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## CASE STUDY

### IMAGE IN MEDECINE : INCOMPLETE PANCREAS DIVISUM

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#### ABSTRACT

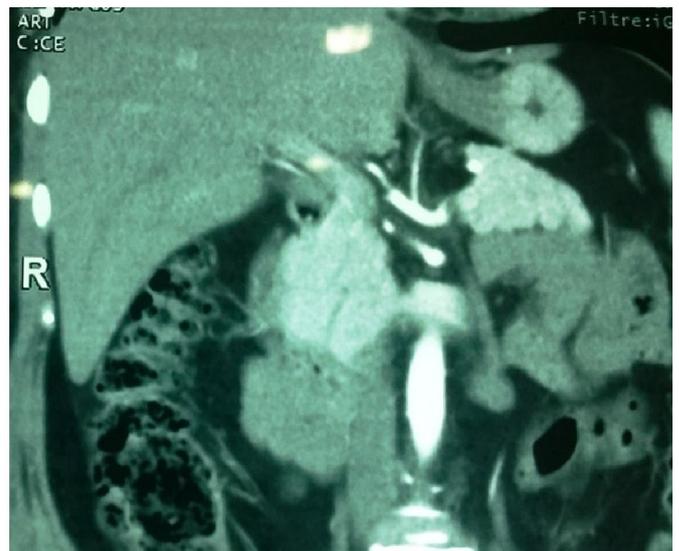
The human pancreas develops embryologically from the fusion of the ventral and dorsal buds. Under normal conditions, the superior branch of the ventral pancreatic duct fuses with the dorsal pancreatic duct and participates in the formation of the main pancreatic duct (Kim *et al.*, 2002; Nessler *et al.*, 1983). In the embryo, the accessory pancreatic duct is the main drainage duct of the dorsal pancreas and enters the duodenum at the minor duodenal papilla. Here in we report new case of pancreas divisum discovered in a patient with abdominal pain and acute pancreatitis ;the CT scan performed for our patient (photo1,2) showed an incomplete divisum pancreas.

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## INTRODUCTION

The human pancreas develops embryologically from the fusion of the ventral and dorsal buds. Under normal conditions, the superior branch of the ventral pancreatic duct fuses with the dorsal pancreatic duct and participates in the formation of the main pancreatic duct (Kim *et al.*, 2002; Nessler *et al.*, 1983). In the embryo, the accessory pancreatic duct is the main drainage duct of the dorsal pancreas and enters the duodenum at the minor duodenal papilla. Pancreas divisum is a common congenital pancreatic ductal anomaly variant. It has a reported prevalence of 5-6% in ERCP series (Kim *et al.*, 2002; Nessler *et al.*, 1983) and 9.3-10.8% in MRCP series (12, 13). However, the condition reportedly occurs less frequently in Japan (about 1%). Incomplete PD is uncommon, with a reported prevalence of 0.13-0.9% (Kim *et al.*, 2002; Nessler *et al.*, 1983) in Western series. Here in we report new case of pancreas divisum discovered in a patient with abdominal pain and acute pancreatitis ;the CT scan performed for our patient (Photo1,2) showed an incomplete divisum pancreas.



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Fig 1 et 2 divisum pancreas

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