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**Synchronous primary duodenal papillary adenocarcinoma and gallbladder carcinoma: A case report and review of literature**

Chen J *et al*. Synchronous primary duodenal papillary and gallbladder cancers

Jing Chen, Ming-Yuan Zhu, Yan-Hua Huang, Zhong-Cheng Zhou, Yi-Yu Shen, Quan Zhou, Ming-Jian Fei, Fan-Chuang Kong

**Jing Chen, Ming-Yuan Zhu, Yan-Hua Huang, Zhong-Cheng Zhou, Yi-Yu Shen, Fan-Chuang Kong,** Department of General Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Jiaxing University, Jiaxing 314000, Zhejiang Province, China

**Quan Zhou, Ming-Jian Fei,** Department of Pathology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Jiaxing University, Jiaxing 314000, Zhejiang Province, China

**Author contributions:** Chen J and Zhu MY were the patient’s surgeons, reviewed the literature and contributed to drafting the manuscript; Huang YH and Zhou ZC reviewed the literature and contributed to drafting the manuscript; Zhou Q and Fei MJ performed the pathological analyses and interpretation; and Shen YY and Kong FC revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors issued final approval for the submitted version.

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**Corresponding author: Ming-Yuan Zhu, MD, Attending Doctor,** Department of General Surgery, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Jiaxing University, No. 1518 Huancheng North Road, Jiaxing 314000, Zhejiang Province, China. hnzhumingyuan@163.com

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Synchronous primary cancers (SPCs) have become increasingly frequent over the past decade. However, the coexistence of duodenal papillary and gallbladder cancers is rare, and such cases have not been previously reported in the English literature. Here, we describe an SPC case with duodenal papilla and gallbladder cancers and its diagnosis and successful management.

CASE SUMMARY

A 68-year-old Chinese man was admitted to our hospital with the chief complaint of dyspepsia for the past month. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the abdomen performed at the local hospital revealed dilatation of the bile and pancreatic ducts and a space-occupying lesion in the duodenal papilla. Endoscopy revealed a tumor protruding from the duodenal papilla. Pathological findings for the biopsied tissue revealed tubular villous growth with moderate heterogeneous hyperplasia. Surgical treatment was selected. Macroscopic examination of this surgical specimen revealed a 2-cm papillary tumor and another tumor protruding by 0.5 cm in the gallbladder neck duct. Intraoperative rapid pathology identified adenocarcinoma in the gallbladder neck duct and tubular villous adenoma with high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia and local canceration in the duodenal papilla. After an uneventful postoperative recovery, the patient was discharged without complications.

CONCLUSION

It is essential for clinicians and pathologists to maintain a high degree of suspicion while evaluating such synchronous cancers.

**Key Words:** Synchronous primary cancers; Gallbladder carcinoma; Duodenal papillary adenocarcinoma; Surgical treatment; Case report

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**Core Tip:** Synchronous primary cancers (SPCs) of the duodenal papilla and gallbladder are rarely reported. Here, we report such a case. The lesion in the duodenal papilla was discovered by imaging examination of a 68-year-old man. Endoscopic biopsy was performed, and the pathological findings revealed moderate heterogeneous hyperplasia. The patient underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy, and intraoperative rapid histopathological examination surprisingly revealed adenocarcinoma in the papillary region and another adenocarcinoma in the gallbladder neck duct. SPC involving both the gallbladder and duodenal papilla is regarded as a rare occurrence. It is essential for the clinician and pathologist to maintain a high degree of suspicion while evaluating such lesions.

**INTRODUCTION**

With the widespread improvement in early diagnosis and regular medical check-ups, the occurrence of synchronous primary cancers (SPCs) has become increasingly frequent over the past decade[1]. However, it is very rare for duodenal papillary and gallbladder cancers to coexist, and no cases have been reported in the English literature. Here, we describe a case of SPC of the duodenal papilla and gallbladder and its diagnosis and successful management.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 68-year-old Chinese man was admitted to a local hospital with the chief complaint of dyspepsia.

***History of present illness***

The patient’s symptoms started a month prior to dyspepsia.

***History of past illness***

The patient had a history of distal gastric resection with Billroth II anastomosis for a bleeding marginal ulcer 30 years ago.

***Personal and family history***

The patient denied any family history.

***Physical examination***

After hospitalization, the patient’s temperature was 37°C, heart rate was 88 beats per minute, respiratory rate was 19 breaths per minute, blood pressure was 127/79 mmHg and oxygen saturation in room air was 100%. The clinical examination showed no pathological signs.

***Laboratory examinations***

Blood tests, including tumor markers, showed that levels were completely normal except for glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT; 379 U/L, normal: 10-60 U/L) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP; 174 U/L, normal: 45-125 U/L).

***Imaging examinations***

Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the upper abdomen performed at the local hospital revealed dilatation of the intrahepatic bile duct, common bile duct and pancreatic duct and a space-occupying lesion in the duodenal papilla (Figure 1).

Endoscopic biopsy was performed because of the unclear nature of this occupancy. Endoscopy showed a tumor protruding from the duodenal papilla (Figure 2), and the pathological findings revealed that the biopsy tissue presented tubular villous growth with moderate heterogeneous hyperplasia (Figure 3).

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

Based on the above physical examination features and imaging data, a provisional diagnosis of space-occupying lesion in the duodenal papilla was made. After surgical resection, the final diagnoses were gall bladder adenocarcinoma and duodenal papilla adenocarcinoma.

**TREATMENT**

Since malignancy of the space-occupying lesion in the duodenal papilla could not be ruled out, surgical treatment was selected after communication with the patient and his family members. The patient was informed of the possible risks involved in this surgery before consent for the operation was obtained. Based on a careful preoperative evaluation and no obvious findings of contraindications of the surgery, the patient underwent a pancreaticoduodenectomy (Whipple’s procedure) on July 11, 2019. Macroscopic examination of this surgical specimen revealed a 2-cm papillary tumor and another tumor with a 0.5-cm protrusion in the gallbladder neck duct (Figure 4). Intraoperative rapid pathology revealed adenocarcinoma without basement membrane breakthrough in the gallbladder neck duct and tubular villous adenoma with high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia and local canceration in the duodenal papilla. The examination also showed that no metastases were found in the resected lymph nodes. The cooccurrence of duodenal papillary and gallbladder cancers is very rare. The two tumors were independent of each other, and there was no relationship with metastasis.

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

The final pathological tumor stage was pT1bN0M0 for adenocarcinoma of the gall bladder and pT1N0M0 for adenocarcinoma of the duodenal papilla, and the patient was not provided adjuvant therapy. After an uneventful recovery, the patient was discharged without complications on postoperative Day 20. After one year, he was followed up by us, and there was no evidence of tumor recurrence.

**DISCUSSION**

The most common synchronous cancers are colorectum (37.2%), lung (18.6%), esophagus (16.8%), liver (9.7%), kidney (4.4%) and stomach (3.4%)[2]. The simultaneous occurrence of multiple cancers in the papilla of Vater and ampulla of Vater is rare, with approximately 7 cases and 14 cases, respectively, reported thus far in the English-language medical literature[3-21] (Table 1). However, this report is the first to detail the SPC of the duodenal papilla and gallbladder. The incidence of SPC from the biliary tree has been reported to vary from 5.0 to 7.4%[22], and it is important to distinguish between SPC and secondary deposits. The following diagnostic criteria have been adopted by most clinicians to differentiate synchronous primaries from malignant deposits: (1) Lack of anatomical continuity between two tumors; (2) a growth pattern typical of a primary tumor; and (3) clear histological differences between two tumors[23,24]. According to the above criteria, this case was determined to be SPC. Ultimately, both the gallbladder and duodenal papilla were labeled as primary adenocarcinomas by the pathologist as they had histological differences and a growth pattern typical of a primary tumor.

To date, the pathogenesis of SPC has not been elucidated. Several factors are involved, including genetic factors, environmental carcinogens, hormones, dietary factors, previous therapy, infective agents, smoking and alcohol use[25,26]. First, gallbladder cancer may be caused by infectious agents or gallstones due to chronic inflammation and recurrent trauma[27,28]. A reasonable assumption indicates that chronic irritation of the mucosa leads to dysplasia and causes malignant changes[29]. Additionally, 62.5% of SPCs of the biliary tract have been reported to be associated with abnormal pancreaticobiliary junction (APBJ) caused by persistent reflux of pancreatic juice with subsequent biliary inflammation[30-32]. In our case, the cystic duct was too long and had low confluence with the common bile duct. An excessively long cystic duct is adverse to bile outflow, and the duct can be easily blocked and infected by gram-negative bacilli. Eventually, these factors may lead to tumorigenesis. Second, duodenal papillary adenocarcinoma is a relatively uncommon malignant tumor that accounts for less than 1% of all gastrointestinal cancers[33]. Smoking is an important risk factor, and chronic infection and heredity are considered important susceptibility factors[18]. In the process of canceration, mutations in genes such as K-ras, p53 and p21/Waf1 play an important role[34,35].

Preoperative diagnosis of duodenal papilla occupancy is useful for making therapeutic decisions. Endoscopic biopsy has become a popular diagnostic tool and is used in a diverse range of digestive tract diseases. Histopathology from biopsy remains the gold standard for diagnosis. The positive rate of endoscopic biopsy is low, although the diagnostic value of the endoscopic appearance seems to be superior to that of endoscopic biopsy[36]. In the study case, endoscopy revealed a tumor protruding from the duodenal papilla, and endoscopic biopsy did not diagnose a malignant tumor. These findings demonstrated the importance of the endoscopic description of duodenal papilla. In addition, we were unable to diagnose this gallbladder carcinoma preoperatively. The presence of SPC was a histological surprise.

Few reports have focused on the treatment of patients with this rare disease, which remains a key challenge[37]. Curative resection, if possible, is the most effective method of prolonging patient survival. It is also important to note that surgical procedures may not necessarily lead to better prognosis in patients with SPC. Hepatopancreatoduodenectomy is indicated in locally advanced GBC patients with extensive retropancreatic lymphadenopathy that cannot be cleared without pancreatoduodenectomy. Moreover, HPD is associated with significant morbidity, with an overall major complication rate of approximately 50%. Thus, avoiding extensive hepatectomy has reduced morbidity after HPD[38,39].

In this case, a malignant tumor of the duodenal papilla could not be excluded, and the patient successfully underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy. To our surprise, adenocarcinoma of the gallbladder neck duct and involvement in the muscularis were discovered. Because the cystic duct presents low confluency with the common bile duct and the tumor was located on the gallbladder neck duct, no further treatment was needed, and an R0 resection was achieved with the classical Whipple’s procedure. After an uneventful postoperative recovery, the patient was discharged without complications. The follow-up data 1 year after the operation were collected, and no tumor recurrence or metastasis was found.

**CONCLUSION**

SPC involving both the gallbladder and duodenal papilla is regarded as a rare occurrence but is becoming increasingly common during hepatobiliary surgery. It is essential for clinicians and pathologists to maintain a high degree of suspicion while evaluating these lesions and to look for the existence of APBJ. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a more accurate diagnostic tool and implement more refined treatment strategies to correctly diagnose SPC.

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**Footnotes**

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Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B

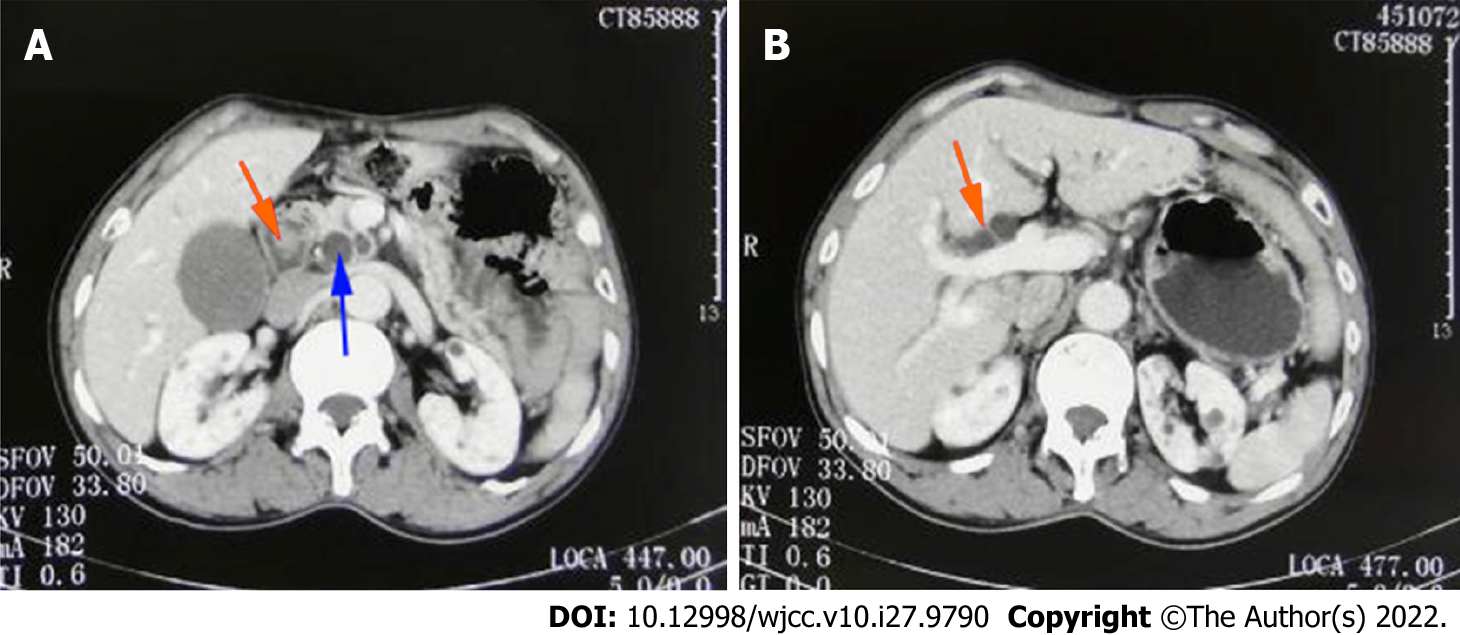
Grade C (Good): C, C

Grade D (Fair): 0

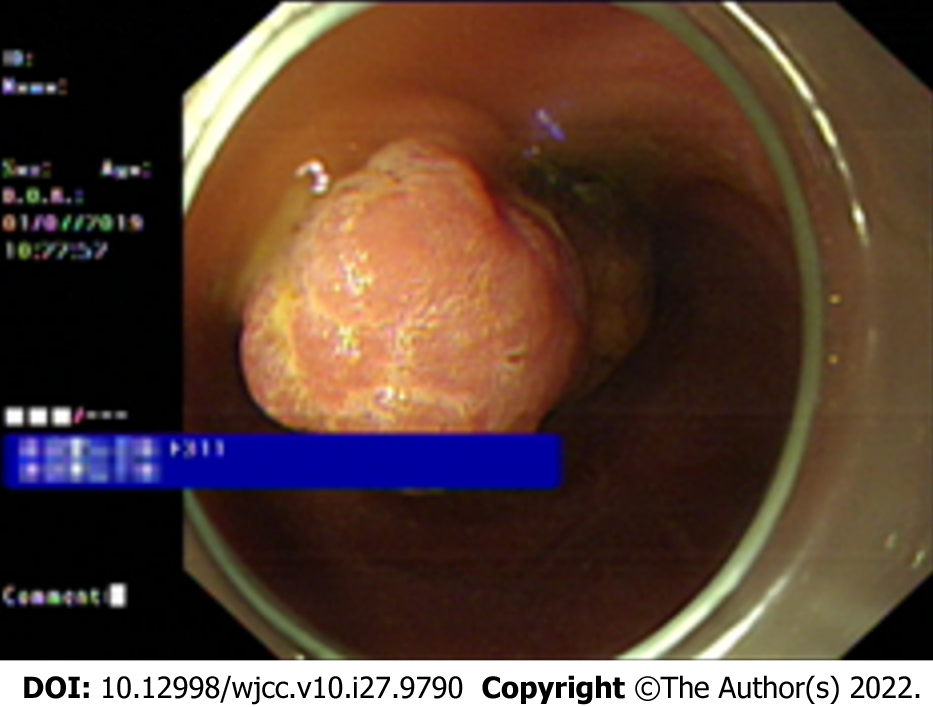
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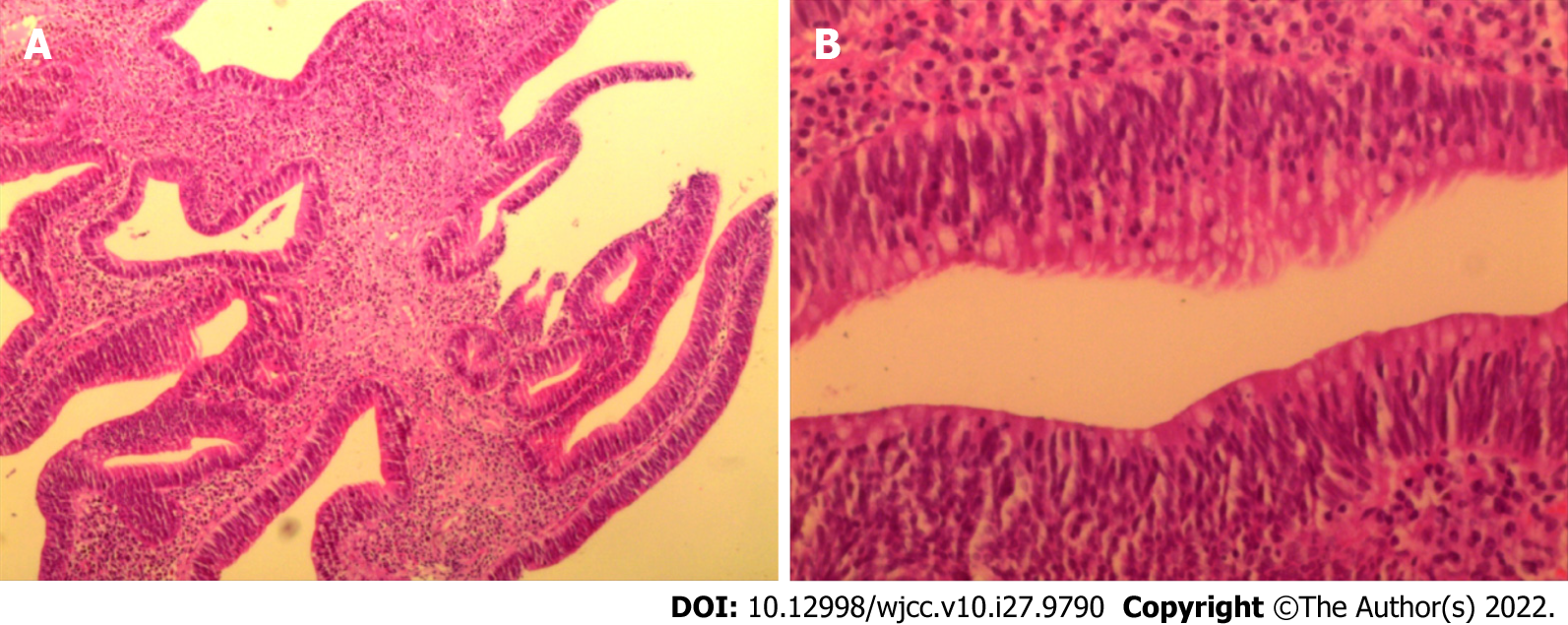
**Figure Legends**



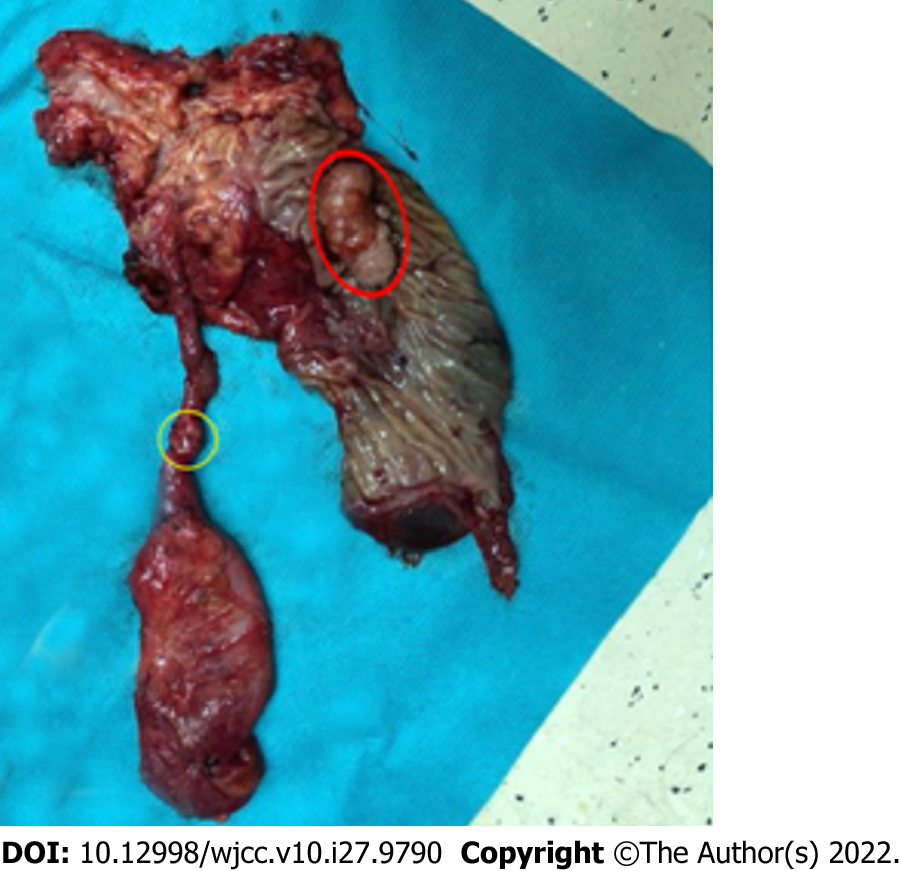
**Figure 1 Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the abdomen.** A: Space-occupying lesion in the duodenal papilla (orange arrowheads) and dilatation of the common bile duct (blue arrowheads); B: dilatation of extrahepatic bile duct (orange arrowheads).



**Figure 2 Endoscopic biopsy.** Tumor protruding from the duodenal papilla.



**Figure 3 Histopathological findings of endoscopic biopsy.** A: Tubular villous growth. B: Moderate heterogeneous hyperplasia.



**Figure 4 Macroscopic appearance of the surgical specimen.** Papillary tumor (red circle) and gallbladder neck duct tumor (yellow circle) were present in the specimen.

**Table 1 Literature review of synchronous primary cancers occurring in the papilla/ampulla of Vater and other organs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cases** | **Age (yr)/Sex** | **Tumor location** | **Treatment** | **Prognosis (mo)** |
| Ueno *et al*[3] | 58/M | Common bile duct, gallbladder, papilla of Vater (severe dysplasia) | Surgical resection | 30/Disease-free survival |
| Seo *et al*[4] | 42/F | Major and minor duodenal papilla of Vater | Endoscopic papillectomy | 16/Disease-free survival |
| Parthasarathy *et al*[5] | 60/F | Major and minor duodenal papilla of Vater | Surgical resection | 8/Disease-free survival |
| Matheus *et al*[6] | 50/F | Major and minor duodenal papilla of Vater | Surgical resection | 24/Disease-free survival |
| Tamura *et al*[7] | 78/M | Lung, papilla of Vater | Surgical resection | 60/Disease-free survival |
| Takahashi *et al*[8] | 66/M | Erythroleukemia,  stomach, papilla of Vater | Jejuno-choledochostomy | N/A |
| Nishihara *et al*[9] | 53/M | common bile duct, pancreas,  papilla of Vater | Surgical resection | N/A |
| de Garcia de la Vega *et al*[10] | 77/M | Esophagus, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 24/Recurrence due to liver metastasis |
| Sastry *et al*[11] | 81/M | Pancreas, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 10/Die of liver metastasis |
| Cokmert *et al*[12] | 63/F | sigmoid colon, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | N/A |
| Fukaya *et al*[13] | 69/M | esophagus, stomach, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 12/Die of progressive disease |
| Wohlauer *et al*[14] | 76/M | common bile duct, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | N/A |
| Rajalingam *et al*[15] | 72/M | right colon, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 8/Disease-free survival |
| Aurello *et al*[16] | 33/F | Duodenum, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 24/Disease-free survival |
| Athanasopoulos *et al*[17] | 43/M | common bile duct, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 18/Disease-free survival |
| Eriguchi *et al*[18] | 83/M | Stomach, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 3/Disease-free survival |
| Eriguchi *et al*[18] | 74/M | Colon, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 24/ Die of liver metastasis |
| Eriguchi *et al*[18] | 68/M | Renal pelvis, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 14/ Die of progressive disease |
| Mafune *et al*[19] | 64/M | Esophagus, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | 13/Disease-free survival |
| González Sánchez *et al*[20] | 50/F | Colon, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | N/A |
| Yoshida *et al*[21] | 58/M | Sigmoid colon, ampulla of Vater | Surgical resection | N/A |

N/A: Not applicable.



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