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. 1 a). A chromoendoscopic view with indigo carmine dye showed a star-shaped demarcation line of the depressed lesion (Fig. 1 b). Magnifying endoscopic view with crystal violet staining showed regular arrangement of small round and tubular pit patterns (Fig. 1 c).

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 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. 1 a). A chromoendoscopic view with indigo carmine dye showed a star-shaped demarcation line of the depressed lesion (Fig. 1 b). A magnifying endoscopic view with crystal violet staining showed small round and tubular pit patterns (Fig. 1 c).

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. 2 a). 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 immunostaining.
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.

**Acknowledgement**

Our deep appreciation goes to Professor T. Fujimori, PhD, and S. Fujii, PhD, from the Department of Pathology of Dokkyo University, for their cooperation on pathological diagnosis.

**Endoscopy**

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