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Gastroduodenal Fistula: A Rare Finding With an Atypical Presentation

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Abstract

Gastroduodenal fistula (GDF) or double pylorus is a rare, often asymptomatic condition with a prevalence of approximately 0.02-0.08%. The reported cases have been mainly in Asian countries and more prevalent in males than females. Although the etiology is unclear, *Helicobacter pylori* and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug use have been associated with the formation of GDF. We present the case of a 65-year-old female with alcoholic cirrhosis and recurrent vomiting who was found to have an antral ulcer. The case includes the serial endoscopic examinations over the period of 7 years and shows the antral ulcer which fistulized into the duodenal bulb creating double pylorus.

Keywords: Gastroduodenal fistula; Double pylorus; Pyloric ulcer

Introduction

Gastroduodenal fistula (GDF) also known as double pylorus is a rare complication of peptic ulcer disease with a prevalence of approximately 0.02-0.08% and male predominance [1, 2]. These fistulae can be congenital or acquired [2]. They generally occur in the lesser curvature and connect the gastric antrum with the duodenal bulb [3]. While most of the previously reported cases have been seen in Asian countries, there have been case reports from other parts of the world including Greece and Peru [4-6]. Although *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) use have been associated with the formation of the GDF, the actual mechanism of the condition is unknown. The outcome of GDF is variable. In most patients it remains open without any long-term complications while in some cases the two openings can combine to form one opening [7].

GDF is usually an incidental finding and, therefore, endoscopic follow-up of these cases prior to formation of the fistula is very rare [8]. Here, we present the case of a patient who initially presented with a prepyloric ulcer, had serial endoscopic examinations and demonstrated the transformation into GDF.

Case Report

A 65-year-old female with history of chronic alcohol use was hospitalized for sudden onset of hematemesis. She also reported few days of nausea and vomiting associated with worsening ascites. She denied any significant past medical history except for a ruptured ovarian cyst at age of 30 years that required emergent surgery. Patient had a long history of alcohol use (two glasses of vodka daily) for over 10 years. Physical exam showed scleral icterus, there was mild abdominal distention with epigastric tenderness, no hepatosplenomegaly was noted. No signs of encephalopathy or asterixis were seen. Blood test showed hemoglobin 10.4 × 10^6 g/dL, white blood cell count of 7.7 × 10^3 cells/µL, total bilirubin 9.6 mg/dL (direct 7.4 mg/dL, indirect 2.2 mg/dL), alkaline phosphatase 332 U/L, aspartate transaminase 140 U/L, alanine transaminase 29 U/L, prothrombin time and international normalized ratio (INR) were elevated at 1.4 and 14.3 s, respectively. Liver function test showed aspartate transaminase 140 U/L, alanine transaminase 29 U/L, alkaline phosphatase 332 U/L, total bilirubin 9.6 mg/dL (direct 7.4 mg/dL, indirect 2.2 mg/dL). Few hours after admission, she developed an episode of hematemesis with drop in hemoglobin to 7.7 g/dL. Emergent endoscopy showed a non-bleeding 2 cm prepyloric gastric antral ulcer (Fig. 1). Biopsy of the ulcer base was negative for malignancy or *H. pylori*.

Follow-up endoscopy at an interval of 6 weeks showed a healing prepyloric antral ulcer with mild portal hypertensive gastropathy (Fig. 2). Patient had a repeat endoscopy at 4 months for persistent nausea and vomiting which again showed a healing antral ulcer. She continued to drink alcohol and was intermittently followed by her primary care physician. She also reported daily NSAID use for abdominal pain and nausea. She had multiple emergency department (ED) visits for the same complaints and underwent repeat endoscopy which
showed a duodenal ulcer (Fig. 3). She was managed with pantoprazole twice daily and was advised to avoid NSAIDs and alcohol. She also underwent extensive workup for recurrent nausea and vomiting which were all unremarkable. Systemic disorders including but not limited to neurological cause, adrenal, parathyroid and diabetes were also ruled out.

She again presented to the ED for worsening nausea and vomiting associated with upper abdominal pain. Endoscopy, now 7 years from the discovery of the initial lesion, showed a GDF. The prepyloric antral ulcer had fistulized into the duodenal bulb creating the appearance of a double pylorus (Fig. 4). Biopsy of the ulcer base was again negative for malignancy or *H. pylori*. *H. pylori* stool antigen and serum *H. pylori* antibody test were also negative. She was discharged on oral proton pump inhibitor and has been followed up with gastroenterology for management of Laennec’s cirrhosis. With more frequent outpatient follow up, alcohol abstinence and use of acid-suppression medication, she had gradual improvement in her symptoms in about 1 - 2 months.

Discussion

GDF or double pylorus can be acquired or congenital [9]. When a GDF is identified on endoscopy, the likelihood of congenital origin is more if the patient is young with no history of peptic ulcer disease or other congenital abnormalities [3]. The first cases of GDF have been seen as autopsy findings or incidental findings during surgery [10]. Patients are generally asymptomatic; however, symptoms may range from gastrointestinal bleed to abdominal pain or vomiting [5]. Our patient reported a long history of intractable vomiting associated with abdominal pain. However, due to the history of underlying hepatic cirrhosis it is difficult to identify the actual cause of her symptoms.

The mechanism of formation of GDF is unknown, however, there have been some interesting theories proposed in the past. One of them includes the rare possibility of concomitant duodenal as well as a gastric ulcer that perforated into one another [10]. An alternate theory states that gastric
Informed Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and images.

Author Contributions

Farah Deshmukh contributed to the drafting and critical revision of the article for important intellectual content, and final approval of the article. Kalpit Devani contributed to the critical revision of the article for important intellectual content, and final approval of the article. Peter Francisco contributed to performing endoscopy, patient treatment and management, and final approval of the article. Nancy Merrell contributed to performing endoscopy, patient treatment and management, and final approval of the article.

Data Availability

The authors declare that data supporting the findings of this study are available within the article.

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