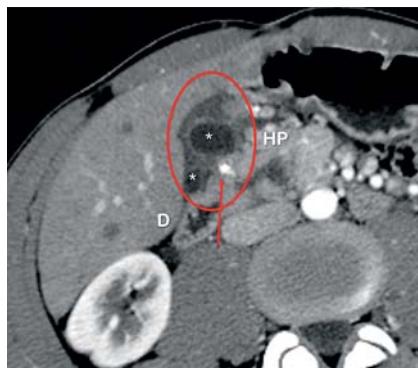
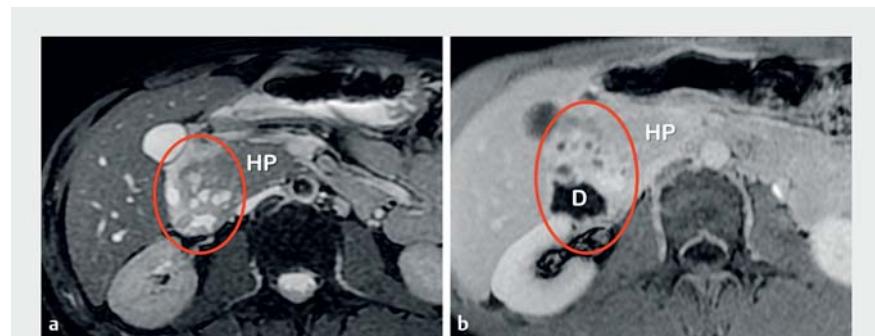


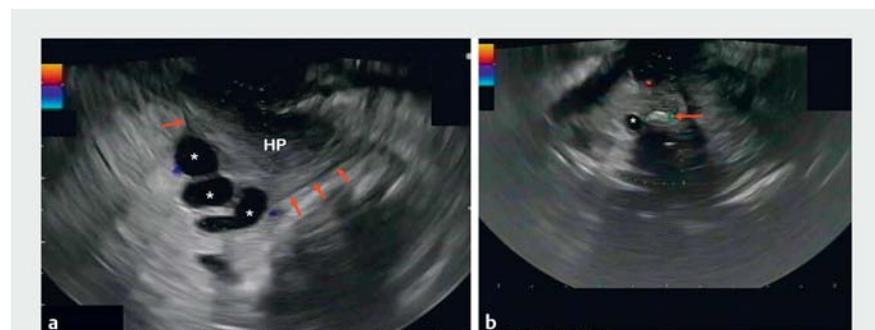
Pure cystic groove pancreatitis: endosonographic appearance



► Fig. 1 Contrast-enhanced computed tomography scan showing an inhomogeneous hypodense area (circled in red) containing some well-delineated and rounded cysts (*) with millimetric calcifications (arrow) between the head of the pancreas (HP) and the first part of the duodenum (D).



► Fig. 2 Magnetic resonance imaging showing an inhomogeneous isointense area containing small multiple cysts (circled in red) between the head of the pancreas (HP) and the first part of the duodenum (D). **a** T2-weighted FIESTA image; **b** T1-weighted contrast-enhanced image.



► Fig. 3 Linear-array endoscopic ultrasound view of the groove area from the second portion of the duodenum. **a** Multiple cystic lesions (*) involving the muscularis propria of the duodenal wall (arrows) next to the head of the pancreas (HP), which presents regular echogenicity. **b** Small calcification (arrow) next to one of the cysts (*).

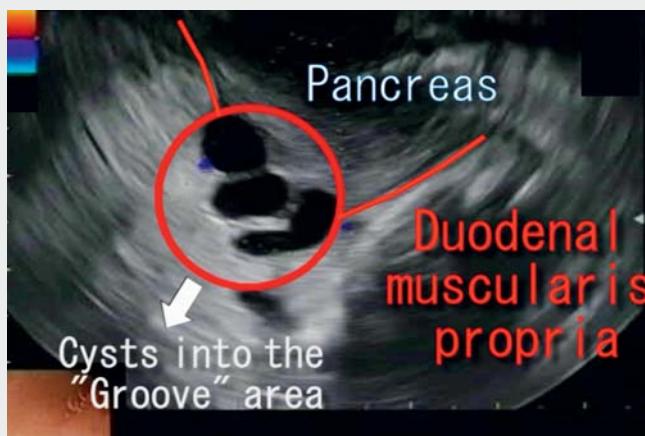
A 24-year-old man, who was an active smoker (20 cigarettes per day) since the age of 7 years and had a history of chronic alcohol abuse, was referred to our hospital because of recurrent mild-severe abdominal pain localized in the upper quadrants and sometimes radiating to the back. In 2012 he was hospitalized for an episode of alcoholic mild-acute pancreatitis. He then stopped drinking alcohol for 3 years, with clinical and nutritional benefits. In 2015 he began abusing alcohol again, and the abdominal pain recurred together, with progressive weight loss.

Because of the persistence of symptoms, biochemical blood tests were performed and showed a mild increase in gamma-glutamyl transferase ($2 \times$ the upper limit of normal [ULN]), amylase/lipase ($2.5/1.5 \times$ ULN), and carbohydrate antigen 19–9 ($2 \times$ ULN). A computed tomography scan showed the presence of a hypodense area between the head of the pancreas and the duodenal wall, which contained some cysts associated with millimetric calcifications (► Fig. 1). A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan confirmed an isointense area containing multiple small

cysts (► Fig. 2). To better clarify the nature of these findings, we performed an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS), which showed an inhomogeneous area between the head of the pancreas, the duodenum, and the common bile duct, with multiple small anechoic lesions and millimetric calcifications (► Fig. 3, ► Video 1). These findings, together with clinical and anamnestic data, are consistent with a diagnosis of the cystic variant of pure-type groove pancreatitis [1], a rare form of chronic pancreatitis also known as cystic dystrophy of the heterotopic pancreas, paroduodenal wall cyst, myoadenomatosis, or paroduodenal pancreatitis

[2]. EUS is now considered an important tool, together with MRI, for a diagnosis of groove pancreatitis [3–5]. However, EUS morphologic features of groove pancreatitis have not been extensively reported to date.

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 **Video 1** Endoscopic ultrasound view of a pure-type cystic variant of groove pancreatitis.

Competing interests

None

The authors

Dario Ligresti¹, Matteo Tacelli², Michele Amata¹, Luca Barresi¹, Settimo Caruso³, Ilaria Tarantino¹, Mario Traina¹

- 1 Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS-ISMETT (Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad alta specializzazione), Palermo, Italy
- 2 Section of Gastroenterology, Biomedical Department of Internal and Specialized Medicine (DI.BI.M.I.S.), University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy
- 3 Radiology Unit, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS-ISMETT (Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad alta specializzazione), Palermo, Italy

Corresponding author

Dario Ligresti, MD

Endoscopy Service, Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, IRCCS ISMETT – UPMC, Via E. Tricomi 5, 90127 Palermo, Italy
Fax: +39-091-2192400
dligresti@ismett.edu

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CORRECTION

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In the above-mentioned article the institution affiliation of Settimo Caruso has been corrected.

This was corrected in the online version on February 28, 2020.