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# Pancreas Divisum: Patient Presentation and Discussion

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Advanced Radiology Clerkship

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

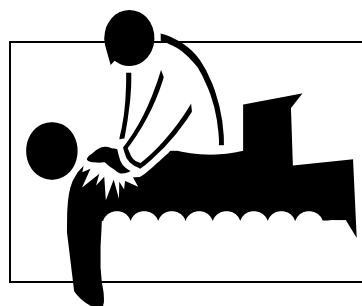
Dr. Gillian Lieberman



# Patient JC



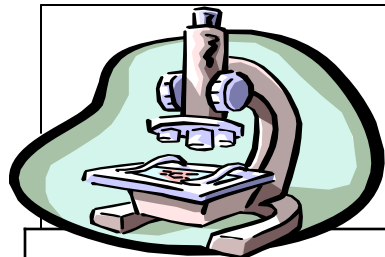
- 44 yo male
- Abdominal pain, epigastric, radiating to back x 1d
- Nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, low-grade fevers, chills
- PMHx:**
  - 4 m ago, EU abdominal pain → Normal CT



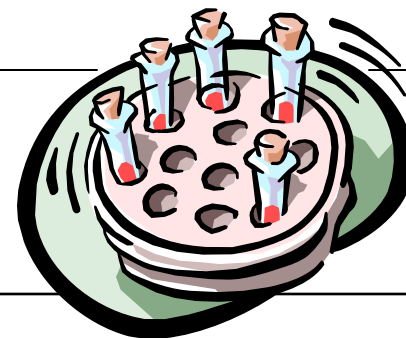
# Physical Exam

Vitals: T 100.3 P70 RR20 BP 150/90

- Abd: Distended, tenderness to palpation diffusely, mostly periumbilical
- -Rebound + Voluntary guarding
- BS markedly depressed
- No Cullen/Grey Turner sign



# Labs



CBC: WBC 13.4 Hct 42 Plets 257

Amylase 2302 Lipase 1940

LFTs: ALT/AST 47/23 LDH 199  
Alk Phos 83 TG 264

E'lytes:

143 | 104 | 23 / 150

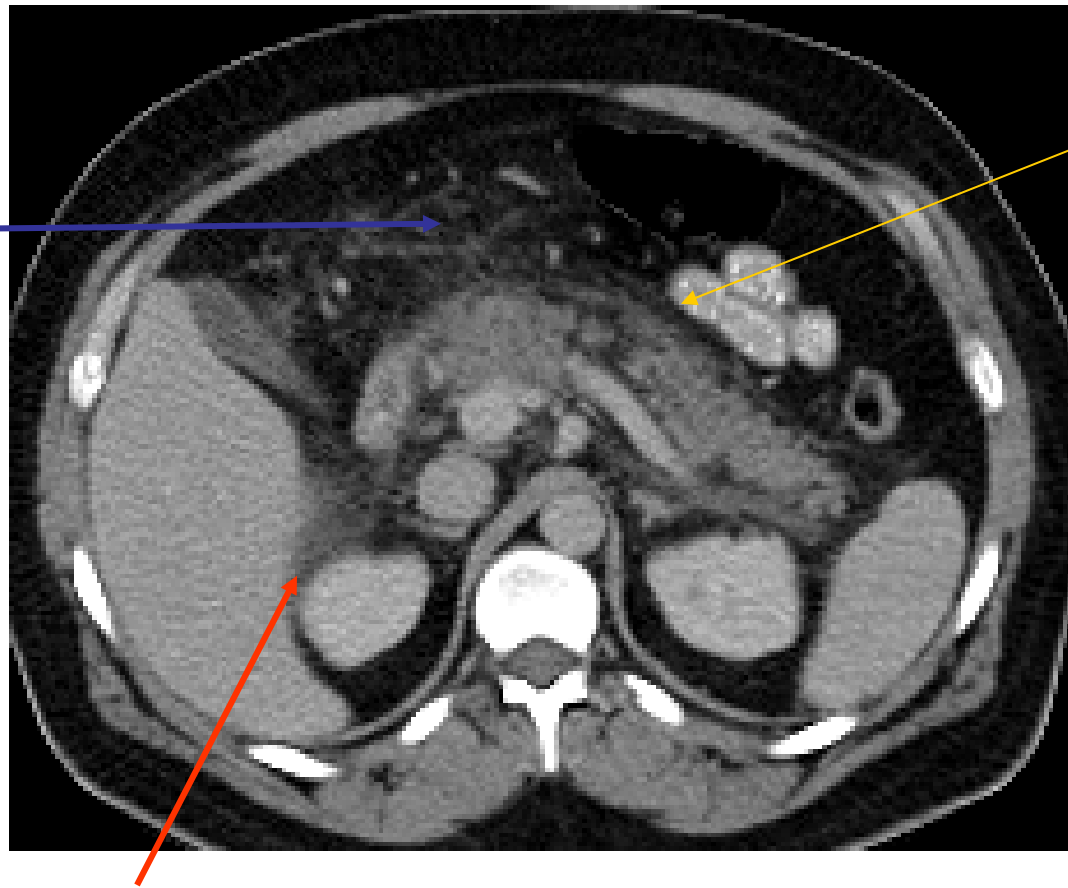
4.3 | 25 | 0.9 \

Ca 9.3 / Ph 4.1/ Mg 2.0



## Our Patient JC: Abdominal CT

Fat stranding  
(misty  
appearance)  
of peripancreatic  
fat



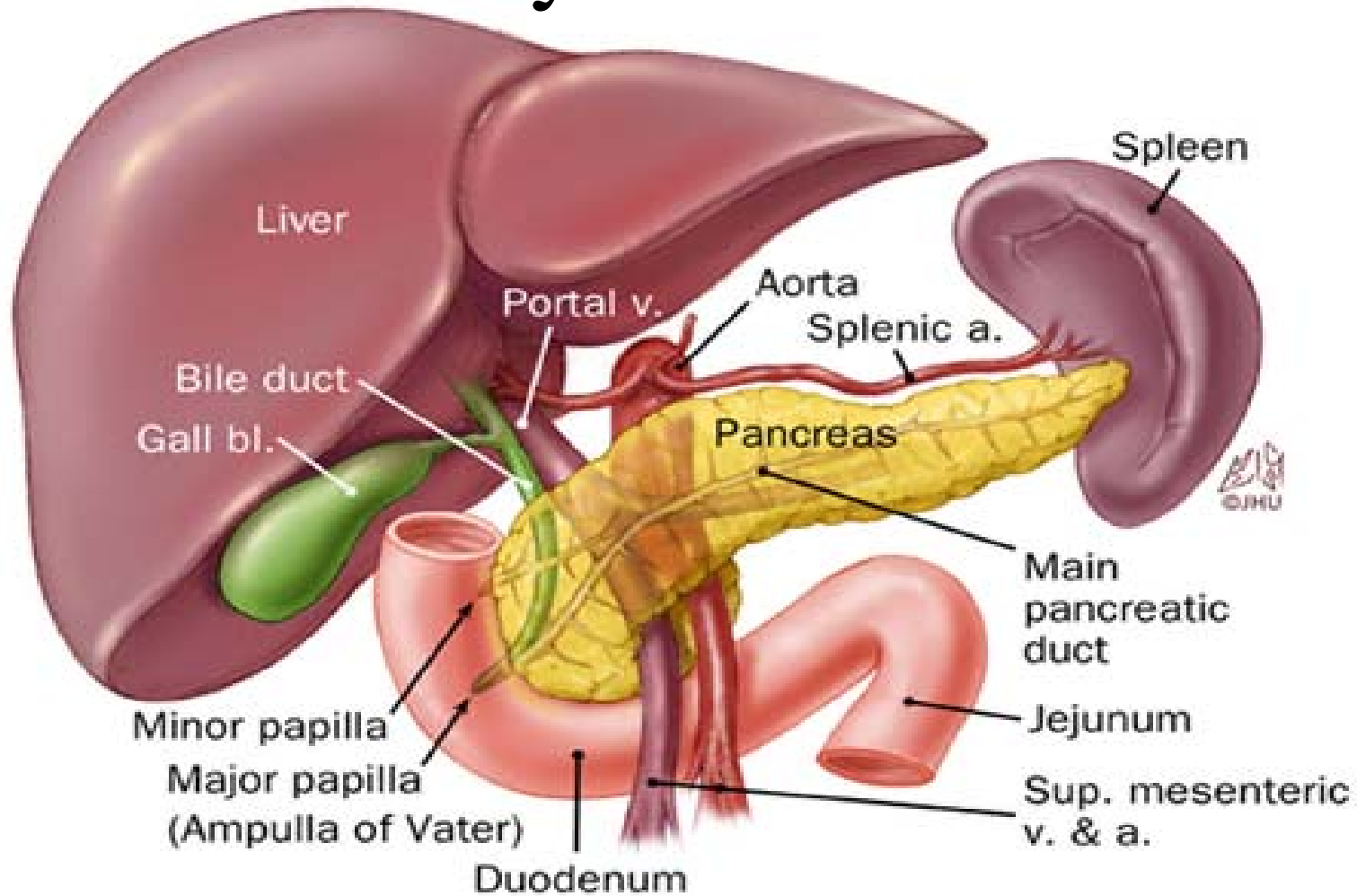
Indistinctive  
pancreatic  
margins

Thickening of pararenal fascia  
and pararenal fluid accumulation

Findings consistent  
with pancreatitis



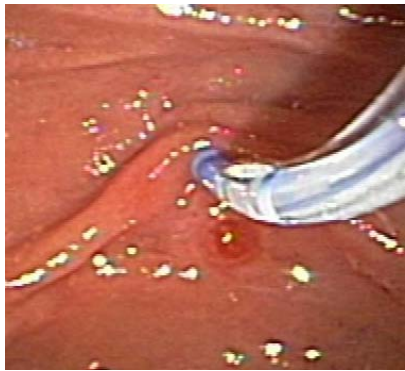
# Anatomy of the Pancreas



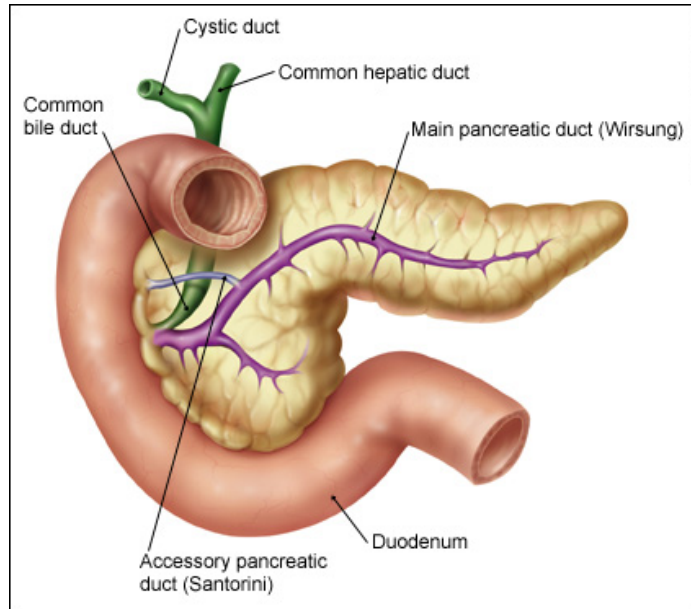


What a mouthful!

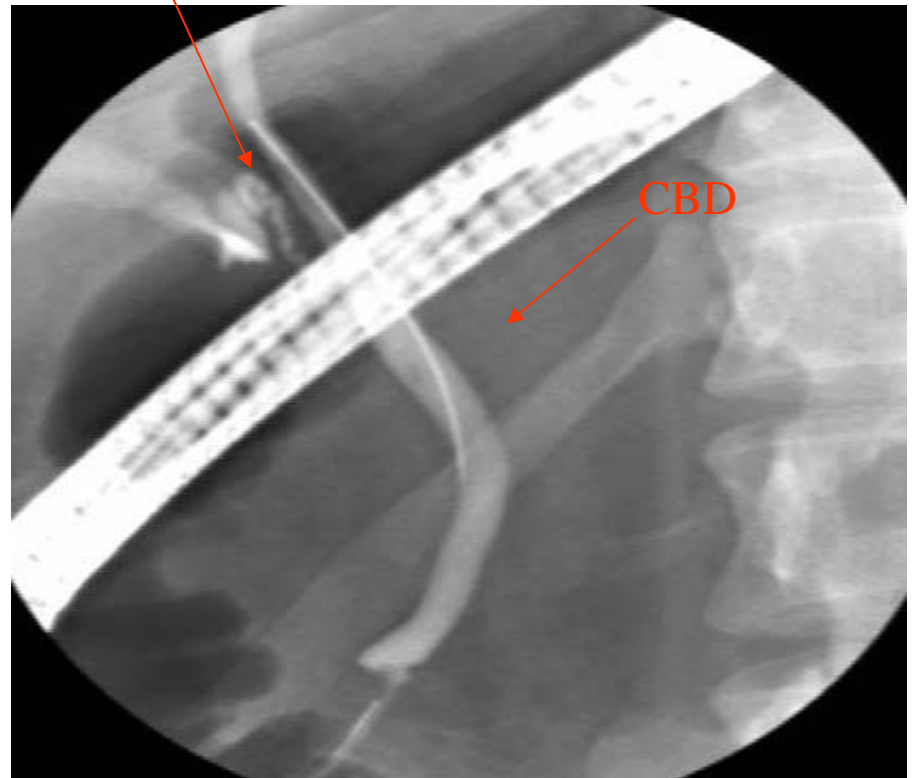
# JC: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)



Cannulation of patient JC's major ampulla



Cystic duct (corkscrew) and gall bladder





# Our Patient JC: ERCP



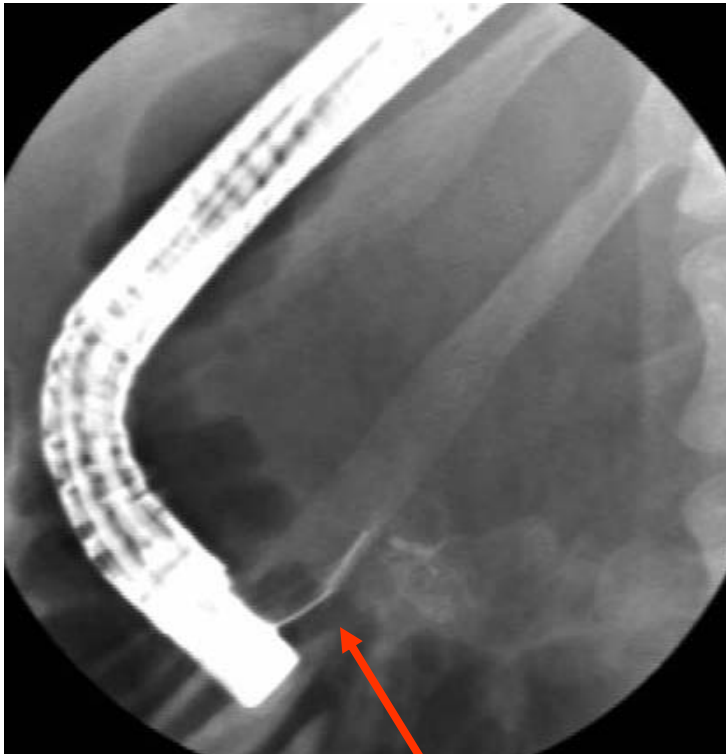
Normal intrahepatic ductal system





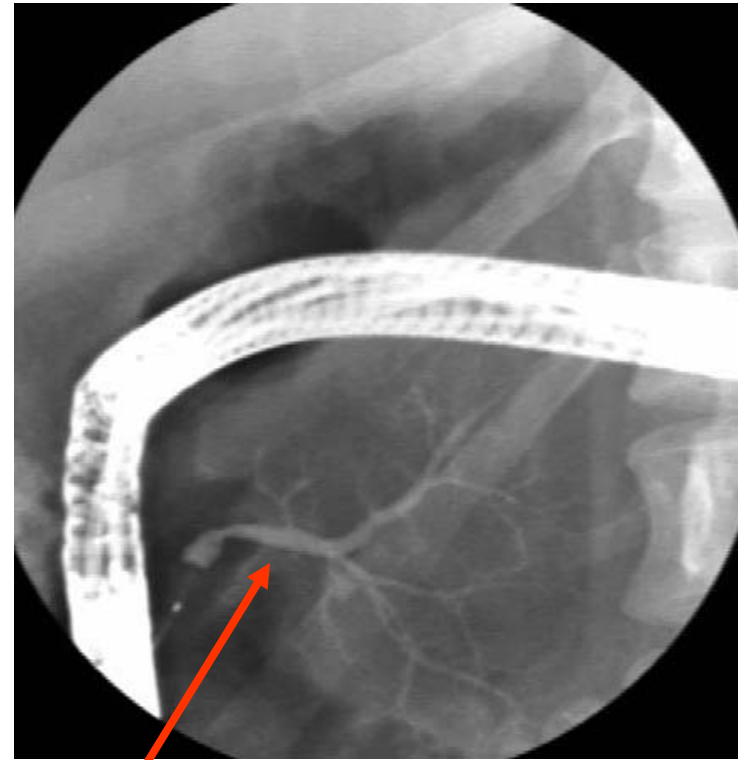
# JC: ERCP

## Major papilla cannulation

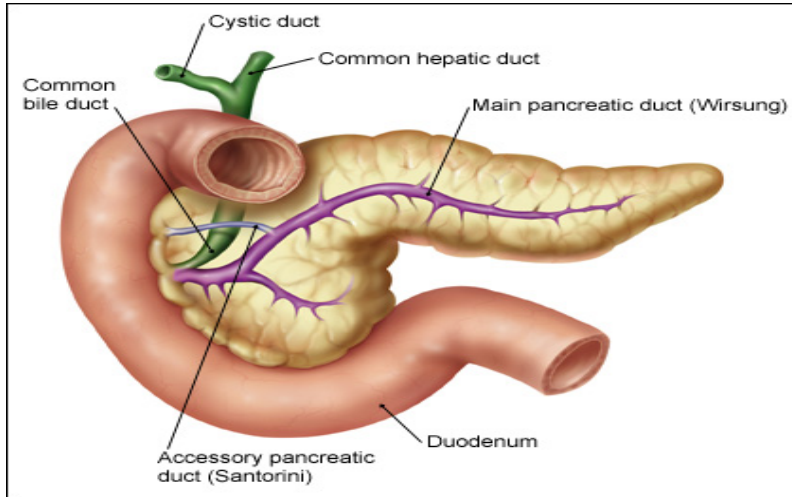


Small ventral duct

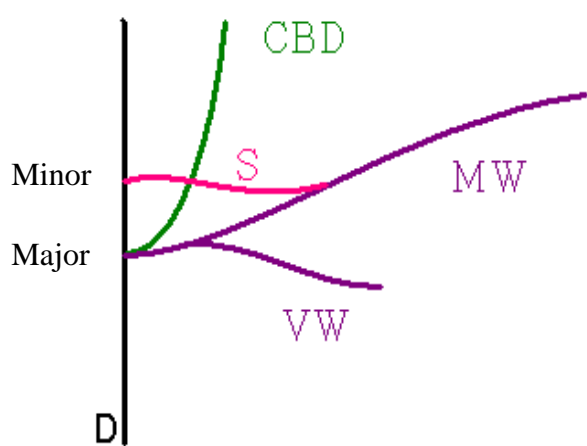
## Minor papilla cannulation



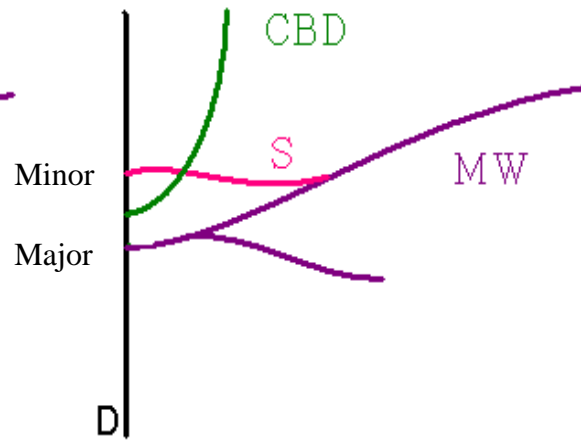
Dominant dorsal duct  
connecting to main  
pancreatic duct



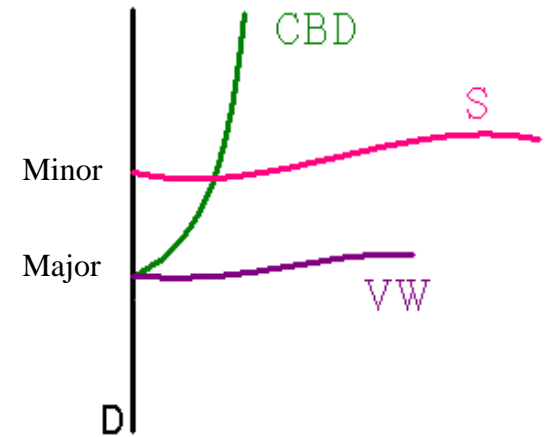
# Ductal Variations



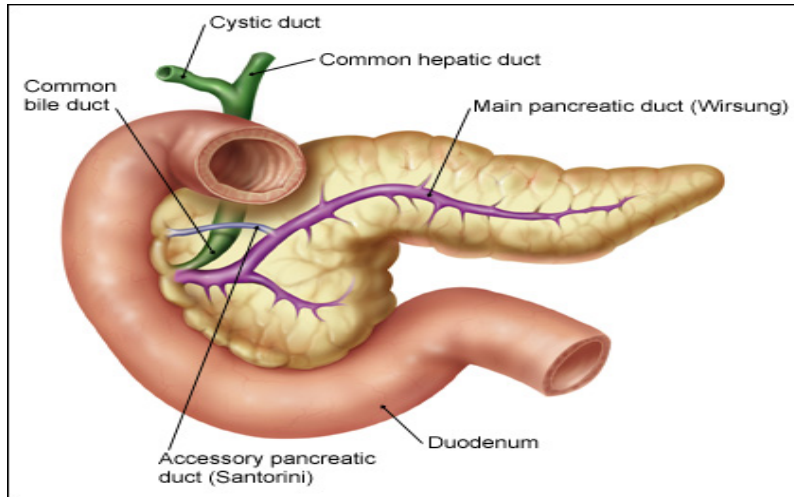
Type 1  
Normal Anatomy (85%)



Type 2  
Separate duodenal openings (5%)



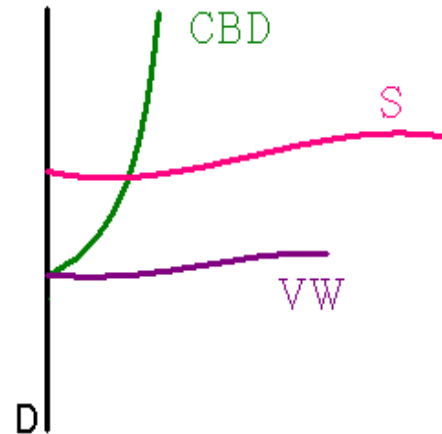
Type 3  
Pancreas Divisum (10%)



©1999 Christy Krames

# Ductal Variation

## Type 3 Pancreas Divisum

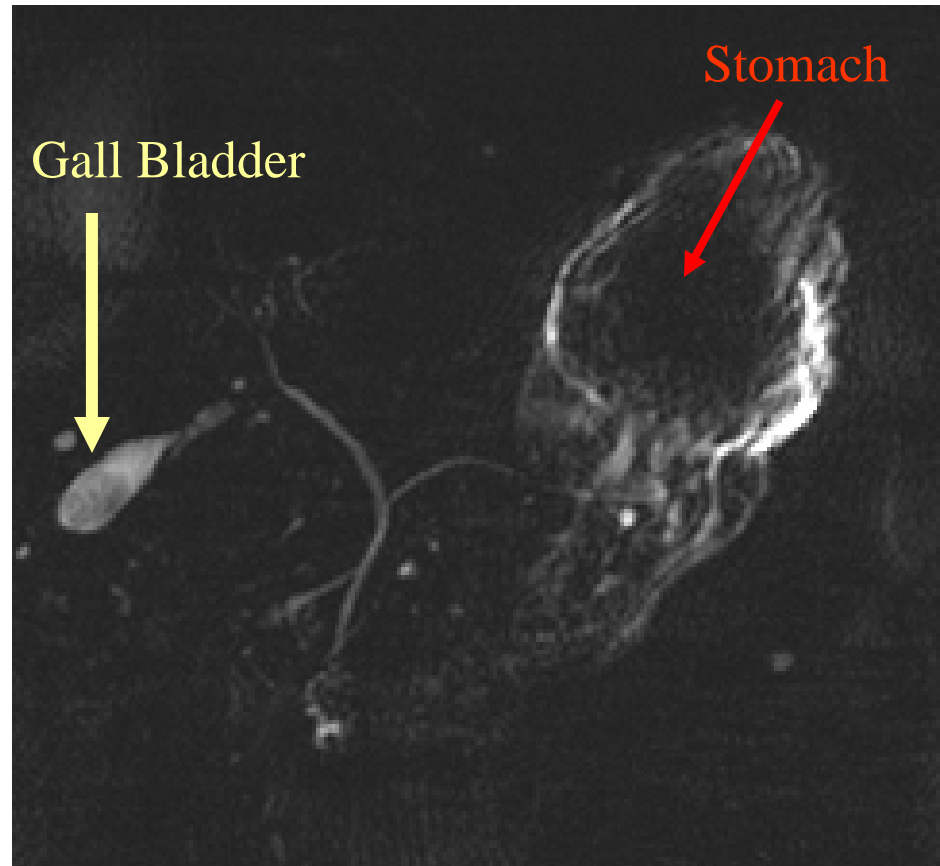


The most common congenital variant of pancreatic anatomy.



# Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography

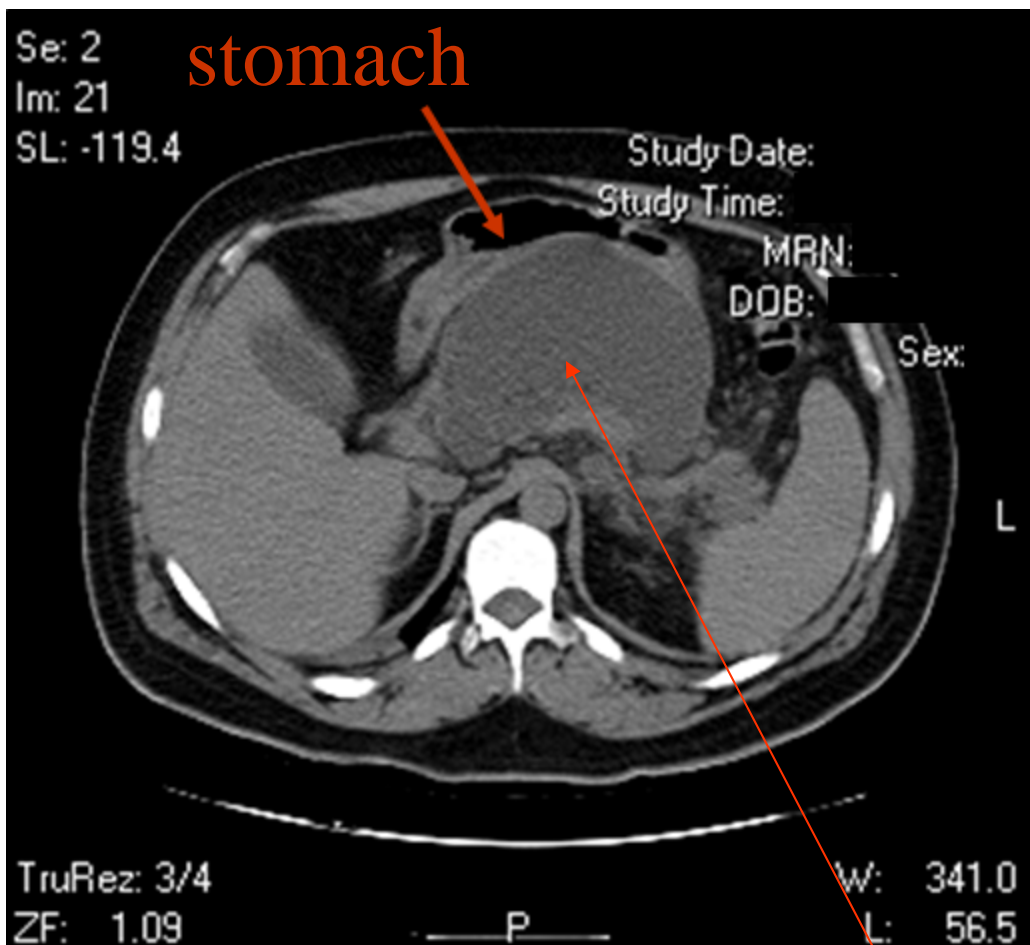
- Fluid filled bile and pancreatic ducts are very bright on T2 images
- Accessory duct drains majority of pancreas



Pancreas Divisum Anomaly



## Our Patient JC: 2 Weeks later



J.C. clinically improved, and he was discharged home.

### 2 weeks later:

He returned to EU with nausea, vomiting, and periumbilical pain, similar to prior admission.



- CT: Pancreatitis and large **pancreatic pseudocyst** extending into lesser sac and compressing stomach



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So...

What happened?



# Pancreas Divisum: Embryology

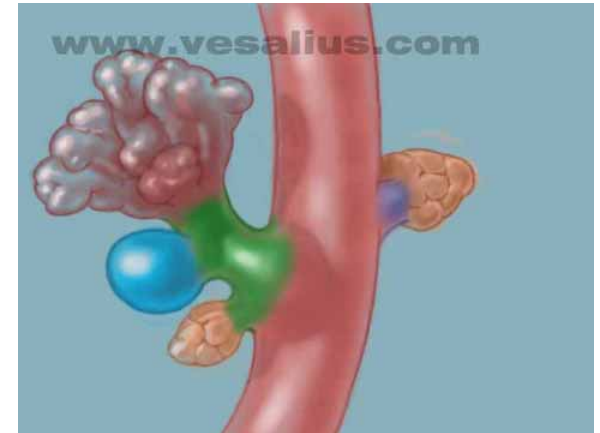




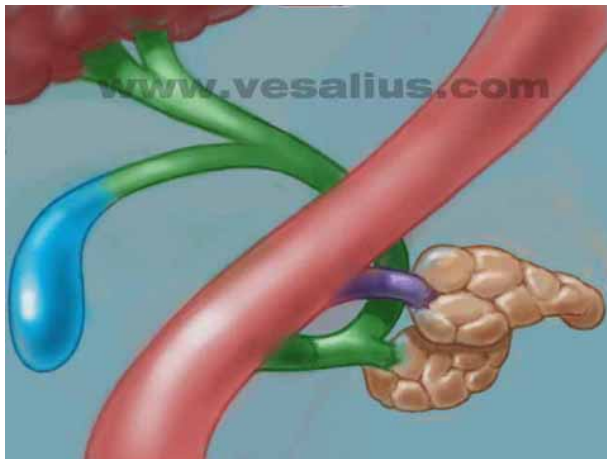
# Normal Embryological Development of Pancreas



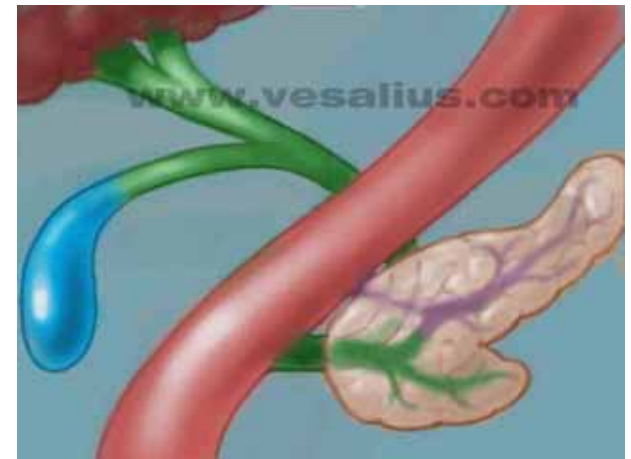
**Week 4: Dorsal pancreatic bud**



**Week 5: Ventral bud appears between GB and duodenum.**



**Bile duct moves to right, apposing the pancreatic buds as duodenal wall differentially grows.**



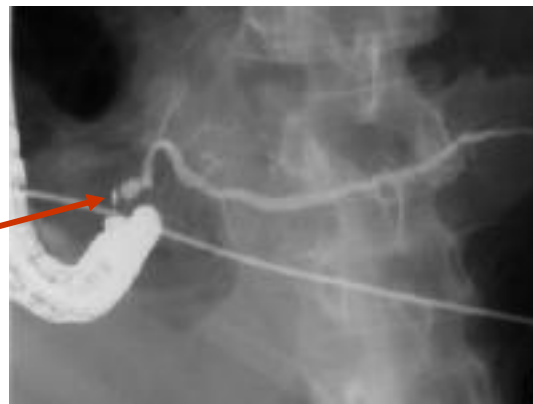
**Dorsal duct (Santorini) and ventral duct (Wirsung) FUSE. The ventral duct is the main duct for pancreatic secretions into the duodenum. If the dorsal duct persists, it is called the minor papilla.**





# Pancreas Divisum

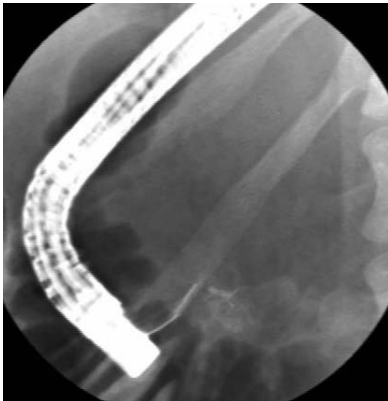
- NO FUSION of ventral and dorsal pancreatic buds
- Ventral bud only drains ventral pancreas
- Dorsal bud (through minor papilla) must drain majority of pancreas.
- Minor papilla is often stenotic and inhibits flow of pancreatic juice → **Pancreatitis**
- Other features:
  - Stenosis of minor papilla
  - Signs of chronic pancreatitis
  - Dilated dorsal duct
  - Santorinicele





# Diagnosis of Pancreas Divisum: ERCP

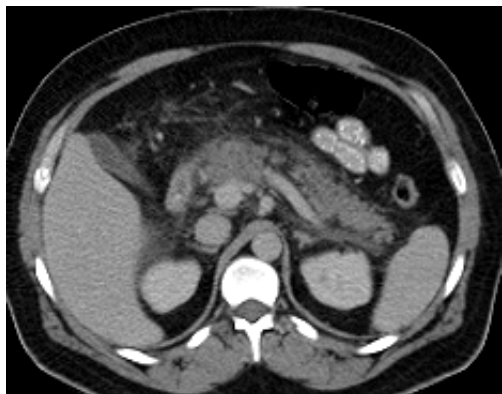
- Absent or small ventral duct
- Confirm by cannulation of minor duct → lack of communication between dorsal and ventral and dorsal ducts.





# Complications of Pancreatitis

## Acute

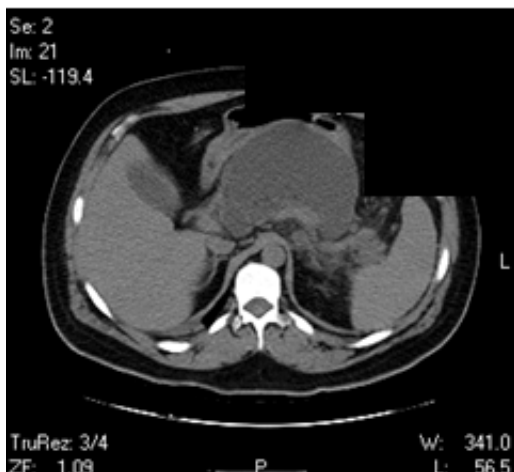


Loculated fluid collection

Pancreatic necrosis

Pancreatic hemorrhage

## Subacute



Phlegmon

Pseudocyst

Pancreatic ascites

Abscess

Pseudoaneurysm



# Treatment of Pancreas Divisum

## Standard Medical Therapy:

Low fat diet  
Analgesics  
Pancreatic enzymes  
Anticholinergics

## Minor Papilla Treatment:


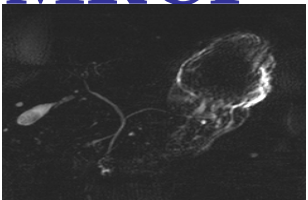
### *Endoscopic*

- Dilatation
- Stenting
- Papillotomy

### *Open surgical*

- Minor sphincteroplasty
- Pancreatico-jejunostomy with Roux-en-Y limb



	<b>Pros</b>	<b>Cons</b>
<p><b>ERCP</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Best visualization of ductal anatomy</li> <li>•Access for biopsy or therapeutic intervention (sphincterotomy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Technically difficult.</li> <li>•Radiation</li> <li>•Expensive</li> <li>•Invasive: Complications (4% ERCP→pancreatitis)</li> </ul>
<p><b>MRCP</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Noninvasive</li> <li>•Better imaging of parenchyma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Worse resolution than fluoroscopy so less sensitive than ERCP</li> </ul>

•Screening Examination In Patients With Low or Intermediate Probability Of choledocholithiasis

- Failed or Incomplete ERCP
- Post-operative Anatomy
- Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC)
- Complications of Chronic Pancreatitis
- Variant Ductal Anatomy!

MRCP growing in use....

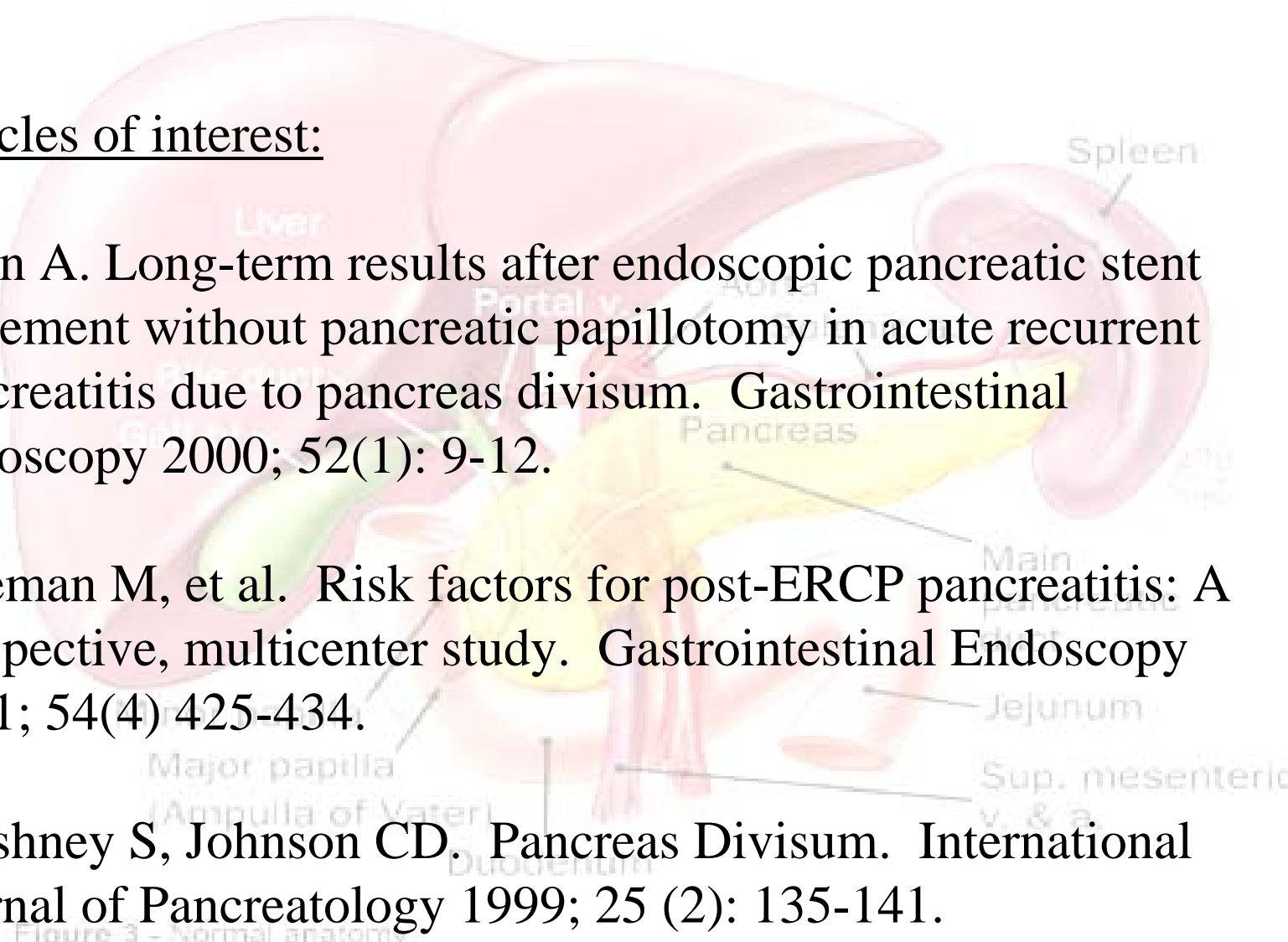


## Articles of interest:

Ertan A. Long-term results after endoscopic pancreatic stent placement without pancreatic papillotomy in acute recurrent pancreatitis due to pancreas divisum. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy* 2000; 52(1): 9-12.

Freeman M, et al. Risk factors for post-ERCP pancreatitis: A prospective, multicenter study. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy* 2001; 54(4) 425-434.

Varshney S, Johnson CD. Pancreas Divisum. *International Journal of Pancreatology* 1999; 25 (2): 135-141.





# Acknowledgments

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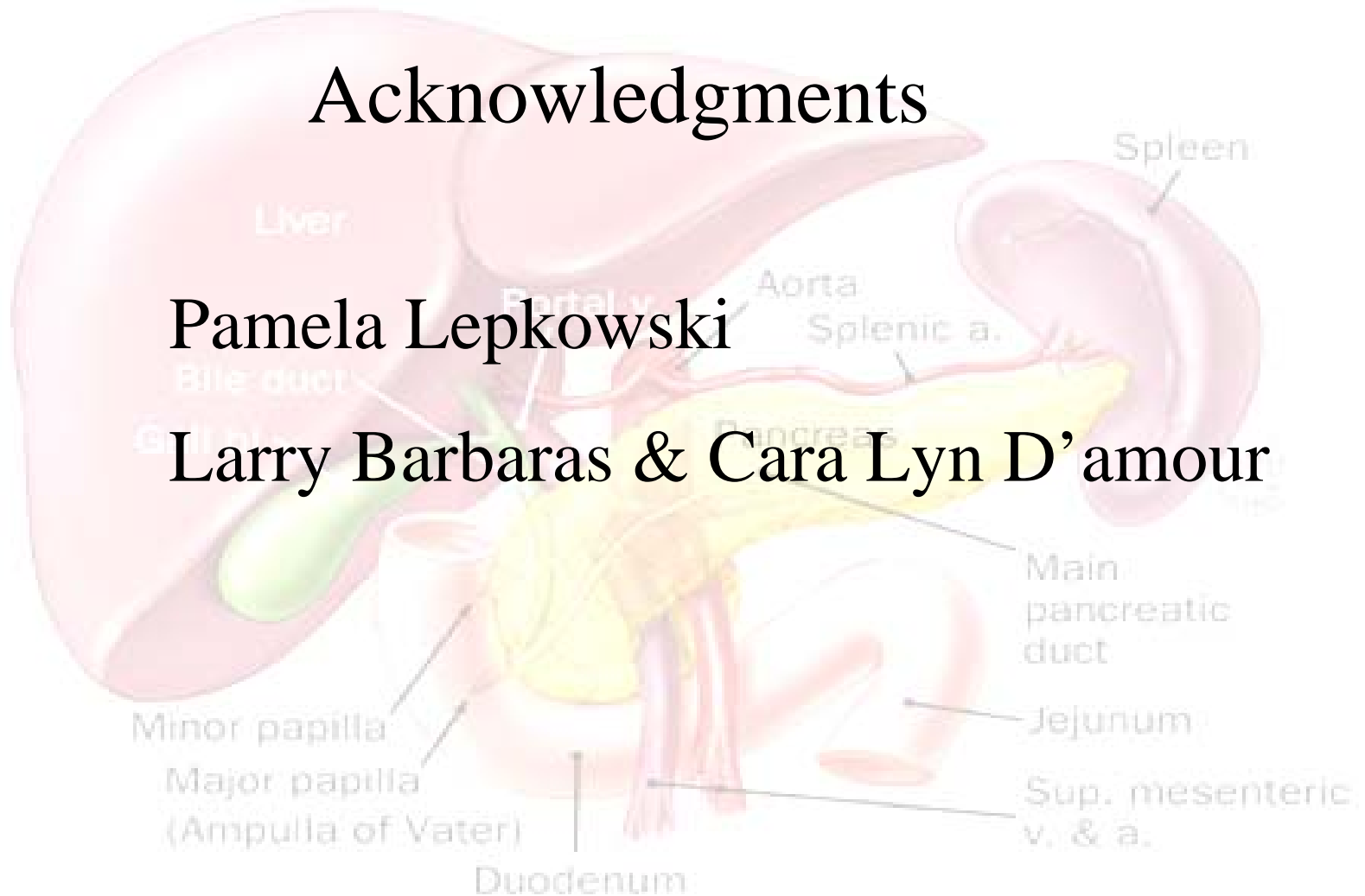


Figure 3 - Normal anatomy