Flat gastric epithelial neoplasm detected by endoscopic screening with autofluorescence imaging video endoscopy

Autofluorescence imaging (AFI) video endoscopy provides real-time color images from the computerization of captured fluorescence emitted from natural endogenous fluorophores that have been excited by light of specific wavelength. With early gastric cancers, AFI can visualize flat tumors, or the extent of isochromatic lesions and then magnifying NBI can provide detailed inspection of the detected lesions [2]. A black rubber attachment (MB-162; Olympus) was fitted to the tip of the endoscope.

In our patient, autofluorescence observation showed a 20-mm blurred purple area in the prepylorus (Fig. 1) that was not clear in white-light images (Fig. 2). Magnifying NBI showed a fine-network microvascular pattern in the center, suggesting a differentiated-type adenocarcinoma (Fig. 3) [3]. With the extent of the tumor being established by both AFI and magnifying NBI, it was removed by endoscopic submucosal dissection. Histological examination of the resected specimen showed that it was well-differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma confined to the mucosa and with clear margins (Fig. 4, Video 1).

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