Abstract
The association of Santorinicele with pancreas divisum has been described. This anatomic condition creates ideal conditions for acute pancreatitis episodes and chronic abdominal pain. Saccular dilation of main pancreatic duct has also been described as incidental finding and causing episodes of acute pancreatitis. However, there is no description of associated chronic abdominal pain. Three detailed cases of Wirsungocele demonstrated by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography are presented. Two of them had episodes of acute pancreatitis and one had chronic abdominal pain. All patients were treated by endoscopic biliopancreatic sphincterotomy. After a follow-up for more than two years, none presents clinical recurrence. Endoscopic biliopancreatic sphincterotomy for symptomatic patients with this anatomic condition seems safe and effective.

Keywords
Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, pancreatic ducts, pancreatitis, endoscopic sphincterotomy.