



## **Incidental findings during EUS study.**

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### **Background:**

EUS in upper gastrointestinal tract potentially can diagnose lesions that may be asymptomatic and diagnosed as incidental finding. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of these incidental findings. This is the first report of incidental finding during EUS study.

### **Methods and patients:**

Patients who referred for diagnostic EUS evaluated completely for pancreatobiliary and intramural and mediastinal lesions. Incidental finding was defined for the lesions which were found unrelated to the patient complaints or UGI endoscopic findings. Gold standard was the complementary imaging studies and/or tissue sampling.

### **Results:**

During 10 months 523 EUS was performed. Totally 39 (7%) incidental findings were diagnosed. Most of the findings (43.5%) were gallstone (17), followed by 8 cases with pancreas masses (3 focal pancreatitis and 2 cases with adenocarcinomas and 3 cases with cystic pancreas mass), 3 cases with GB polyp, 3 cases with submucosal mass (two cases with gastric GIST and one patient with duodenal carcinoid), 2 cases with ascites (peritoneal carcinomatosis with unknown origin), and other cases (celiac artery aneurysm, left adrenal gland mass, mediastinal lymphoma, mediastinal tuberculosis, left liver lobe adenoma and splenic artery aneurysm).

### **Conclusion:**

EUS is very valuable diagnostic modality not only for target organ involvement but also for finding of other potentially treatable conditions.