M.D., Jin Kyung Kang, M.D.
and In Suh Park, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University
College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background/Aims: Many diseases and conditions are responsible for pancreaticobiliary ductal strictures. In such patients, histologic diagnosis is crucial to determine therapeutic modalities and to predict their outcomes, as well as to avoid unnecessary operations for tissue diagnosis. To evaluate the diagnostic role of endoscopic transpapillary biopsys (ETPB), this technique was performed in patients with pancreaticobiliary ductal strictures suggestive of malignancy. **Methods:** After visualization of the pancreaticobiliary tree and the lesion by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), an ETPB of the lesion was conducted with or without an endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST) in sixty-four patients with pancreaticobiliary ductal strictures. The biopsy results were analysed according to the morphology of the lesion, site of the stricture, number of biopsys and whether or not an EST was done. **Results:** The final diagnoses of the sixty-four patients included forty bile duct cancers (62.5%), nine pancreatic cancers (14.1%), four metastatic cancers (6.3%), and eleven benign ductal strictures (17.2%) such as biliary stones, cholangitis, etc. The sites of the strictures were located in the upper bile duct in thirty-two patients (50.0%), the middle bile duct in twenty-two (34.4%), the lower bile duct in three (4.7%), the pancreatic head in four (6.3%), and the pancreatic body in three (4.7%). Adequate tissue specimens for pathologic examination were obtained in fifty-four cases (84.4%).

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Tel: 361-6070, Fax: 365-2125
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An ETPB was possible without an EST in nineteen cases (29.7%). The ETPB results revealed sensitivity of 60.4% (32/53), specificity of 100% (6/6), positive predictive value of 100% (32/32), and negative predictive value of 34.4% (11/32). The sensitivity of the ETPB was higher in the EST group than in group without an EST. There was no statistical significance however, according to tumor morphology, site, or number of biopsy. **Conclusions:** It is recommended that an ETPB, being a safe and effective method, should be performed as a diagnostic procedure during an ERCP for patients with pancreaticobiliary ductal strictures of unknown causes. (**Korean J Gastrointest Endosc 19: 405-413, 1999**)

Key Words: Endoscopic transpapillary biopsy, Pancreaticobiliary stricture, Endoscopic sphincterotomy

가
.13)
1)
1991 8 1996 2
(ERCP)
가
1
가 64
(transpapillary biopsy),1,2,4,5)
(brush cytology),3,6-10)
(aspiration
cytology)11-13)
,14,15)
2)
ERCP 3.2 mm 가
(JF 200, Olympus, Japan)
16)

Fig. 1. Endoscopic cholangiogram. Cholangiogram shows stricture at the level of right intrahepatic duct and a biopsy forcep is introduced to obtain tissue specimen.

Fig. 2. Endoscopic cholangiogram. Total occlusion at the level of common hepatic duct is noted and a biopsy forcep is introduced.

(sclerotic type), (papillary type) 2 Fisher p 0.05 (protruded type) .

X- (FB-19N, Olympus, Japan) 1) 64 60.0 (31 82) 2.2 : 1 가 20 가

(Fig. 1, 2). 1 6 10% 가 20 가

(EST) 가 37 가 40 (62.5%) 가 9 (14.1%), 4 (6.3%) 11 (17.2%) (Table 1).

(CT),)

(percutaneous fine-needle aspiration cytology) 1

Table 1. Results of Endoscopic Transpapillary Biopsy for 64 Malignant and Benign Strictures in the Pancreaticobiliary Ducts according to the Etiology and Biopsy Site

Etiology and biopsy site	No.	Histology			Sensitivity (%)
		Malignancy	Material insufficiency	Benign	
Malignant strictures	53	32	5	16	60.4
Bile duct cancer	40	26	3	11	65.0
Upper	25	17	1	7	68.0
Middle	14	9	2	3	64.3
Lower	1	0	0	1	0
Pancreatic cancer	9	4	2	3	44.4
Pancreatic head	3	2	1	1	66.7
Pancreatic body	3	0	1	2	0
Bile duct	3	2	0	1	66.7
Other metastatic cancer (Bile duct)	4	2	0	2	50.0
Benign strictures	11	0	5	6	-
Bile duct	10	0	4	6	-
Pancreatic duct	1	0	1	0	-

53 48 (90.1%)

25 , 14 , 1

3 , 3 ,

3 , 4 60.4% (32/53) , 100% (6/6),

10 , 1 100% (32/32), 34.4% (11/32)

(Table 1).

2)

2.2 (1 6) 20 50.0% (2/4) (Table 1).

1 44 2 66.7%

. 45 (70.3%) (18/27), 66.7% (12/18), 0%

(0/2), 66.7% (2/3) 0%

(EST) , (0/3) ,

19 (29.7%) EST 66.7% (2/3), 66.7% (4/6)

가 . 64 59.1% (26/44)

(Table 2).

54 (84.4%) , 1 2

10 (15.6%) 1 56.3% (9/16), 2

62.2% (23/37)

. EST

. Nishimura 11)

71.4% . .26)

1213) 20) ,12) , 가

pancreozymin20) secretin1213) 80% .124)

Kubota 1)

24 76%211-13,2022) 81.2%, 88.8%,

50% 가 71.4% . Sugiyama

(desmoplasia) 2) EST 81% 가 ,

.79)

가 70 가 가

가 .36-10) 가 64

10 ,

6) 가 가

'Geenen '가 .10) ,

33 85% . 53

37-10,22-26) 60% . 60.4%, 100%

,310,22,25) , 65.0%,

가 44.4% . 5

.925) 가 66.7% (32/48) .

가

.25) , ,

.27) 2)

83.0% (44/53)

Foutch ,24) Kurzawinski 22) , ,

가 . (FB39, Olympus, Japan) 1)

(FB-19N, Olympus, Japan)

,47)

가 가 7) .

가 가 , , , , ,

12) 가

가 925) 64

4

8 1) 40

(62.5%), 9 (14.1%), 4 (6.3%),

11 (17.2%) ,

25 , 14 ,

62.2% 56.3% 1 , 3

가 가 3 , 2.2 (1 6)

2) EST 45 (70.3%) ,

19 (29.7%) EST 가

EST , 54 (84.4%)

, EST , 10 (15.6%)

3) 60.4%

가 (32/53), 100% (6/6), 100%

EST (32/32), 34.4% (11/32)

4) , 53 , 53

EST가 48 (90.6%)

가 , ,

, EST 71.8%

(front-biting) (28/39) 28.6% (4/14)

(side-opening) , Maguchi 28) (p < 0.05).

5) 5 , 3

amylase

7 .

가

,19 5 , 3

amylase 가

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