Small Muco-Submucosal Elongated Polyp of the Sigmoid Colon

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A 79-year-old man visited our hospital for a positive fecal occult blood test. Colonoscopy revealed a pedunculated polyp, of about 7 mm in diameter, in the sigmoid colon (Picture 1A). A short stalk and innominate grooves were enhanced by indigocarmine (Picture 1B). The lesion seemed to be covered by normal mucosa, and we speculated that this polyp might be a colonic muco-submucosal elongated polyp (CMSEP) or a pedunculated leiomyomatous polyp (PLP). Endoscopic polypectomy was performed. The lesion consisted of edematous loose connective tissue. The resected specimen demonstrated dilatation of blood vessels and lymphatics in the submucosal layer (Picture 2). This polyp was diagnosed as a CMSEP. The incidence of CMSEP was only 0.39% in one endoscopic polypectomy series (1). CMSEPs should be distinguished from other submucosal lesions such as PLPs, lipoma and lymphangioma (1). The endoscopic findings of CMSEP in the present case resembled those of a PLP (2).

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References
