

Title:

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DOI: 10.17235/reed.2024.10951/2024

Link: [PubMed \(Epub ahead of print\)](#)

Please cite this article as:

Liu Zhen, Jin Haifeng, Feng Jia, Chen Quanhui, Feng Zitan, Wang Xiaonan. A giant solitary Peutz-Jeghers-type polyp in the gastric body. Rev Esp Enferm Dig 2024. doi: 10.17235/reed.2024.10951/2024.

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A giant solitary Peutz-Jeghers-type polyp in the gastric body

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Authors' contributions: The first two authors contributed equally to this article.

Availability of data and materials: The datasets used during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Informed consent: The patient provided written informed consent.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Keywords: Solitary Peutz–Jeghers-type polyp. Gastric body.

Dear Editor,

A 24-year-old young female presented to our hospital with gastrointestinal bleeding for four days. The patient had no family history of polyps or cancer. There were no pigment spots on her skin, lips, or oral mucosa. For diagnostic purposes, gastroscopy and colonoscopy were performed. Gastroscopy revealed a pedunculated polyp with a size of approximately 2.5 x 2.5 cm in the gastric body (Fig. 1A and B). Colonoscopy was normal. The polyp was excised by electrocoagulation with a snare and the

bleeding stopped. Histopathological analysis revealed that the lesion was a Peutz-Jeghers-type polyp (PJP) (Fig. 1C).

Discussion

A PJP of a patient without mucocutaneous pigmentation or a family history of Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS) is defined as a solitary PJP, which is a hamartomatous polyp (1). It can be found in any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but it is very rare in the stomach. Kuwano et al. (2) reported the first case of solitary gastric PJP in 1989. The PJP may present an increased risk of neoplastic polyps (3). Moreover, malignant transformation and dysplasia cases have been found in other parts of the body (1). The PJP is treated with endoscopy or surgery depending on the size, depth and evidence of malignant transformation.

In conclusion, endoscopic or surgical resection is recommended for patients with a solitary PJ-type polyp, as well as subsequent regular follow-up.

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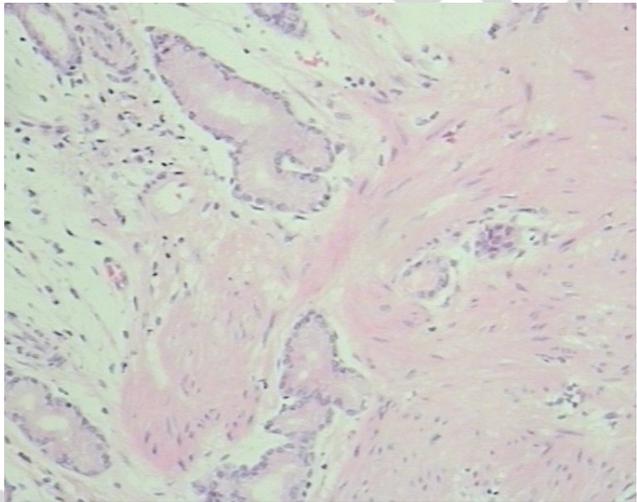
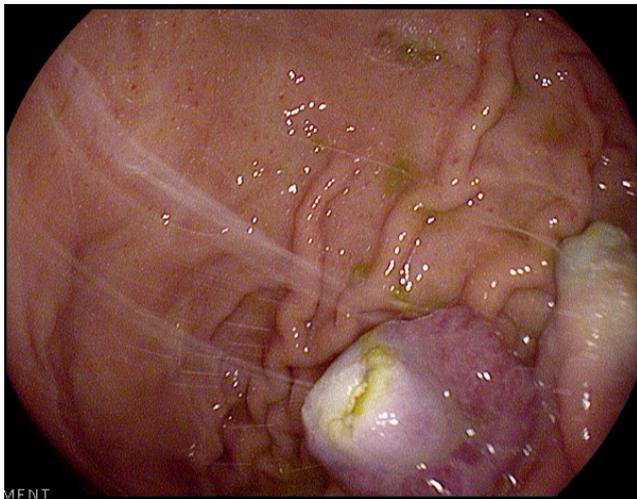
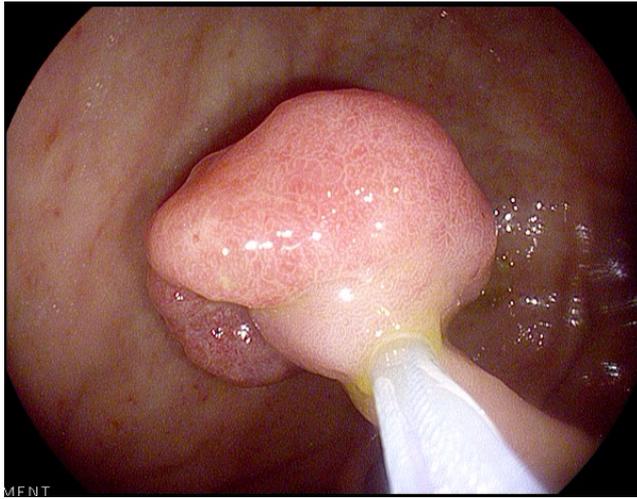


Fig. 1. A. Gastrosocopy revealed a pedunculated polyp with a size of approximately 2.5 x 2.5 cm in the gastric body which was trapped with a snare. B. The polyp was resected. C. Histological examination of the polyp showed branching bundles of

smooth muscle fibers from the muscularis mucosae extended to the polyp.

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