

## Sarcomatoid Carcinoma of Common Bile Duct

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Sarcomatoid carcinomas are rare lesions in the hepatobiliary pancreatic area. We experienced 3 rare cases of sarcomatoid carcinoma of the common bile duct. The tumor showed a biphasic histologic pattern of intermixed carcinomatous (adenocarcinoma) and sarcomatoid elements (spindle and giant cells). The diagnosis was confirmed by immunohistochemical staining via cytokeratin and vimentin. All the patients were female (58, 62, 74). The curative treatments were done by radical operations such as segmental resection, pancreaticoduodenectomy and pylorus-preserving PD. We discussed our 3 cases with review of previously reported papers.

## Undifferentiated Carcinoma with Pleomorphic Large Cells in the Ampulla of Vater

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**Introduction:** Ampullary carcinoma, which represents 5% of all gastrointestinal tumors, accounts for up to 36% of the surgically operable pancreaticoduodenal tumors. Undifferentiated carcinoma with pleomorphic large cells in the ampulla of Vater is a carcinoma composed of pleomorphic large cells and giant cells. Its incidence is less than 5% of all ampullary tumors; it is more common in men than in women and has an age peak in the seventh-ninth decades of life.

**Case Presentation:** A 80-year-old man presented

with intermittent epigastric pain that he had suffered during the past month. Physical examination revealed no characteristic features. Blood tests demonstrated elevated transaminase and bilirubin levels. The level of carbohydrate antigen 19-9 was elevated to 75.02 U/mL (0-39 U/mL). Abdominal computed tomography and cholangiogram magnetic resonance imaging revealed a 2.4 cm peripheral enhancing mass in the ampulla of Vater and several enlarged lymph nodes (maximum 1.7 cm) in the portocaval space and around celiac axis. From these radiologic findings, we diagnosed the ampulla of Vater cancer. The patient underwent pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy. Microscopically, the cells were round to polygonal and presented in groups without any higher architectural features. The nuclei were large and round with prominent nucleoli. An immunohistochemical examination showed positive staining for vimentin, CK7, and CK19. Finally, the tumor was diagnosed as undifferentiated carcinoma with pleomorphic large cells in the ampulla of Vater. The patient had an uneventful recovery and he was discharged on the 20th postoperative day. There was no evidence of recurrence in the 3 months after surgery.

**Discussion:** Undifferentiated carcinoma with pleomorphic large cells in the ampulla of Vater is a rarely encountered disease, constituting approximately less than 5% of all ampullary carcinoma. Although it is difficult to decide treatment modality because of its rarity, the choice of treatment of undifferentiated carcinoma with pleomorphic large cells may be surgical resection if possible. Also, in previous reports, experience of adjuvant treatments including chemotherapy or radiotherapy is not described, so no detailed information is provided. The prognosis of undifferentiated carcinoma with pleomorphic large cells is poorer than 'conventional' adenocarcinoma.