A 26-year-old woman (case 1) was referred for evaluation of recurrent episodes of melena. Gastroscopy, colonoscopy with ileoscopy, and small-bowel computed tomography (CT) scan were normal. Capsule endoscopy (Pill cam SB 2, Given Imaging, Yoqneam, Israel) disclosed a lesion with whitish carpet-like villi and superficial red spots with spontaneous bleeding at the proximal jejunum. At double-balloon enteroscopy (Fujinon, Saitama, Japan) the lesion occupied two-thirds of the lumen (Fig. 1). The involved segment was resected by laparoscopy (Fig. 2). Microscopy showed a mixed lesion with a central core of dilated cavernous vascular channels surrounded by dilated lymph vessels (Fig. 3). The diagnosis of a mixed cavernous hemangioma-lymphangioma was confirmed by immunostaining (Fig. 4).

A 59-year-old man (case 2) was admitted for two episodes of melena. Gastroscopy and colonoscopy were normal. Capsule enteroscopy revealed a polypoid lesion covered by whitish and red spots at the proximal jejunum (Fig. 5), which was confirmed on double-balloon enteroscopy. The patient underwent single-port laparoscopy and the involved segment was resected. The lesion, 3.5 cm × 7 cm in size, corresponded to a mixed cavernous hemangioma-lymphangioma. Gastrointestinal cavernous hemangiomas are congenital benign vascular lesions that are usually located in the jejunum. Their endoscopic appearance at enteroscopy is often whitish with superficial red spots, resembling the lesions described in case 1. The diagnosis of a mixed lesion involving the mucosa and the submucosa is confirmed on histology with dilated cavernous lymphatic channels surrounded by lymphangiectasis (arrowhead). The asterisk indicates a focal hemorrhage in contact with the muscularis propria (hematoxylin and eosin staining; original magnification × 20).
copy or capsule endoscopy is usually of a sessile or polypoid, bluish or red lesion [2–4]. However, in our two cases, the surface of the hemangioma was covered by white spots, suggesting a lymphatic component. The mixed pattern of lymphatic-vascular tissue was confirmed on histological examination. Mixed hemangioma-lymphangioma has been previously described at the colon and the designation of hemangiolymphangioma has been proposed [5]. The images presented here are the first by means of capsule endoscopy and double-balloon enteroscopy. This histological variation should be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of vascular lesions with lymphangiectasias.

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G. Mavrogenis1, D. Coumaros1, N. Lakhrib1, C. Renard1, J. P. Bellocq2, J. Leroy1
1 Department of Gastroenterology, University Hospital, Strasbourg, France
2 Department of Histopathology, University Hospital, Strasbourg, France
3 Department of Digestive Surgery, University Hospital, Strasbourg, France

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Bibliography
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Corresponding author
D. Coumaros
IRCAD/EITS
University Hospital
1 Place de l’Hôpital
67091 Strasbourg
France
Fax: +333-887-51521
coumarosd@wanadoo.fr