**Pseudocystocolonic fistula in chronic pancreatitis: an atypical diagnosis by capsule colonoscopy**

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**DESCRIPTION**

A 57 years old man with alcoholic chronic pancreatitis complicated with a pancreatic pseudocyst was admitted for fever and epigastric pain for the previous week. Abdominal CT on admission revealed four intra-abdominal cystic collections, the largest in the left hypochondrium with 12 × 2.5 cm (figure 1). The gaseous content inside the collection, as well as a thickening of the splenic flexure of the colon, raised the hypothesis of a pseudocystocolonic fistula, despite not being clearly observed on CT images. The patient was hospitalised and treated with broad spectrum antibiotic meropenem.1 The patient had previously undergone colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening, which was incomplete because of iatrogenic risk due to significant rigidity on the sigmoid colon. Because of this, in the setting of an unconfirmed pseudocystocolonic fistula, the patient was proposed for capsule colonoscopy (CC).2 CC revealed a large orifice near the splenic flexure, compatible with the suspected fistula (figure 2A,B). The capsule entered this orifice for some seconds, capturing images of a cavity with inflamed walls (figure 2C) and spontaneously returned to the colon. The patient reported capsule exteriorisation a few hours later. The patient continued antibiotics and was proposed to left hemicolectomy, which had no complications. The patient is still asymptomatic, 12 months after surgery.

To our knowledge, this is the first case reporting a pseudocystocolonic fistula diagnosis by using capsule endoscopy. Despite being conducted to complete colorectal cancer screening, the use of CC in this patient conducted to an unusual yet decision-changing finding. The decision of performing CC in this patient was of utmost importance, since it led to a definitive diagnosis and ultimately to the decision of abdominal surgical treatment.

**Contributors**

VMS was responsible for the patient management during his hospitalisation and for the manuscript construction. TCG and PBC reviewed and validated capsule colonoscopy images, and critically revised the manuscript. JC critically revised and approved the final version of the manuscript.

**Figure 1** Abdominal CT revealing a cystic collection with gaseous content on the left hypochondrium.

**Figure 2** (A) Capsule colonoscopy frame showing a simultaneous view of pseudocystocolonic fistula and colonic lumen. (B) Capsule colonoscopy frame with a closer view of pseudocystocolonic fistula. (C) Capsule colonoscopy frame with a view inside pseudocyst cavity.

**Learning points**

- Pancreatic fistulas are a possible complication in chronic pancreatitis, and may be difficult to identify in standard abdominal CT.
- Capsule colonoscopy is indicated for colorectal cancer screening in patients in which conventional colonoscopy is incomplete.
- The performance of capsule colonoscopy was of utmost importance, since it led to a definitive diagnosis and ultimately to the decision of abdominal surgical treatment.

**Patient’s perspective**

In my perspective, my life has gained a lot more quality. After performing capsule endoscopy which conducted to being submitted to surgery, I do not currently experience frequent abdominal pain and fever as I did before, and I have been able to gain more weight which was previously very difficult for me. It was a long process but it eventually made my health status significantly better.
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Case reports provide a valuable learning resource for the scientific community and can indicate areas of interest for future research. They should not be used in isolation to guide treatment choices or public health policy.

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REFERENCES