

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Detection of Impacted Stones in Papilla by EUS

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Introduction: Biliary symptoms, pancreatitis history or elevated liver function tests might lead to investigation of biliary system for stones and other pathologies. Biliary stones are usually detected with abdominal ultrasound, MRCP or EUS. EUS is usually superior to MRCP especially in detection of small biliary stones in common bile duct. However detection of impacted stones in papillary area might be challenging. Here we presented a case series with impacted papillary stones and their EUS findings are discussed.

Methods: Patients evaluated by both EUS and MRCP for biliary stones between Oct 2014-Oct 2015 were evaluated and 6 patients with impacted papillary stones were included to the study.

Results: Three patients had elevated liver function test and history of biliary pancreatitis while 2 patients had only slightly elevated liver function tests and one patient had normal liver function tests beside slightly dilated common bile duct in an abdominal ultrasound imaging. MRCP did not show biliary stones in any of those patients while EUS evaluation showed impacted papillary stones. The hyperechoic appearing stone in hypoechoic papilla was very typical.

Conclusion: Biliary stones impacted to papilla might lead to cholestatic changes as well as dilated common bile duct. MRCP is not able to detect small stones in periampullary area. Meticulous control of papillary area with EUS could show small impacted stones. Impacted stones has typical hyperechoic appearance with shadow in papillary area.

Keywords: eus, biliary stone