Adult Choledochal Cyst with Chronic Pancreatitis: Report of Two Cases with Review of the Literature

Biswanath P Gouda¹, Devendra C Desai², Philip Abraham², Anand Joshi², Sudeep R Shah¹

Divisions of ¹Surgical Gastroenterology and ²Gastroenterology, P.D. Hinduja National Hospital and Medical Research Center. Mahim (West), Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT

Context Choledochal cysts rarely present with chronic calcific pancreatitis. We report two patients with choledochal cyst who had concomitant chronic pancreatitis. Case report #1 A 27-year-old lady with history of recurrent abdominal pain, fever and jaundice was detected of Type I choledochal cyst with calcifications in the uncinate process of the pancreas on CT scan. Her magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) revealed calcifications in the region of the uncinate process of the pancreas, presence of Type I choledochal cyst with dilatation of the right hepatic duct and left hepatic duct at the confluence suggesting an anomalous pancreatico-biliary ductal junction. She underwent choledochal cyst excision with Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy. Case report #2 A 35-year-old man with colicky abdominal pain for four months showed a CT scan suggestive of atrophic pancreas with 1 cm dilatation of the pancreatic duct and a calculus in the pancreatic duct near the ampulla. MRCP showed significant atrophy of the pancreas with isointense filling defect seen in the pancreatic duct at its distal end near the ampulla. A diagnosis of chronic calcific pancreatitis with Type I choledochal cyst was made. He underwent choledochal cyst excision with cholecystectomy with hepatico-jejunostomy (end to side) and side-to-side pancreatico-jejunostomy. Conclusion Chronic calcific pancreatitis is a rare occurrence in patients with choledochal cyst with only five cases reported in the literature. Our two patients having choledochal cyst associated with chronic pancreatitis were treated surgically; this is an addition to this rare occurrence.