

## AN UNUSUAL LOCATION OF A NOT SO UNCOMMON DUODENAL FINDING.

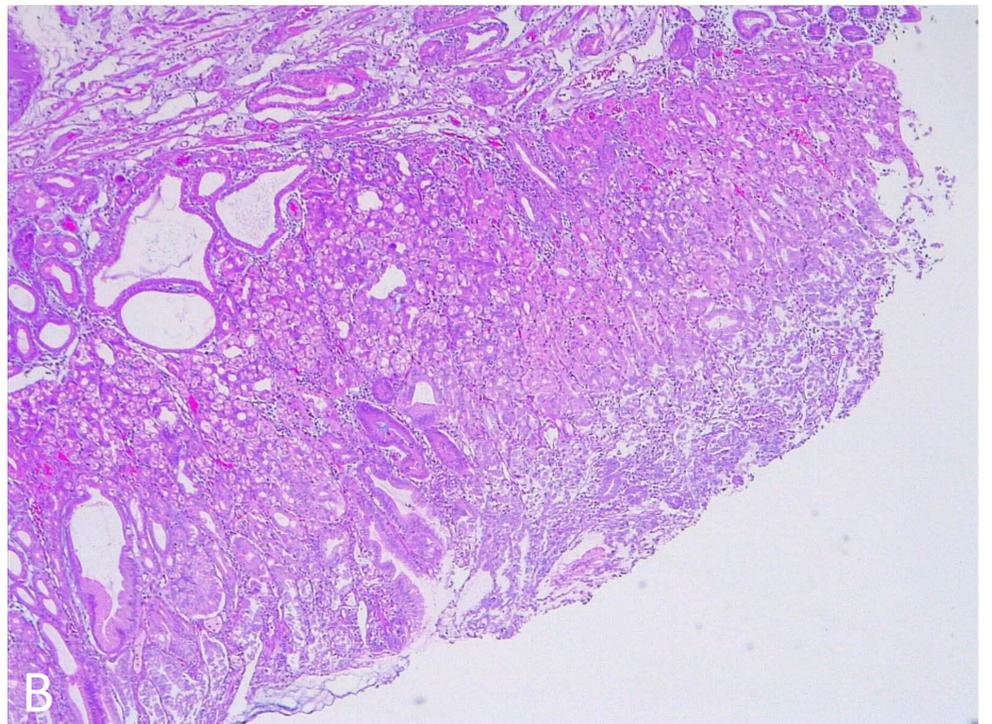
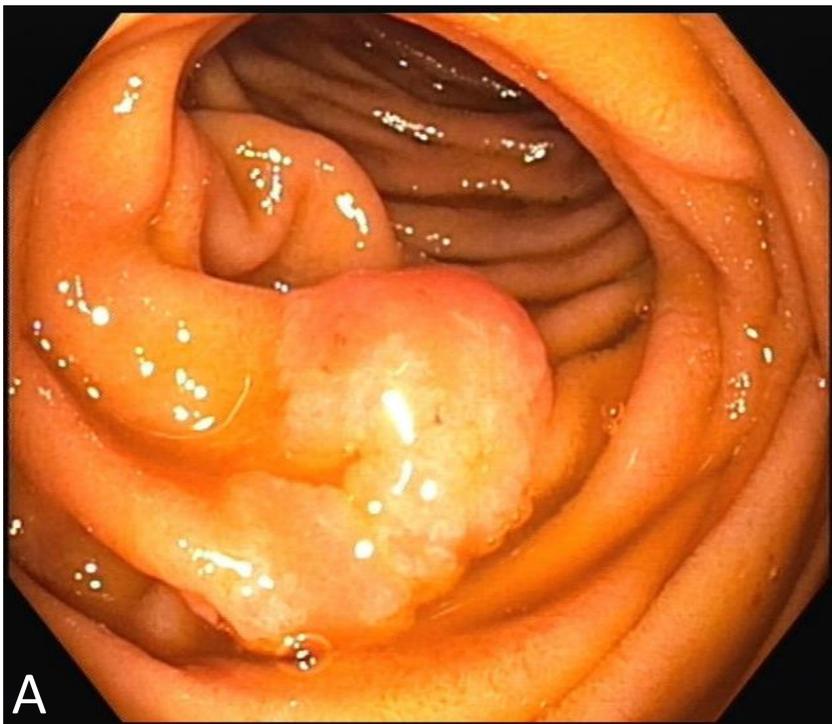
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### CASE DESCRIPTION

- 59-year-old man presented with dyspepsia
- No relevant past medical, surgical or family history was recorded.
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy revealed a 20mm sessile polyp in the duodenum suggestive for adenoma.
- He repeated esophagogastroduodenoscopy for polypectomy, but the polyp couldn't be found.
- A pulsion enteroscopy was done using a colonoscope, confirming a 20mm sessile polyp in D3, that was successfully removed in two pieces with hot snare (Figure A). Surprisingly, histopathology excluded adenomatous nature of the lesion, instead confirming heterotopic gastric mucosa (Figure B).



**Figure A.** – Sessile polyp of the third portion of the duodenum. **Figure B.** – Histopathology revealing foveolar mucosa and crypts of fundic type (hematoxylin and eosin, x 10)

### CONCLUSION

- Heterotopic gastric mucosa (HGM) is a benign entity commonly found in all organs of the gastrointestinal tract, particularly in the esophagus and duodenum. Duodenal HGM is most frequently found in the duodenal bulb, generally appearing as solitary or as multiple small polyps, elevated patches, or flat erythematous areas.
- It is usually asymptomatic and unassociated with disease and thus require no treatment. However, endoscopic diagnosis of duodenal HGM is not always straightforward, often requiring endoscopic biopsy or resection for confirmation and for excluding other potential diagnosis.
- This case denotes an unusual location of HGM as well as the similar morphology to an adenoma, which elicited an unneeded and risky therapy.

### REFERENCES

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