



INTERNAL MEDICINE

Images in Medicine

HETEROTOPIC PANCREAS, A RARE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA

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A 38-year-old man was admitted to our hospital for recurrent epigastric pain, nausea and bloating. Physical examination, routine blood tests and abdominal ultrasound were unremarkable.

We performed a gastroscopy that revealed an intraluminal protrusion with normal overlying mucosa located in the gastric antrum, measuring approximately 2 cm in diameter and presenting a central umbilication. The patient was referred for an endoscopic ultrasound examination that demonstrated a submucosal hypoechoic lesion, 18×20 mm in size. In addition, contrast-enhanced CT revealed a round and micro-lobulated submucosal lesion, indicating a heterotopic pancreas.

Ectopic pancreas is usually an incidental finding and can be found at different sites in the gastrointestinal tract. It may become clinically evident when complicated by inflammation, bleeding, obstruction or

malignant transformation. The particularity of this case is the symptomatology consisting of epigastric pain and nausea due to the presence of ectopic pancreatic tissue in the stomach. Until now, the patient has been followed-up annually for endoscopic assessment, although we take into account surgical treatment due to persistence of the symptoms.

References

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Figure 1. A. B. Gastroscopy showing an intraluminal protrusion with normal overlying mucosa, presenting a central umbilication, located in the gastric antrum,