Esophageal post-inflammatory polyposis in extensive and severe Crohn’s disease treated with anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha

Post-inflammatory polyposis (PIP) of the large bowel is a common endoscopic finding in patients with inflammatory bowel disease as it results from reparative processes following severe inflammation. To date, extra-intestinal localization of PIP is exceptional and poorly understood [1–3]. Here we report the case of a 69-year-old man with a history of ileocolonic Crohn’s disease who presented to our department with diarrhea, weight loss, severe pyrosis, and dysphagia. Ileocolonoscopy and cross-sectional imaging showed severe and extensive inflammatory lesions consistent with the diagnosis of Crohn’s disease. The patient was initially treated with a course of systemic steroids plus full dosage of a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). Given the persistence of severe disease despite steroid treatment, he was started on anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα) therapy, to which he showed an immediate global clinical response. A repeat upper gastrointestinal endoscopy 1 year later revealed healing of the esophageal mucosa but the presence of widespread filiform polyps of 3–6 mm in size and subtle scars (Fig. 2; Video 1). Histopathological analysis of the resected polyps showed no sign of active inflammation and microscopic architectural changes consistent with the diagnosis of esophageal PIP.

This case is interesting for several reasons. First, we have provided detailed image and video documentation of an exceptional case of esophageal PIP using high definition and digital chromoendoscopy with i-scan. Secondly, we documented the first case of esophageal Crohn’s disease that healed with the use of anti-TNFα therapy and resulted in PIPs. Third, this case focused on uncommon clinical manifestation of upper gastrointestinal Crohn’s disease [4], which presented with symptoms of reflux disease non-responsive to PPIs, thus raising the clinical degree of suspicion.

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Fig. 1 Endoscopic views of the esophagus showing multiple linear areas of mucosal denudation, especially in the mid and distal esophagus.

Fig. 2 Images from a repeat endoscopy after 1 year of anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα) treatment for extensive and severe Crohn’s disease showing post-inflammatory polyps in the mid and distal esophagus.

Video 1 Repeat endoscopy after 1 year of anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα) treatment showing post-inflammatory polyps in the mid and distal esophagus.
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References

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