

# World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Oncology*

*World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2018 March 15; 10(3): 71-95





### REVIEW

- 71 *Fusobacterium nucleatum* and colorectal cancer: A review  
Shang FM, Liu HL

### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Clinical Practice Study

- 82 Sessile serrated adenoma detection rate is correlated with adenoma detection rate  
Ohki D, Tsuji Y, Shinozaki T, Sakaguchi Y, Minatsuki C, Kinoshita H, Niimi K, Ono S, Hayakawa Y, Yoshida S, Yamada A, Kodashima S, Yamamichi N, Hirata Y, Ushiku T, Fujishiro M, Fukayama M, Koike K

### CASE REPORT

- 91 Case of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer in which cell block using the Trefle® endoscopic scraper enables differential diagnosis from pancreatic cancer  
Kato A, Naitoh I, Kato H, Hayashi K, Miyabe K, Yoshida M, Hori Y, Natsume M, Jinno N, Yanagita T, Takiguchi S, Takahashi S, Joh T

## Contents

*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*  
Volume 10 Number 3 March 15, 2018

### ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*, C O'Morain, MD, Doctor, Department of Gastroenterol, Adelaide & Meath Hospital, Dublin 24, Ireland

### AIM AND SCOPE

*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* (*World J Gastrointest Oncol*, *WJGO*, online ISSN 1948-5204, DOI: 10.4251) is a peer-reviewed open access academic journal that aims to guide clinical practice and improve diagnostic and therapeutic skills of clinicians.

*WJGO* covers topics concerning carcinogenesis, tumorigenesis, metastasis, diagnosis, prevention, prognosis, clinical manifestations, nutritional support, molecular mechanisms, and therapy of benign and malignant tumors of the digestive tract. The current columns of *WJGO* include editorial, frontier, diagnostic advances, therapeutics advances, field of vision, mini-reviews, review, topic highlight, medical ethics, original articles, case report, clinical case conference (Clinicopathological conference), and autobiography. Priority publication will be given to articles concerning diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal oncology diseases. The following aspects are covered: Clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, imaging tests, pathological diagnosis, molecular biological diagnosis, immunological diagnosis, genetic diagnosis, functional diagnostics, and physical diagnosis; and comprehensive therapy, drug therapy, surgical therapy, interventional treatment, minimally invasive therapy, and robot-assisted therapy.

We encourage authors to submit their manuscripts to *WJGO*. We will give priority to manuscripts that are supported by major national and international foundations and those that are of great clinical significance.

### INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology* is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), PubMed, and PubMed Central.

### EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Responsible Assistant Editor: *Xiang Li*  
Responsible Electronic Editor: *Rui-Fang Li*  
Proofing Editor-in-Chief: *Lian-Sheng Ma*

Responsible Science Editor: *Li-Jun Cui*  
Proofing Editorial Office Director: *Xiu-Xia Song*

NAME OF JOURNAL  
*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*

ISSN  
ISSN 1948-5204 (online)

LAUNCH DATE  
February 15, 2009

FREQUENCY  
Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF  
**Hsin-Chen Lee, PhD, Professor**, Institute of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei 112, Taiwan

**Dimitrios H Roukos, MD, PhD, Professor**, Personalized Cancer Genomic Medicine, Human Cancer Biobank Center, Ioannina University, Metabatiko Ktirio Panepistimiou Ioanninon, Office 229, Ioannina, TK 45110, Greece

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS  
All editorial board members resources online at <http://www.wjgnet.com>

[www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/editorialboard.htm](http://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/editorialboard.htm)

EDITORIAL OFFICE  
Xiu-Xia Song, Director  
*World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*  
Baishideng Publishing Group Inc  
7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA  
Telephone: +1-925-2238242  
Fax: +1-925-2238243  
E-mail: [editorialoffice@wjgnet.com](mailto:editorialoffice@wjgnet.com)  
Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>  
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

PUBLISHER  
Baishideng Publishing Group Inc  
7901 Stoneridge Drive,  
Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA  
Telephone: +1-925-2238242  
Fax: +1-925-2238243  
E-mail: [bpoffice@wjgnet.com](mailto:bpoffice@wjgnet.com)  
Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>  
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

PUBLICATION DATE  
March 15, 2018

COPYRIGHT  
© 2018 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. Articles published by this Open-Access journal are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license.

SPECIAL STATEMENT  
All articles published in journals owned by the Baishideng Publishing Group (BPG) represent the views and opinions of their authors, and not the views, opinions or policies of the BPG, except where otherwise explicitly indicated.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS  
<http://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

ONLINE SUBMISSION  
<http://www.f6publishing.com>

## Case of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer in which cell block using the Trefle® endoscopic scraper enables differential diagnosis from pancreatic cancer

Akihisa Kato, Itaru Naitoh, Hiroyuki Kato, Kazuki Hayashi, Katsuyuki Miyabe, Michihiro Yoshida, Yasuki Hori, Makoto Natsume, Naruomi Jinno, Takeshi Yanagita, Shuji Takiguchi, Satoru Takahashi, Takashi Joh

Akihisa Kato, Itaru Naitoh, Kazuki Hayashi, Katsuyuki Miyabe, Michihiro Yoshida, Yasuki Hori, Makoto Natsume, Naruomi Jinno, Takashi Joh, Department of Gastroenterology and Metabolism, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya 467-8601, Japan

Hiroyuki Kato, Satoru Takahashi, Department of Experimental Pathology and Tumor Biology, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya 467-8601, Japan

Takeshi Yanagita, Shuji Takiguchi, Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nagoya 467-8601, Japan

ORCID number: Akihisa Kato (0000-0002-7733-7854); Itaru Naitoh (0000-0001-8342-886X); Hiroyuki Kato (0000-0002-5888-6217); Kazuki Hayashi (0000-0001-5217-2873); Katsuyuki Miyabe (0000-0002-4915-9835); Michihiro Yoshida (0000-0003-4151-6225); Yasuki Hori (0000-0001-9510-2568); Makoto Natsume (0000-0001-7818-512X); Naruomi Jinno (0000-0002-2634-2338); Takeshi Yanagita (0000-0002-7503-6978); Shuji Takiguchi (0000-0002-1339-354X); Satoru Takahashi (0000-0002-8139-8158); Takashi Joh (0000-0002-3624-0597).

**Author contributions:** Kato A and Naitoh I mainly designed this concept and drafted the article; Miyabe K, Yoshida M, Hori Y, Natsume M, Jinno N and Yanagita T performed the treatment for the patient and provided data involved in clinical course; Kato H and Takahashi S performed histological evaluation and provided data involved in immunohistochemistry; Hayashi K and Takiguchi S revised the article for important intellectual content; Joh T gave a final approval of the article.

**Informed consent statement:** Written informed consent was obtained from the patient.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article which was

selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

**Manuscript source:** Unsolicited manuscript

**Correspondence to:** Itaru Naitoh, MD, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Gastroenterology and Metabolism, Nagoya City University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya 467-8601, Japan. [inaito@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp](mailto:inaito@med.nagoya-cu.ac.jp)  
Telephone: +81-52-8538211  
Fax: +81-52-8520952

Received: December 5, 2017  
Peer-review started: December 5, 2017  
First decision: January 3, 2018  
Revised: January 9, 2018  
Accepted: February 3, 2018  
Article in press: February 3, 2018  
Published online: March 15, 2018

### Abstract

Endoscopic transpapillary brush cytology and forceps biopsy during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography are generally used to obtain pathological evidence of biliary strictures. Recently, the new endoscopic scraper Trefle® has been reported and demonstrated high cancer detectability in malignant biliary strictures. This device is used to scrape the stricture over the guidewire, and, in the original method, the tissue and/or cell samples obtained are subjected



to histological and/or cytological analysis separately. However, discrimination of chunks of tissue is hampered by the opacity of the surrounding fluid. We have developed a cell block technique for the Trefle® device without dividing obtained specimens into tissue and cellular components, which is the simplest method and enables immunohistochemical analysis. We present a case of obstructive jaundice diagnosed immunohistochemically as pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer using cell block sections obtained with the Trefle® device, which procedure is as easy as conventional brush cytology.

**Key words:** Trefle®; Cell block; Endoscopic scraper; Pancreatic metastasis; Biliary strictures

© **The Author(s) 2018.** Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

**Core tip:** We described a case of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer in which cell block technique with the specimens obtained by the new endoscopic device Trefle® was useful in the differential diagnosis from pancreatic cancer. The combination of cell block technique and Trefle® might be a promising method in the diagnosis of biliary strictures because this procedure is as easy as conventional brush cytology.

Kato A, Naitoh I, Kato H, Hayashi K, Miyabe K, Yoshida M, Hori Y, Natsume M, Jinno N, Yanagita T, Takiguchi S, Takahashi S, Joh T. Case of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer in which cell block using the Trefle® endoscopic scraper enables differential diagnosis from pancreatic cancer. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2018; 10(3): 91-95 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1948-5204/full/v10/i3/91.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4251/wjgo.v10.i3.91>

## INTRODUCTION

Accurate diagnosis of biliary strictures is challenging, despite development of various imaging modalities. It is essential to diagnose the cause of biliary strictures using pathological evidence prior to selection of the appropriate therapy. Endoscopic transpapillary brush cytology during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is conventionally used to obtain specimens for pathological diagnosis of biliary strictures, because it is technically easy and rapid. To provide larger tissue samples and improve sensitivity, endoscopic transpapillary forceps biopsy is also frequently performed<sup>[1,2]</sup>. However, forceps biopsy is technically more difficult and time-consuming than brush cytology<sup>[3,4]</sup>. Benign and malignant lesions can be diagnosed using cytology specimens, but these cannot be subjected to immunohistochemical analysis, despite its utility for differential diagnosis. The Trefle® endoscopic scraper (Piolax Medical Devices, Yokohama, Japan) enables detection of cancer in malignant biliary strictures<sup>[5]</sup>. This device has three scraping loops and was designed to access biliary strictures over the

guidewire and obtain tissues and/or cell samples for histology or cytology. The procedure using the Trefle® device is almost identical to that for conventional brush cytology; scraped tissues and/or cell samples, together with bile juice, are aspirated from the side port of the outer sheath into a syringe. In the original method, after allowing the aspirate to settle in a sterile tube, specimens were divided into tissue and fluid components for histological and cytological analyses, respectively. However, discrimination of chunks of tissue is hampered by the opacity of the surrounding fluid. Therefore, a simpler method of processing specimens obtained using the Trefle® device is required.

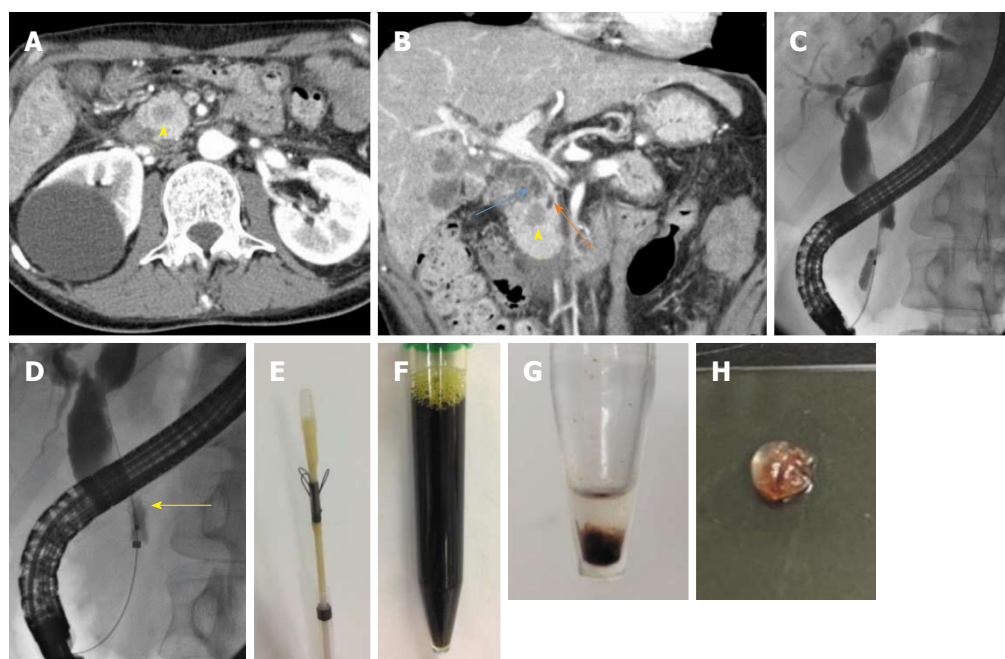
The cell block technique improves diagnostic yield and facilitates immunohistochemical analysis<sup>[6-9]</sup>. We typically use the Trefle® device to obtain specimens from biliary strictures, which, together with aspirated bile juice and affixed tissues, are poured into a sterile tube. The tube is sent to the Pathology Department for evaluation by the cell block method, which enables differentiation of benign from malignant lesions, as well as immunohistochemical analysis during any time of need. We report here a case of obstructive jaundice with pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer, differential diagnosis of which from pancreatic cancer was performed by immunohistochemical examination of cell block sections obtained using the Trefle® device.

## CASE REPORT

A 69-year-old male underwent laparoscopic low anterior resection for rectal adenocarcinoma (stage IV; pT4N2M1 according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer 7<sup>th</sup> Edition Cancer Staging Manual) 18 mo prior and received adjuvant chemotherapy [FOLFOX (folinic acid, 5-fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin) plus panitumumab as the first line and FOLFIRI (folinic acid, 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan) plus bevacizumab as the second line]. Metastases to the liver and lung occurred despite administration of second-line chemotherapy, and the patient presented with epigastric pain and jaundice. Laboratory evaluation revealed high aspartate/alanine transaminase levels (777/394 IU/L) and bilirubin/direct bilirubin levels (11.4/7.3 mg/dL) (Table 1).

Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) revealed a defined 1.5 cm × 1.5 cm mass, which was poorly enhanced in both the early and late phases, at the pancreatic head, dilated common bile duct and upstream main pancreatic duct, as well as masses in both lobes of the liver and both lungs (Figure 1A and B). The patient was diagnosed with obstructive jaundice due to primary pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma or pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer. Therefore, we planned to perform endoscopic biliary drainage to treat the obstructive jaundice and obtain histopathological evidence.

An ERCP demonstrated a biliary stricture of the lower common bile duct approximately 2 cm in length, as well as dilatation of the proximal bile duct (Figure



**Figure 1** Imaging findings and samples obtained using the Trefle® device. A and B: Abdominal computed tomography indicated a poorly enhanced region (yellow arrowhead), dilated common bile duct (blue arrow), and upstream main pancreatic duct (orange arrow); C: Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography demonstrated a biliary stricture; D: The Trefle® device was inserted and opened, and the scraping loops were identified under fluoroscopic guidance (yellow arrow); E: Appearance of the Trefle® device; F: Appearance of samples obtained; G and H: Appearance of the centrifuged deposit.

**Table 1** Laboratory data

Variable	Value	Reference range
White blood cell	10.6	$3.6-9.6 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Hemoglobin	12.1	13.2-17.2 g/dL
Platelet	541	$148-339 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
C-reactive protein	5.55	$\leq 0.30 \text{ mg/dL}$
Aspartate transaminase	777	13-33 IU/L
Alanine transaminase	394	6-30 IU/L
Lactate dehydrogenase	405	119-229 IU/L
Alkaline phosphatase	4861	115-359 IU/L
$\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase	1347	10-47 IU/L
Amylase	404	37-125 IU/L
Total bilirubin	6.3	0.3-1.2 mg/dL
Direct bilirubin	4.3	0.0-0.3 mg/dL
Carcinoembryonic antigen	12.5	$< 5.0 \text{ ng/mL}$
Carbohydrate antigen 19-9	13280.0	$< 37.0 \text{ U/mL}$

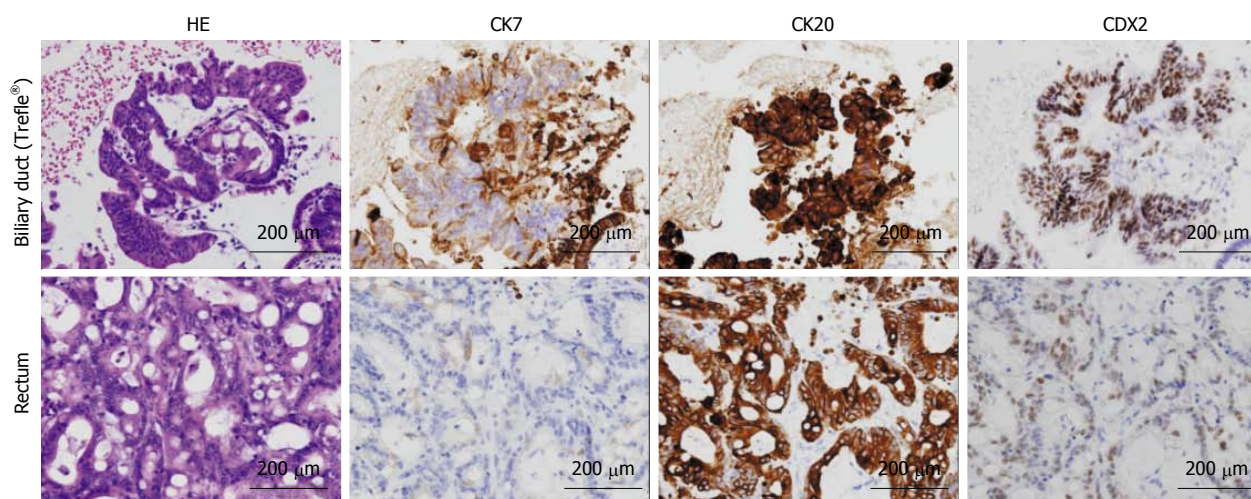
1C). After performing endoscopic sphincterotomy (EST), the Trefle® device was inserted into the bile duct over the guidewire. Next, the scraping loops of the device were opened and passed through the stricture in the proximal-to-distal direction under fluoroscopic guidance (Figure 1D). All specimens including aspirated bile juice and tissues were transferred to a sterile tube; the scraping loops were cut using scissors (Figure 1E and F). The centrifuged deposit was fixed in formalin overnight. Next, the deposit was washed in saline, mixed with 1% sodium aspartate, and centrifuged again. Finally, the deposit was put a few drop of 1 M calcium chloride and embedded in paraffin, yielding a cell block (Figure 1G and H). The cell block was sectioned for hematoxylin-and-eosin (HE) and immunohistochemical staining. The lesion was confirmed to be moderately differentiated

adenocarcinoma, which by immunohistochemical staining was focally positive for cytokeratin 7 (CK 7) and positive for CK 20 and caudal type homeobox 2 (CDX 2). These findings were consistent with those of previous resected specimens, confirming the final diagnosis of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer (Figure 2).

A covered self-expanding metal stent (SEMS) was inserted to resolve the symptoms and establish biliary drainage. The third-line chemotherapy regimen, FOLFIRI plus ramucirumab, was administered based on the results of immunohistochemical examination, and the patient is alive at the time of writing. The combination of the cell-block technique and the Trefle® device was useful for making decisions regarding management of this patient.

## DISCUSSION

This case demonstrated contrast-enhanced CT findings compatible with typical pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with hypovascular tumor and a dilated upstream main pancreatic duct. In this case, differential diagnosis of pancreatic metastasis of colon cancer was necessary, because the patient had a medical history of colon cancer with distant metastasis. However, pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer is rare in clinical practice. Pancreatic metastases from non-pancreatic primary tumors are rare, accounting for approximately 2% of all pancreatic neoplasms<sup>[10]</sup>, and arise most commonly from primary tumors of the kidney, lung, breast, and colon. Immunohistochemistry is essential for identifying the primary site of metastatic neoplasms using molecular markers. Determination of CK 7, CK 20, and CDX 2



**Figure 2 Histological findings.** Immunohistochemical staining revealed that cancer cells in cell block specimens obtained using the Trefle® device were focally positive for cytokeratin 7 (CK 7), and positive for CK 20 and caudal type homeobox 2 (CDX 2). These findings were consistent with those of rectal resection specimens.

expression is useful for distinguishing colon cancer. CK 7 is expressed by various cancers, including that of the pancreas, but not the gastrointestinal tract. In contrast, CK 20 is expressed by most gastrointestinal tumors-including primary colonic, pancreatic, and gastric cancers, but is non-specific. CDX 2 is also expressed by colon adenocarcinoma, but at very low levels in most gastric and pancreatic tumors<sup>[11-13]</sup>. Biopsy specimens are generally required for immunohistochemical analysis; cytology specimens are unsuitable for this purpose. However, the cell block method is appropriate for immunohistochemical analysis. Use of sodium aspartate as a fixative increases the cellularity, increasing morphological detail and improving the diagnostic sensitivity. The cell block method can also generate multiple sections for staining and immunohistochemistry<sup>[14]</sup>. The efficacy of cell block method has been reported in the bile duct cytology and endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration of pancreas and gastrointestinal solid neoplastic lesions<sup>[7-9]</sup>.

The amount of tissue collected from the biliary tract by brush cytology is insufficient for immunohistochemical analysis, despite the need for immunohistochemical analysis to diagnose various diseases of the biliary tract, such as IgG4-SC or metastasis from cancer in other organs. Although endoscopic transpapillary forceps biopsy can be performed to obtain larger tissue samples, its success is dependent on operator skill because it is technically more difficult than brush cytology. Hence, alternative techniques that yield tissue samples of adequate size are required. In this case, we used the Trefle® endoscopic device, which has been demonstrated to be superior to forceps biopsy in terms of histologic/cytologic sample yield (93.5% vs 83.7%) and cancer detection (64.7% vs 51.3%)<sup>[5]</sup>. Specimens obtained using the Trefle® device are divided into tissue and fluid components for histological and cytological analyses, respectively. However, distinguishing chunks of tissue is hampered by the opacity of the surrounding

fluid. In addition, some tissue may remain in the fluid component. Therefore, a simpler and more efficient specimen-processing method is needed. We typically subject specimens obtained using the Trefle® device to the cell block method to enable differentiation of benign and malignant lesions, as well as immunohistochemical examination. In the case presented herein, the cell block method with the Trefle® device facilitated differential diagnosis of a biliary stricture. Further studies involving larger populations are needed to confirm the efficacy of this method.

In conclusion, we describe a case of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer in which the cell block technique, together with immunohistochemistry, enabled differential diagnosis from pancreatic cancer. The combination of the cell block technique and the Trefle® device shows promise for diagnosis of biliary strictures as it is as easy as conventional brush cytology.

## ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

### Case characteristics

The patient underwent resection for rectal adenocarcinoma presented metastases to the liver and lung with epigastric pain and jaundice.

### Clinical diagnosis

The patient was diagnosed with obstructive jaundice.

### Differential diagnosis

Primary pancreatobiliary carcinoma or pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer.

### Laboratory diagnosis

Laboratory evaluation revealed the findings of obstructive jaundice.

### Imaging diagnosis

The patient was diagnosed with obstructive jaundice due to primary pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

### Pathological diagnosis

Immunohistochemical findings of the cell block sections obtained using the



Trefle® endoscopic scraper were consistent with those of previous resected specimens, confirming the final diagnosis of pancreatic metastasis from colon cancer.

### Treatment

A covered self-expanding metal stent was inserted to resolve the symptoms and establish biliary drainage and the third-line chemotherapy regimen for colon cancer was administered.

### Related reports

There have been few reports dealing with the combination of a scraper Trefle® and cell block method for histocytological diagnosis of malignant biliary strictures.

### Experiences and lessons

The combination of the cell block technique and the Trefle® device shows promise for diagnosis of biliary strictures as it is as easy as conventional brush cytology.

## REFERENCES

- 1 Yasuda I, Enya M, Moriwaki H, Tomita E, Kato T, Mukai T, Adachi S, Kasahara S, Asano T. Diagnostic value of transpapillary biopsy using double lumen introducer for determination of mucosal extent in extrahepatic bile duct cancer. *Digestive endoscopy: official journal of the Japan Gastroenterological Endoscopy Society* 2003; **15**: 200-205 [DOI: 10.1046/j.1443-1661.2003.00245.x]
- 2 Noda Y, Fujita N, Kobayashi G, Ito K, Horaguchi J, Takazawa O, Obana T, Nakahara K, Ishida K, Suzuki T, Hirasawa D, Sugawara T, Ohira T, Onochi K, Harada Y, Tsuchiya T, Sawai T, Uzuki M, Kariya Y. Introductal ultrasonography before biliary drainage and transpapillary biopsy in assessment of the longitudinal extent of bile duct cancer. *Digestive endoscopy: official journal of the Japan Gastroenterological Endoscopy Society* 2008; **20**: 73-78 [DOI: 10.1111/j.1443-1661.2008.00779.x]
- 3 Navaneethan U, Njei B, Lourdasamy V, Konjeti R, Vargo JJ, Parsi MA. Comparative effectiveness of biliary brush cytology and intraductal biopsy for detection of malignant biliary strictures: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2015; **81**: 168-176 [PMID: 25440678 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2014.09.017]
- 4 Naitoh I, Nakazawa T, Kato A, Hayashi K, Miyabe K, Shimizu S, Kondo H, Nishi Y, Yoshida M, Umemura S, Hori Y, Kuno T, Takahashi S, Ohara H, Joh T. Predictive factors for positive diagnosis of malignant biliary strictures by transpapillary brush cytology and forceps biopsy. *J Dig Dis* 2016; **17**: 44-51 [PMID: 26717051 DOI: 10.1111/1751-2980.12311]
- 5 Sakuma Y, Kodama Y, Sogabe Y, Nakai Y, Yamashita Y, Mikami S, Kajimura K, Ikeda K, Tamaki H, Iwamoto S, Matsuda F, Fujita K, Uza N, Kawamura T, Uemoto S, Seno H, Chiba T, Yazumi S; Kyoto Pancreatobiliary Study Group. Diagnostic performance of a new endoscopic scraper for malignant biliary strictures: a multicenter prospective study. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2017; **85**: 371-379 [PMID: 27497604 DOI: 10.1016/j.gie.2016.07.060]
- 6 Grunze H. The comparative diagnostic accuracy, efficiency and specificity of cytologic techniques used in the diagnosis of malignant neoplasm in serous effusions of the pleural and pericardial cavities. *Acta Cytol* 1964; **8**: 150-163 [PMID: 14154149]
- 7 Noda Y, Fujita N, Kobayashi G, Ito K, Horaguchi J, Hashimoto S, Koshita S, Ishii S, Kanno Y, Ogawa T, Masu K, Tsuchiya T, Oikawa M, Honda H, Sawai T, Uzuki M, Fujishima F. Prospective randomized controlled study comparing cell block method and conventional smear method for bile cytology. *Dig Endosc* 2013; **25**: 444-452 [PMID: 23808950 DOI: 10.1111/j.1443-1661.2012.01404.x]
- 8 Ieni A, Barresi V, Todaro P, Caruso RA, Tuccari G. Cell-block procedure in endoscopic ultrasound-guided-fine-needle-aspiration of gastrointestinal solid neoplastic lesions. *World J Gastrointest Endosc* 2015; **7**: 1014-1022 [PMID: 26322154 DOI: 10.4253/wjge.v7.i11.1014]
- 9 Ieni A, Barresi V, Tuccari G. Diagnostic relevance of cell block procedure in secondary tumors of the pancreas. *Cytojournal* 2016; **13**: 19 [PMID: 27651821 DOI: 10.4103/1742-6413.189638]
- 10 Z'graggen K, Fernández-del Castillo C, Rattner DW, Sigala H, Warshaw AL. Metastases to the pancreas and their surgical extirpation. *Arch Surg* 1998; **133**: 413-417; discussion 418-419 [PMID: 9565122 DOI: 10.1001/archsurg.133.4.413]
- 11 Dennis JL, Hvidsten TR, Wit EC, Komorowski J, Bell AK, Downie I, Mooney J, Verbeke C, Bellamy C, Keith WN, Oien KA. Markers of adenocarcinoma characteristic of the site of origin: development of a diagnostic algorithm. *Clin Cancer Res* 2005; **11**: 3766-3772 [PMID: 15897574 DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-04-2236]
- 12 Chu P, Wu E, Weiss LM. Cytokeratin 7 and cytokeratin 20 expression in epithelial neoplasms: a survey of 435 cases. *Mod Pathol* 2000; **13**: 962-972 [PMID: 11007036 DOI: 10.1038/modpathol.3880175]
- 13 Werling RW, Yaziji H, Bacchi CE, Gown AM. CDX2, a highly sensitive and specific marker of adenocarcinomas of intestinal origin: an immunohistochemical survey of 476 primary and metastatic carcinomas. *Am J Surg Pathol* 2003; **27**: 303-310 [PMID: 12604886 DOI: 10.1097/00000478-200303000-00003]
- 14 Dey S, Nag D, Nandi A, Bandyopadhyay R. Utility of cell block to detect malignancy in fluid cytology: Adjunct or necessity? *J Cancer Res Ther* 2017; **13**: 425-429 [PMID: 28862203 DOI: 10.4103/0973-1482.177501]

P- Reviewer: Noda Y, Tuccari G S- Editor: Cui LJ L- Editor: A  
E- Editor: Li RF







Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**  
7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA  
Telephone: +1-925-223-8242  
Fax: +1-925-223-8243  
E-mail: [bpgoffice@wjgnet.com](mailto:bpgoffice@wjgnet.com)  
Help Desk: <http://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>  
<http://www.wjgnet.com>

