



Carcinoid Tumor of the Ampulla of Vater

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Carcinoid tumors of the ampulla of Vater are extremely rare, and due to their location jaundice in approximately 2/3 of patients. A previously healthy 58-year-old man suffered from indigestion for one year. An abdominal CT and endoscopic ultrasonography showed a relatively well-enhancing mass (2.5 cm in size) at the ampulla of Vater and dilatation of the bile ducts. A duodenoscopy showed a luminally protruding mass, with preserved mucosa, at the ampulla of Vater. So a radical pancreatoduodenectomy was performed. From the operation a 2.3×2.3×2.0 cm-sized submucosal tumor at the ampulla of Vater was found. The cut surface of the tumor had a well circumscribed yellowish fine granular appearance, with a pushing tumor border. Histopathologically the tumor revealed tubular, trabecular and ribbon-like arrangements of tumor cells. The tumor cells had hyperchromatic round nuclei, with coarsely clumped chromatin and indistinct nucleoli. The neoplastic cells were diffusely and strongly immunoreactive for synaptophysin, chromogranin and CD56. We report the experience of a carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. (*J Korean Surg Soc* 2003;64: 358-363)

Key Words: Carcinoid tumor, Ampulla of Vater

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(carcinoid tumor) 1888
 , , , , , , (74%)
 .(1) 1.2~1.5%
 , 77 .(2,3)
 1980
 1 가 .(4) (60%)
 .(3,5) 가 ,
 가 58

58 가 가
 가 ,
 , , , , 10
 , 30
 가 , 3 kg
 가 110/70 mmHg, 70 / ,
 20 / , 36.2°C

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12.3
 g/dl, 6,940/mm³, 366,000/mm³,
 AST 347 IU/L, ALT 162 IU/L, 0.9
 mg/dL, alkaline phosphatase 325 IU/L, gamma-glutamyl trans-
 peptidase 404 IU/L, LDH 432 IU/L, BUN 10 mg/dl, Cr 0.8

mg/dl . CEA 0.38 ng/ml,
CA19-9 3.64 U/ml . HBs , HBs

가 25 mm (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3).

8

2.3×2.3×2.0 cm



Fig. 1. Abdominal CT Image of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. About 25 mm sized intraluminal protruding mass in medial side wall of 2nd portion of duodenum, in the region of Ampulla of Vater with obstruction of common channel, so dilatation of biliary tree and pancreatic duct, down to the level of Ampullar of Vater.



Fig. 2. Duodenoscopic findings of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater.

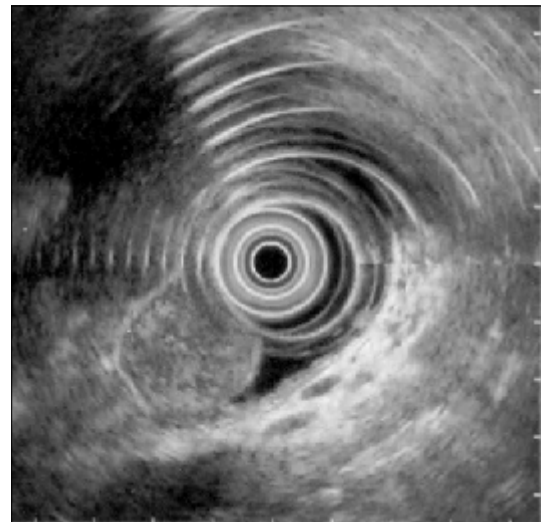


Fig. 3. Endoscopic ultrasonography Image of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater.

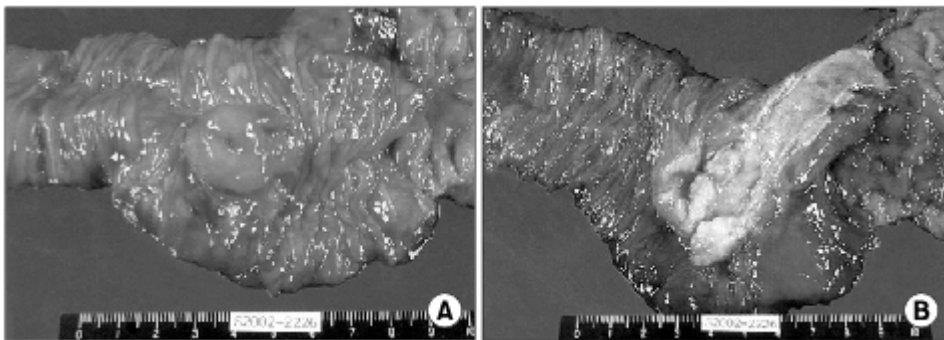


Fig. 4. Gross findings of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. (A) A nodular round mass replaces Ampulla of Vater. (B) On cut section, a yellowish mass is conneted to common bile duct.

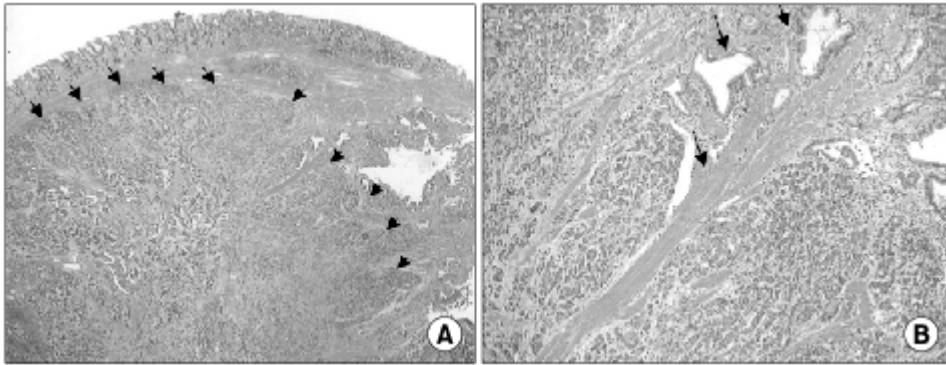


Fig. 5. Microscopic findings of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. (A) Light microscopical finding. The round mass replaces the ampulla and makes pushing tumor border (arrows). Overriding duodenal mucosa is intact (H&E, $\times 10$). (B) Tumor cell nests infiltrate the normal structures of ampulla. Residual ampullary tissues are noted (arrows) (H&E, $\times 40$).

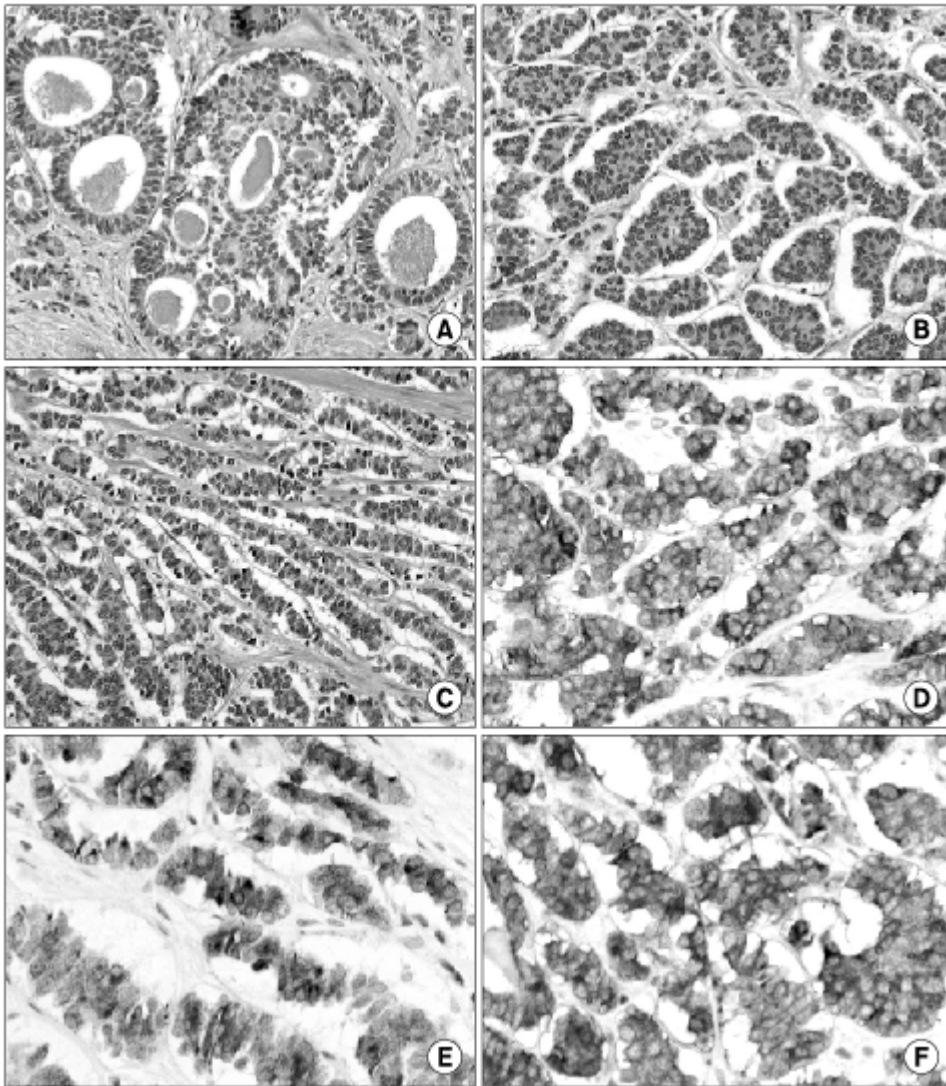


Fig. 6. Various morphological features of carcinoid tumor. Tubular (A), trabecular (B), and ribbon-like arrangement (C) are noted (H&E, $\times 200$). Immunohistochemical findings of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. Diffuse strong positivity noted in the neuroendocrine markers including synaptophysin (D), chromogranin (E) and CD56 (F).

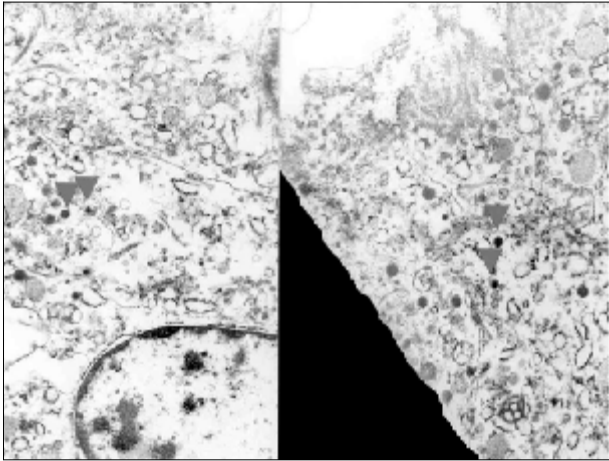


Fig. 7. Electron microscopic findings of carcinoid tumor at the ampulla of Vater. Ultrastructural study reveals neurosecretory vesicles in the cytoplasm of tumor cells (arrows).

가 (Fig. 4).

가 (trabeculae), (tubular), (ribbon-like) (Fig. 5).

synaptophysin, chromogranin, CD56 (Fig. 6).

(Fig. 7).

1888 (74%) Williams Sandler 가 (tubule) (ribbon), (trabeculae) (6,7) 10 1~ , 1960 1970 (12)

1980 가 가 1990 1986 (2)

가 MEN1 11q13 (8-10) P53 P53 PCNA Ki-67 PCNA 80% 가 (11,12) Ki-67 Ki-67 labelling index 0.62 가 5 mm (13) (12) 50~67% 58% (2,5,12) gastrin, somatostatin 가 somatostatin 67~100% 가 (5,12) somatostatin 가 somatostatin (14) syndrome (5) carcinoid

silver salt ,

. NSE (neuron specific enolase)
 , specific endocrine peptide, somatostatin
 . Synaptophysin, chromogranin, CD56, Leu-7, serotonin

. Somatostatin psammoma body
 psammomatous somato-
 somatostatin syn-
 drome , somatostatin psammoma body

가
 .(15) serotonin 38% .(5)

2 cm ,

.(15,16)

33% , ,
 가 , 50%
 .(5)

5 69%, 10
 53% , 가 5
 32%, 10 21% .(17)

가 .

thyroid transcription factor I
 80%

.(18) chmogranin A

가
 가 .(19) antiCEA
 가 , CEA가
 가
 ,(20,21) .(5)
 가

.(22)
 50% pancreatico-
 , 17%

dudenectomy .(5)

paclitaxel 8% ,

1.5 .(23) octreotide, lanreotide
 somatostatin analogue
 50~70% 가
 .(24,25)
 가
¹³¹I-MIBG
 가 . ⁹⁰Y-DOTA-
 DOC (radioactive octreotide)
 (36%), (2 : 76%), carcinoid syn-
 drome
 가 .(26) 가
 가
 57 가

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