Massive Gastric Polyposis Associated with Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome

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Picture 1.

Picture 2.

Picture 3.

Picture 4.

Juvenile polyposis syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant inherited condition. Hamartomatous polyps can affect the entire gastrointestinal tract. Juvenile gastric polyposis (JGP) is a rare subtype of juvenile polyposis syndrome (1). A 34-

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year-old woman presented with chief complaints of fatigue, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, and nausea. Physical findings included severe emaciation, palpebral conjunctivas with signs of anemia, and mild edema in the lower legs. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy revealed multiple reddish polyps of various sizes in the stomach (Picture 1). The abdominal computed tomography findings were remarkable for the presence of severe gastrectasis and multiple polyps in the stomach wall (Picture 2). No polyps were observed in the small intestine or colorectal region on capsule endoscopy or colonoscopy, respectively. The patient underwent total gastrectomy because of worsening of the gastric obstruction due to the polyps. Numerous polyps were identified throughout the resected specimen (Picture 3). A diagnosis of

juvenile polyposis was made according to the histopathological findings of interstitial edema accompanied by cystic dilatation of glandular hyperplasia and infiltration of inflammatory cells (Picture 4). Although a small number of adenomatous glands consisting of atypical cells were observed, no signs of malignancy were apparent.

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).

Reference

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