Cervical esophageal adenocarcinoma arising from heterotopic gastric mucosa, treated with endoscopic submucosal dissection

Esophageal adenocarcinoma arising from heterotopic gastric mucosa (HGM) is extremely rare [1, 2]. We describe a case of esophageal adenocarcinoma arising from HGM in the cervical esophagus that was treated with endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD).

A 58-year-old man found to have an esophageal tumor on endoscopy was referred to our hospital for further examination and treatment. Conventional endoscopy revealed circumferential HGM of the cervical esophagus and a 20-mm protruding lesion in the posterior wall. Indigo carmine spraying revealed a flat lesion in the reddish mucosa, but the demarcation line was unclear. Narrow band imaging (NBI) revealed a clearly demarcated brownish area consistent with the reddish area (arrowheads). Magnifying NBI revealed villous and glandular structures of various sizes and a dense distribution of abnormal capillaries.

Biopsy showed adenocarcinoma, with no evidence of deep submucosal invasion. Therefore, ESD was performed using a dual knife (KD-655L; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and an ITknife nano (KD-612; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) (Video 1). The resected specimen measured 51 × 35 mm and contained a macroscopically measured 32 × 27-mm tumor surrounded by HGM. Histologically, the tumor cells showed well-differentiated adenocarcinoma in the muscularis mucosa (Fig. 2). Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells were positive for mucin (MUC) 2, MUC5AC, and MUC6.

The estimated incidence of HGM of the esophagus is 0.75%–11% based on endoscopic studies [3, 4]. Primary adenocarcinoma arising from HMG is rare and several cases of mucosal cancer have been reported [1, 2, 5]. The macroscopic appearance was protruding or polypoid in most cases [5]; therefore, adenocarcinoma should be suspected when a protrusion is identified in HGM in the esophagus.

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Competing interests

None
The authors

Yasuhiro Oono1, 2, Shinmura Kensuke1, Yusuke Yoda1, Keisuke Hori1, Hiroaki Ikematsu1, Tomonori Yano1
1 Department of Gastroenterology and Endoscopy, National Cancer Center Hospital East, Chiba, Japan
2 Department of Internal Medicine, Tokyo Metropolitan Ebara Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Corresponding author

Yasuhiro Oono, MD
Department of Gastroenterology and Endoscopy, National Cancer Center Hospital East, 6-5-1, Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8577, Japan
Fax: +81-4-71346928
yohno@east.ncc.go.jp

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Video 1 Endoscopic submucosal dissection of cervical esophageal adenocarcinoma arising from heterotopic gastric mucosa.