Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor of the terminal ileum

Fig. 1 Upper gastrointestinal images of a 37-year-old male presenting with weight loss and melena. **a** Abdominal computed tomography revealed one soft-tissue mass with wall thickening of the ileum (arrow). **b** Single-balloon enteroscopy showed one well-defined round tumor within the terminal ileum (arrow). **c** The base of the tumor showed hyperemic swollen mucosa with ulceration (arrow). **d** Representative hematoxylin and eosin-stained histological sections of the tumor (original magnification $\times 100$ and $\times 400$).

A 37-year-old male was admitted to our hospital due to weight loss and passage of tarry stools. Upper gastrointestinal panendoscopy showed only gastritis. Abdominal computed tomography revealed one mass-like lesion with wall thickening of the ileum (● Fig. 1 a).

Single-balloon enteroscopy revealed one well-defined round tumor (● Fig. 1 b; ● Video 1), measuring about $4 \times 4 \times 5$ cm in the terminal ileum, up to 30 cm from the ileocecal valve. The base of the tumor showed swollen mucosa with ulceration (● Fig. 1 c).

The patient underwent laparotomy with segmental resection of the ileum on the

day after enteroscopy. Histologic features of the tumor showed myofibroblastic proliferation in an inflammatory background (● Fig. 1 d); immunohistochemical staining for S100 and c-Kit revealed negative results. The pathologic result demonstrated inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT).

Gastrointestinal IMT can occur in the alimentary tract or mesentery/omentum [1]. The most common sites of alimentary tract IMT have been noted in ileal locations [1]. The majority of cases have been reported in childhood and early adulthood [1–3]; it is very rare in adults. This is the first reported case of an adult with

ileal IMT, which was viewed clearly by single-balloon enteroscopy. Due to a high recurrence rate, the mainstay of therapy is surgical resection [4].

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Competing interests: None

Video 1

Anal approach single-balloon enteroscopy showed one round tumor (about $4 \times 4 \times 5$ cm in size) within the terminal ileum.

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