Depressed-type early adenocarcinoma of the terminal ileum

Depressed-type neoplasm of the jejunal and the ileum has not yet been recognized. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of depressed-type primary adenocarcinoma of the ileum. A 62-year-old man underwent total colonoscopy. A small reddish depressed lesion with marginal elevation, 5 mm in diameter, was detected in the terminal ileum (Fig. 1a). Chromoendoscopic view with indigo carmine dye showed a star-shaped demarcation line of the depressed lesion (Fig. 1b). Magnifying endoscopic view with crystal violet staining showed regular arrangement of small round and tubular pit patterns (Fig. 1c). With these findings, we diagnosed intramucosal neoplasm. An endoscopic mucosal resection was performed, and the resected lesion measured 5 × 4 mm. Stereomicroscopic view showed a star-shaped, depressed lesion with marginal elevation (Fig. 2a). A histopathologic cross section revealed an intramucosal depressed neoplasm with lamina propria invasion (H&E, original magnification ×10). A high-power view revealed well-differentiated adenocarcinoma (H&E, original magnification ×200). Cancer-cell nuclei were positive in p53 imaging showed small round and tubular pit patterns (Fig. 1c). With these findings, we diagnosed intramucosal neoplasm.
munohistochemical staining. A polymerase chain reaction-single strand conformation polymorphism (PCR-SSCP) study of p53 genes revealed some mutations of exon 6, 7, and 8. K-ras codon 12 mutations (PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP]) were not observed. Morphological appearance was classified as type 0-IIc in the Paris endoscopic classification [1], and mimicked a depressed-type colorectal cancer advocated by Kudo [2]. It had been reported that K-ras mutations were absent in depressed-type colorectal cancers [3,4]. It was reported that rates of p53 positivity in depressed-type colorectal neoplastic lesions were higher in carcinomas and high-grade neoplasms than in low-grade neoplasms [5]. Therefore the characterizations of the genetic change, such as p53 and K-ras, were mimicking depressed-type colorectal cancer.

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K. Hotta, A. Tomori, T. Oyama, Y. Miyata
Department of Gastroenterology, Saku Central Hospital, Nagano, Japan

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