Depressed gastric-type adenoma in nonatrophic gastric mucosa without Helicobacter pylori infection

Gastric adenoma is a benign epithelial tumor and is frequently observed as an elevated rather than a depressed lesion and in Helicobacter pylori-infected mucosa [1]. We describe a rare case of depressed gastric-type adenoma in nonatrophic gastric mucosa without H. pylori infection.

A 59-year-old man was referred to our hospital for further examination and treatment of gastric neoplasia. Endoscopy revealed a whitish depressed lesion, 10 mm in diameter, in the greater curvature of the lower gastric body (▶ Fig. 1). Atrophy and intestinal metaplasia were not observed in the background gastric mucosa (▶ Fig. 2). Furthermore, serum H. pylori antibody, serum pepsinogen, and urea breath tests were all negative, indicating that the gastric mucosa was not infected by H. pylori.

Magnifying endoscopy using narrow-band imaging showed an irregular microsurface pattern with round and oval pits and a slightly irregular microvascular architecture with discordant looped vessels (▶ Fig. 3) in the lesion. In accordance with the vascular pattern, surface pattern (VS) classification system [2], these findings were categorized as an irregular microsurface pattern and an irregular microvascular pattern with a demarcation line, which were indications of malignancy. Thus, although the biopsy specimen showed adenoma (▶ Fig. 4), endoscopy revealed malignant findings. Endoscopic submucosal resection was performed for histologic evaluation (▶ Video 1).

Histologically, the tumor cells showed gastric-type adenoma. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells were positive for mucin (MUC) 5AC and MUC6 but negative for MUC2 and CD10 (▶ Fig. 5a–d).

There are a few reports on depressed-type gastric adenomas in H. pylori-noninfected gastric mucosa, and some reports state that some gastric adenomas may progress to adenocarcinoma [3]. There is no consensus about the treatment for gastric adenoma in H. pylori-noninfected gastric mucosa. However,
we recommend that endoscopic submu-
cosal dissection as a total biopsy is also
necessary. It is important to accumulate
further cases to clarify the characteris-
tics of gastric adenomas in H. pylori-non-
infected gastric mucosa.

Competing interests

The authors declare no conflicts of interest
for this article.

The authors

Keiichiro Nishihara1, Yasuhiro Oono1, Takeshi
Kuwata2, Hiroaki Ikematsu1, Tomonori Yano1
1 Department of Gastroenterology and
Endoscopy, National Cancer Center Hospital
East, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan
2 Department of Pathology and Clinical
Laboratories, National Cancer Center
Hospital East, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan

Corresponding author

Keiichiro Nishihara, MD
Department of Gastroenterology and
Endoscopy, National Cancer Center Hospital
East, 6-5-1, Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba
277-8577, Japan
Fax: +81-4-71346928
kenishih@east.ncc.go.jp
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DOI https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0866-9051
Published online: 2019
Endoscopy
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

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