Depressed-type early adenocarcinoma of the terminal 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). A 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).

Depressed-type neoplasm of the jejunum 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 high-power view revealed well-differentiated adenocarcinoma (H&E, original magnification x200). Can−
cer−cell nuclei were positive in p53 im−

Fig. 2  a Stereomicro−
scopic view showed a sta−
r-shaped depressed le−
sion with marginal e−
levation. b Histopatholog−
ic cross section revealed 
an intramucosal de−
pressed neoplasm with 
lamina propria in−
vasion (H & E, original 
magnification × 10). c High−power view re−
vealed well−differenti−
ated adenocarcinoma 
(H&E, original magnifi−
cation × 200).

Video 1

Video clip shows conventional and magnifying endoscopic features of depressed type adenocarcinoma of the terminal ileum, and procedure of endoscopic mucosal resection.
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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