Diffuse Intramural Pseudodiverticulosis

Diffuse intramural pseudodiverticulosis of the esophagus is a rare benign condition. It was first described by Mead et al. in 1960 (1), and since then, several cases have been reported. The endoscopic features of the condition have rarely been described. We report here a case detected incidentally in a 41-year-old patient with alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver.

The patient was referred to our department on an emergency basis for mild hematemesis. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy showed multiple tiny saccular spaces involving the whole length of the esophagus (Figure 1), most being located in the distal portion. The mucosa was macroscopically normal, and a small (4 mm in diameter) peptic ulcer was observed at the gastroesophageal junction. A few days later, a barium esophagogram confirmed the endoscopic diagnosis (Figure 2). Esophageal manometry did not show any alteration. The patient was discharged one week later, with 20 mg/day omeprazole therapy.
The pathology of this anomaly consists of cystic dilatations of the excretory ducts of the submucosal glands, and a mucocele can sometimes develop (2). A mild stenosis in the upper esophagus may be present. Candidiasis, chronic esophagitis, and motor abnormalities may be associated with this condition, but none of these was observed in our patient. No specific therapy was necessary in this patient, but when a stenosis is detected, a simple endoscopic dilation can quickly solve the problem.

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References


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