Endocytoscopy provides an in vivo virtual histopathological diagnosis of Whipple’s disease

Endoscopy provides an in vivo virtual histopathological diagnosis of Whipple’s disease. Whipple’s disease is a rare multisystem malabsorption syndrome caused by Tropheryma whippelii. Whipple’s disease shows pathognomonic findings on endoscopy, previously described as pale yellow shaggy mucosa [1]. Histopathology often reveals widening and flattening of the villi and infiltration of dilated lacteals. Recently, other studies have reported further endoscopic characteristics of Whipple’s disease [2–4].

A 36-year-old woman presented in April 2011 with fever, diarrhea, and weight loss, so we performed endoscopy. High definition white-light endoscopy (CF-H260AZI, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) revealed yellow-white shaggy mucosa in the second part of duodenum (● Fig. 1) and in the ileum. Optical/digital chromoendoscopy using a narrow band imaging system (Olympus) showed elongated wide villi and loss of minute vessels inside each villus (● Fig. 2). An endocytoscopic view at a magnification of ×385 (Olympus) revealed swollen and enlarged villi (● Fig. 3 a) that were significantly bigger than normal (● Fig. 3 b). In addition, there were numerous small purple spots and vacuoles inside each villus, which may correspond to foamy macrophages. The diagnosis of Whipple’s disease was confirmed by periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) staining (● Fig. 4) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis. The patient was started on a 2-week course of ceftriaxone (2 g/day, intravenously) followed by trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole (4 g/day, orally). To date, she has gained 32 kg from her baseline weight.

Endocytoscopy is based on the principle of contact light microscopy and can achieve a magnification of up to ×385, thereby obtaining “optical biopsies” [5]. This is the first report to characterize Whipple’s disease by in vivo imaging with endocytoscopy. Whipple’s disease has pathognomonic findings of flattened and widened villi, and endocytoscopy easily recognizes these mucosal alterations. Although rare, Whipple’s disease should be included in the differential diagnosis of patients presenting with chronic diarrhea. The advent of endocytoscopy may aid physicians in the diagnosis of this disease without the need to take biopsies in the future.

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