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**Successful outcome of retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for chronic pancreatitis and infected pancreatic cysts: A case report**

Kimura K *et al.* Retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for chronic pancreatitis

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Chronic pancreatitis occasionally requires surgical treatment that can be performed with various techniques. Often, this type of surgery presents with postoperative complications. We report a case of a successful retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for chronic pancreatitis and infected pancreatic cysts.

CASE SUMMARY

A 62-year-old male with a 10-year history of chronic pancreatitis presented with epigastric pain for one week and a 20 kg weight loss over one year. Computed tomography showed stones in the pancreas (mainly the head), expansion of the main pancreatic duct, and thinning of the pancreatic parenchyma. Magnetic resonance imaging showed infected pancreatic cysts connected to the stomach with a fistula from the splenic hilum to the caudal portion of the liver’s lateral segment. An endoscopic retrograde pancreatography was performed; the guide wires could not pass through the stones in the pancreas and therefore, drainage of the main pancreatic duct was not achieved. Next, a distal pancreatomy and splenectomy were performed; however, the pancreatic juice in the remaining parenchyma was blocked by the stones. Hence, we performed a retrograde pancreatojejunostomy and Roux-en-Y anastomosis. The patient had no postoperative complications and was discharged from the hospital on postoperative day 14.

CONCLUSION

A distal pancreatomy, retrograde pancreatojejunostomy, and Roux-en-Y anastomosis could be an effective surgical procedure for intractable chronic pancreatitis.

**Key Words:** Chronic pancreatitis; Infected pancreatic cyst; Distal pancreatomy; Retrograde pancreatojejunostomy; Pancreatic stones; Case report

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**Core Tip:** Surgical treatment for chronic pancreatitis often presents with postoperative complications. We present the case of a successful retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for chronic pancreatitis and infected pancreatic cysts. This surgical procedure might be a valid option for surgeons faced with similar cases.

**INTRODUCTION**

Chronic pancreatitis is caused by alcoholic or inheritable factors, and the basic treatment is medication[1]. Currently, treatment methods for chronic pancreatitis focus on the management of pain, complications (*i.e.*, duodenal, biliary, and pancreatic obstruction and pancreatic pseudocysts), and pancreatic insufficiency[2]. Endoscopic therapy is often performed on patients who are refractory to medication, and the development of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and endoscopic ultrasound have obtained satisfactory results[3].

On the other hand, surgery is occasionally considered for the treatment of chronic pancreatitis. Surgery is indicated in cases in which endoscopic treatments fail and in cases with contenious abdominal pain[4]. Various surgical procedures, in addition to pancreatoduodenectomy or distal pancreatomy, have been developed but are not always facile and often present with postoperative complications[5]. In particular, cases with an infected pancreatic pseudocyst are difficult due to the risk of severe adhesion and hemorrhage.

Herein, we present a review of the literature and a novel case of chronic pancreatitis with pancreatic stones in the pancreas head and an infected pancreatic pseudocyst in the pancreas tail. A good outcome was achieved after a distal pancreatomy, splenectomy, and retrograde pancreatojejunostomy.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 62-year-old male presented with exacerbated epigastric pain for one week and a 20 kg weight loss over one year.

***History of present illness***

He had an internal pancreatic duct stent insertion 10 years ago.

***History of past illness***

He had no medical follow-up for the past 10 years and no other history of illness.

***Personal and family history***

He was a heavy drinker until 10 years ago. He would drink shochu 1000 mL daily.

***Physical examination***

The clinical examination revealed tenderness in his epigastric region. His general condition was otherwise good.

***Laboratory examinations***

Laboratory examinations findings are showed in Table 1.

***Imaging examinations***

Computed tomography (CT) showed a stent in the pancreatic duct inserted 10 years ago (Figure 1A), multiple stones with various large and small sizes in the whole pancreas, but mainly in the pancreas head (Figure 1A), expansion of main pancreatic duct (Figure 1B), thinning of the pancreatic parenchyma (Figure 1B), and pancreatic cysts in the pancreas tail (Figure 1C). Moreover, a large high density cystic wall in the early phase was noted between the lateral segment of the liver and the pancreas; the cyst was connected to the stomach with a fistula (Figure 1D). Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography revealed multiple heterogeneous cysts diagnosed as infected cysts around the pancreas (Figure 2A). The cysts also demonstrated a high signal in diffusion weighted images (Figure 2B). Then, endoscopic retrograde pancreatography was performed. The pancreatic duct in the pancreas head showed stenosis, and the study was poor by the large pancreatic stone (Figure 3). The pancreatic duct in the pancreas body was expanded (Figure 3) and the pancreatic cyst was seen in the pancreas tail (Figure 3). The guide wire could not pass through the pancreas head due to the obstructing stones. Cytodiagnosis of the pancreatic juice was performed and there was no malignancy.

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

The patient was diagnosed with chronic pancreatitis and infected pancreatic cysts. The large stone in the pancreas head caused the pancreatic duct occlusion. Moreover, he had pseudocysts, infected cysts, and a fistula to the stomach from those cysts.

**TREATMENT**

A whole pancreatectomy was one of the surgical options for this case because of the multiple stones and multiple pseudocysts; however, that option was seemed to be too invasive for the patient. Therefore, we chose to proceed with a distal pancreatomy, splenectomy and retrograde pancreatojejunostomy for drainage of the remaining pancreas.

During the procedure, we noted an extended moderate adhesion in the intraperitoneal space, and a severe adhesion in the gastric cecum. First, a distal pancreatomy and splenectomy were performed for the infected pancreatic cysts at the hilum of the spleen. Moreover, a partial gastrectomy of the fistula connected to the stomach from the infected pancreatic cyst was also performed. There was an aneurysm of the splenic artery and a severe adhesion with the infected pancreatic cysts between the pancreas tail and spleen. Therefore, it was impossible to preserve the splenic artery. Moreover, there was a large stone in the pancreas head, and pancreatic juice from the remaining pancreatic parenchyma was blocked by those stones. The jejunum was divided by an automatic anastomotic device at 10 cm from the Treitz' ligament, and we performed a retrograde pancreatojejunostomy to the amputation stump of the remaining pancreas by Modified Blumgart Mattress Suture Methods as previously described[6]. A 6 Fr external pancreatic stent was placed retrograde in the main pancreatic duct. The jejunum-loop was pulled up antecolic over the transverse mesocolon. Moreover, a Roux-en-Y anastomosis was performed by an end-to-side jejunojejunostomy at 20 cm from the pancreatojejunostomy anastomosis (Figure 4).

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

Histopathologic examination after surgery showed the pancreatic tissue with acinar depletion and prominent fibrosis, accompanied by mild to moderate chronic inflammatory infiltrates and dilated pancreatic ducts, filled with protein plugs, canaliculi and aggregates of microorganisms compatible with chronic pancreatitis. There was no malignant tissue. Lymph nodes attached to the specimen showed no malignant cells.

The patient experienced no postoperative complications, and was discharged from the hospital on postoperative day fourteen. His complaints of epigastric pain and anorexia were completely resolved after surgery, and he had no recurrence of symptoms.

**DISCUSSION**

The initial treatment for chronic pancreatitis is medication. In patients with chronic pancreatitis that is resistant to medication, endoscopic treatments, such as an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatographic stent placement and endoscopic ultrasound guided cyst drainage, must be performed[4]. Several reports have been shown that endoscopic treatments offer pain relief for patients with chronic pancreatitis, and they have been established as standard treatments for intractable chronic pancreatitis[7]. On the other hand, surgical procedures are sometimes required in cases resistant to medications and endoscopic therapy[5]. Also in our case, cannulation to the pancreatic duct by endoscopy was impracticable due to the pancreatic stone in the pancreas head. Furthermore, there was a risk of developing peritonitis or an intractable pancreatic fistula by diapedesis of an abscess from the infected cyst during endoscopic drainage treatment. Therefore, we proceeded with surgical treatment in this case.

Several surgical procedures for chronic pancreatitis have been reported. A longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy[8] and the Frey procedure[9] have shown satisfactory outcomes. These surgical procedures decrease abdominal pain by 50% to 100%. On the other hand, a surgical procedure would be too invasive for patients with benign disease considering the rate of postoperative complications reach 10%[8]. Moreover, irregular surgical procedures such as a pancreatojejunostomy and the Frey procedure tend to be complicated compared with conventional surgical procedures for pancreatic cancer such as a pancreatoduodenectomy and distal pancreatectomy. In this case, we performed a conventional distal pancreatomy and splenectomy, and added the conventional pancreatojejunostomy. Longitudinal pancreatojejunostomy could be the best treatment for this case. However, there are few cases which need surgical procedures for chronic pancreatitis in our institution. Inexperienced surgical procedures would cause many complications after surgery. Moreover, the patient strongly requested treatments in our institution. Then, we pondered how we can perform treatment by our usual surgical procedures and performed distal pancreatomy. Moreover, there were severe adhesions in the hilus of spleen by the infected cysts at pancreatic tail. Then, we could not preserve the splenic artery and performed splenectomy. Furthermore, this case has a huge stone in the pancreas head. Then, we should preserve pancreatic parenchyma as much as possible.

Infected pancreatic pseudocysts have been reported as a complication of chronic pancreatitis[10]. Surgical treatment for chronic pancreatitis with infected pancreatic pseudocysts could be even more complicated by severe adhesions and inflammation, which more frequently leads to postoperative complications[11]. In our case, we could not preserve the spleen by the infected pancreatic pseudocysts between the hilus of the spleen and the dorsal of the stomach. Therefore, we had to perform a splenectomy. Moreover, the conventional distal pancreatomy and splenectomy did not enable the drainage of pancreatic juice to the duodenal papilla because of pancreatic stones in the pancreas head. We thought that a pancreatic fistula would certainly develop; therefore, we performed a retrograde pancreatojejunostomy. No postoperative complications developed, and a favorable outcome was obtained. Furthermore, an external pancreatic duct stent was inserted which enabled us to perform a pancreatography after surgery. Moreover, additional treatment such as the rendezvous technique[12] could be performed by guidewires passing through the stent after surgery.

**CONCLUSION**

We obtained a favorable outcome by performing conventional surgery of the pancreas. In the case of coexisting lesions in the pancreas head and tail, a distal pancreatectomy and splenectomy along with a retrograde pancreatojejunostomy with pancreatic duct stent insertion could be one option of surgical treatment for chronic pancreatitis.

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**Footnotes**

**Informed consent statement:** Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**CARE Checklist (2016) statement:** The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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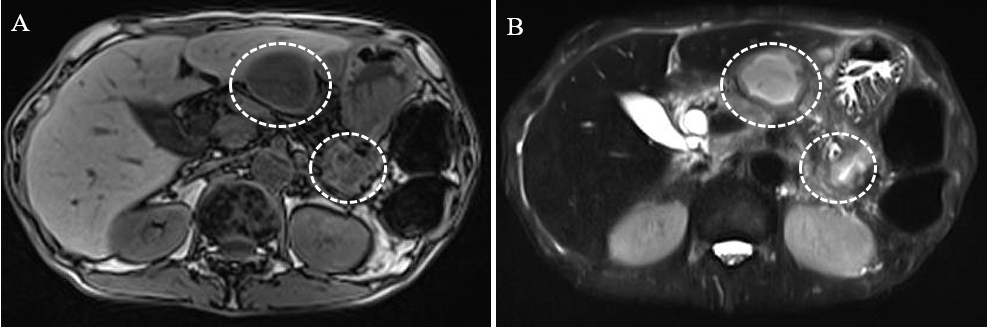
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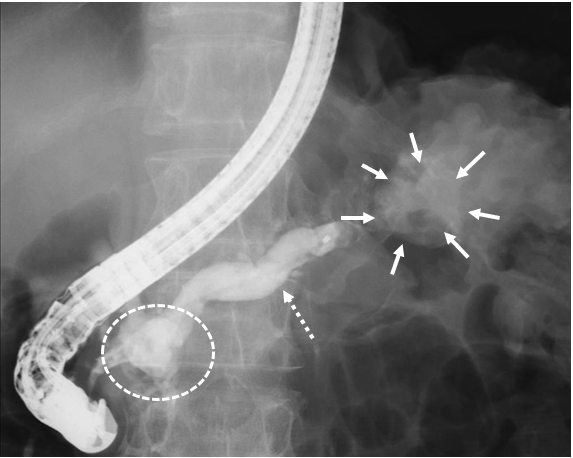
**Figure Legends**



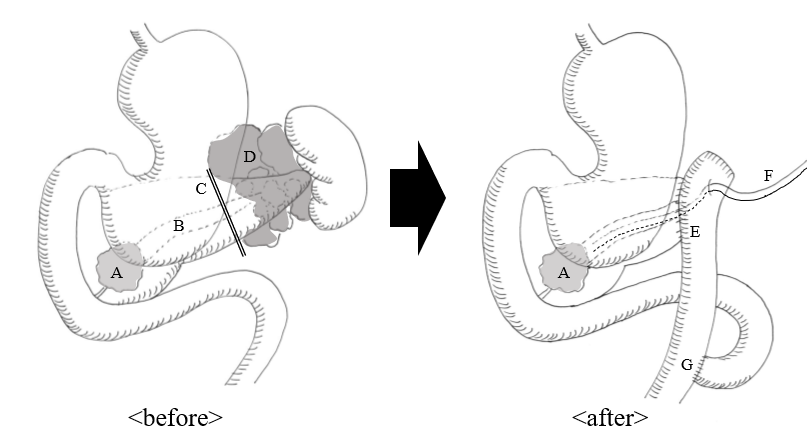
**Figure 1 Computed tomography images.** A: Stent in the pancreatic duct (white arrowhead) and large stone in the pancreas head (dotted line circle); B: Expanded main pancreatic duct (white arrowhead) and thinning of pancreatic parenchyma (dotted line circle); C: Multiple pancreatic cysts of the hilum of the spleen and the posterior lateral segment of the liver; D: White arrowhead showing a fistula connected to the stomach from the infected pancreatic cysts.



**Figure 2 Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography images.** A: Cysts showing low intensity in T1-weighted images (dotted line circles); B: Cysts showing high signal in diffusion weighted images (dotted line circles).



**Figure 3 Endoscopic retrograde pancreatography images.** There was a large pancreatic stone in the pancreas head (dotted line circles), expanded main pancreatic duct (dotted white arrowhead), and a pancreatic cyst in the pancreas tail (white arrowheads).



**Figure 4 Scheme of surgery.** A: A large stone in the pancreas head; B: Expanded main pancreatic duct; C: Incision line of the pancreatic parenchyma; D: Infected pancreatic cysts; E: Anastomosis of pancreatojejunostomy; F: External pancreatic stent; G: Roux-en-Y anastomosis.

**Table 1 Laboratory examinations findings**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Factor** | **Value** | **Reference range** | **Unit** |
| White blood cell | 10200 | 3500-8400 | /μL |
| Hemoglobin | 11.1 | 11.3-15.2 | g/dL |
| Platelet count | 600000 | 158000-348000 | /μL |
| Neutrophils | 81.60% | 40-70 | % |
| Albumin | 26 | 4.0-5.0 | g/dL |
| Aspartate aminotransferase | 36 | 13-33 | U/L |
| Alanine aminotransferase | 29 | 6-30 | U/L |
| Alkaline phosphatase | 363 | 115-359 | U/L |
| Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase | 58 | 10-47 | U/L |
| Amylase | 30 | 44-132 | U/L |
| Lipase | 14 | 13-55 | U/L |
| C-reactive protein | 12.32 | < 0.2 | mg/dL |
| Hemoglobin A1c | 6.3 | 4.9-6.0 | % |
| Carcinoembryonic antigen | 3.7 | < 5.0 | ng/mL |
| Colorectal carcinoma antigen 199 | 2.6 | < 37.0 | U/mL |
| Alpha fetoprotein | 1.7 | < 10.0 | ng/mL |
| Protein induced by vitamin K absence or antronist-2 | 369.71 | < 40.0 | mAU/mL |
| pancreatic cancer-associated antigen-2 | < 25 | < 150 | U/mL |
| SPan-1 | < 10 | < 30 | U/mL |