A great piece of luck!

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Case report

A 60 year-old woman
- heatwaves
- face erytema without sweating
- reccurent abdominal pain
- watery diarrhea
- Duration of complains - two years.
Case report

• Physical exam with no significant alterations.
• Blood tests: mild hypercholesterinaemia and dyslipidaemia,
• Tumor markers: Ca19-9, CEA, Ca-125 - in the reference range.
• Blood chromogranine A -134 U/L (NR<100)
• 24h urine 5HIAA - 40 mg/24h (NR 2-6mg/24h)
Case report

• Capsule enteroscopy and colonoscopy – no pathological findings.

• Computed tomography - 1.3 cm big hypervascular tumor of the head of the pancreas in the area of *procesus uncinatus*.

• No regional and distant metastasis were found.
Case report

Patient was prepared for surgical therapy:
- subcutaneous octreotide injections (0.1 mg od)
  5 days before surgery
Radical tumorectomy was performed.

Hystological examination – highly differentiated low grade neuroendocrine serotonin producing pancreas tumor (chromogranine, S100, NSE – positive).
Stage pT1G1.
Diagnosis: Highly differentiated low grade (KI 67-2%) serotonin producing neuroendocrine tumor of pancreas *processus uncinatus*. Stage pT1G1.
Background

• Pancreatic endocrine tumors - < 1% of all pancreatic neoplasms

• A true carcinoid tumor (serotonin producing) of pancreas - < 1% of gastrointestinal carcinoids

• Clinical presentation depends on the presence and type of hormone production.

• The most frequent symptom of carcinoid - abdominal pain and diarrhea.
Background

• Clinically and on imaging studies - indistinguishable from epithelial neoplasms.

• Essential for diagnosis:
  - Chromogranine A blood test
  - histological examination
    + immunolabeling
  - hormonal analysis according to specific syndrome
Case report

• Reported complaints after surgery were significantly reduced.
• No recommendations about specific therapy after oncologist consultation.
• During past three years patient feels well, repeated CT don’t show recurrent tumor or new metastasis.
• No hormonal or other laboratory signs of recurrent malignant process.