A 55-year-old man underwent gastro-duodenoscopy because of epigastric pain. Abdominal computed tomography revealed a uniformly enhanced mass (10 × 8 mm) within the duodenum, with no enlargement of lymph nodes (▶ Fig. 1). A laterally spreading tumor, with a diameter of about 60 mm, was detected within the duodenal bulb (▶ Fig. 2). The lesion involved the pylorus ring and had a positive lifting sign. Considering the difficulty of endoscopic resection of such a giant lesion in the duodenal bulb, surgical resection was proposed, but the patient refused. Therefore, a standard endoscopic submucosal dissection was performed (▶ Video 1).

Grossly, the resected tissue measured 60 × 50 mm (▶ Fig. 3). The pathological examination revealed pyloric gland adenoma accompanied by some regional high grade intraepithelial neoplasia (▶ Fig. 4). The lateral and vertical margins of the specimen were negative. No complications occurred during the procedure.

A repeat gastroduodenoscopy about 1 year later showed no significant abnormalities in the duodenal bulb (▶ Fig. 5).

Pyloric gland adenoma (PGA) is a rare neoplasm, composed of tightly packed tubules (occasionally cystic dilation) with pyloric gland differentiation, which mainly occurs in the stomach [1]. Since the first description of PGA by Elster in 1976, few PGAs have been documented to originate from the duodenum [2, 3] and other extragastric sites; in addition, most reported PGAs have been < 25 mm [4]. Nowadays, PGA is a recognized precancerous disease, with a reported rate of association with adenocarcinoma ranging from 12% to 47% [5]. The risk of developing adenocarcinoma is associated with its size and the presence of high grade dysplasia [4]. Therefore, endoscopic removal of PGA is indicated. In our report, a rare giant duodenal PGA was described and successfully treated with endoscopic submucosal dissection.
Competing interests

None

The authors

Qi-Shan Zeng*, Lian-Song Ye*, Chun-Cheng Wu, Jian-Rong Liu, Qiong-Ying Zhang, Shuai Bai, Bing Hu
Department of Gastroenterology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

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