Results A total of 15 cases were identified, splenic artery was the origin in thirteen and gastroduodenal artery in two. All patients were male, pancreatitis accounted for 14 (93.33%) and trauma for 1 (6.66%). All patients were symptomatic with abdominal pain (80%), GI bleed (66.66%) and fall in hemoglobin (66.66%) being the common symptoms. CECT with vascular reconstruction was the best investigatory modality to identify them. Angio-embolization was used in two patients with good outcomes. Percutaneous thrombin was used in one patient but unsuccessful. Surgery was used in 13 patients (distal pancreaticosplenectomy - 8, transpseudocystic ligation - 3 and direct aneurysm excision - 1).

Conclusions Visceral arterial pseudo aneurysms are not as rare as previously thought and the incidence is rising as our threshold for imaging is falling. Their management is multidisciplinary and depends on the resources available. All of them are invariably symptomatic and require intervention of some sort for a permanent control. The threshold to offer surgery should be low as the morbidity (26.66%) and mortality (6.66%) are relatively low.

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LAPAROSCOPIC-ASSISTED TRANSGASTRIC ERCP IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRIC BYPASS: A SINGLE CENTRE EXPERIENCE

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Background The management of patients who develop common bile duct calculi post gastric bypass is complicated as transoral access to the biliary tree is not possible. Majority of the patients may require a lap/open cbd exploration. We here describe our technique of accessing the cbd laparoscopically via the ampulla of vater.

Methods Between January 2014 and January 2019 12 patients developed CBD calculi. 7 of them had undergone Roux en y gastric bypass (RYGB) and 5 of them had undergone mini gastric bypass (MGB).

A combined laparoscopic-endoscopic approach was attempted. A small gastrotomy with a purse-string suture was performed on the anterior wall on remanant stomach. A side viewing scope was introduced through a 15 mm trocar on the upper left quadrant and through the gastrotomy. The duodenum was occluded to prevent air passage and small bowel distension. Endoscopic sphincterotomy and stone extraction were carried out according to standard techniques. Occlusion cholangiogram confirmed CBD clearance. There was no procedure-related complication, and the patients were discharged on the second postoperative day. The patient is doing well at 6-months follow up.

Results The detection of CBD calculi was on an average after 3 years post gastric bypass. All patients were managed as per the described technique and the mean hospital stay was 3 days. Seven patients underwent simultaneous cholecystectomy. Two patients had cholecystectomy more than 2 years previously. Our technique involves access to the bypassed stomach via a laparoscopically placed 15 mm port. We observed no major complications. No minor complications except, port site infection for one patient was observed in our series.

Conclusions The formation of gallstones post gastric bypass is a known entity and they can migrate into the CBD. Management of these presents a unique dilemma. LAERCP (Laparoscopic ERCP) is a reliable option for common bile duct clearance; our technique of LAERCP is technically simple and associated with low complication rate, making it appealing to surgeons trained in laparoscopy.

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BRUNNER'S GLAND HYPERPLASIA: A CASE SERIES

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Background Brunner's glands are exocrine glands located in proximal duodenum. Except for its association with duodenal ulcers, Brunner's gland hyperplasia has no clinical significance and mostly asymptomatic. Rarely one or few hyperplastic Brunner's glands may form a mass lesion large enough to cause obstructive symptoms, epigastric pain, or upper GI bleeding. It is important to differentiate them from malignancy. Here we are presenting two cases of Brunner's gland hyperplasia which were difficult to distinguish from neoplasia

Methods All patients who on pathology were diagnosed to have Brunner's gland hyperplasia at our center were studied.

Results Case 1, a 61-year old female was presented with history intermittent epigastric fullness associated non-bilious vomiting for 6 months. Endoscopy - large bossellated exophytic lesion in of D1. CECT 48x31x33 cm well defined minimally enhancing lesion in the medial wall in the D1 causing luminal narrowing. A EUS guided FNAB showed Brunner's gland hyperplasia.

She underwent Laparoscopic Limited Resection of Antrum and 1st part of duodenum with Anterior Ante-colic loop Gastrojejunostomy. Her histopathology revealed brunner's gland hyperplasia.

Case 2, a 31-year old male presented with epigastric pain, nonbilious vomiting, anorexia for three months with a weight loss of 15 kgs.

Endoscopy- duodenal narrowing with nodular mass in the periampullary area. CECT- 55*42*35mm heterotropic mass arising from the second part of the duodenum with indistinct planes with the head of the pancreas. Surgery - Whipple's operation and recovered well post operatively. His histopathology revealed Brunner's gland hyperplasia.

Conclusions Primary duodenal tumors are extremely rare, accounting for less than 1% among all GI tumors and Brunner's gland adenoma has an incidence of less than 0.01%

Most patients with Brunner's gland adenoma are asymptomatic or have complaints such as nausea, bloating, or vague abdominal pain. EUS-FNAC may remain inconclusive and surgical excision is required to confirm the diagnosis and to relieve symptoms of obstruction and bleeding. Laparoscopic excision can be done if there is preop. Diagnosis of benign pathology as here in case 1, however- a Whipple procedure may only an option when it is indistinguished from malignancy. There have been no reports of recurrence after either endoscopic or surgical resection. They are benign and have a good prognosis