

High-Magnification Chromoscopic Ileoscopy in Familial Adenomatous Polyposis: Detection In Vivo of Colonic Metaplasia and Microadenoma Formation

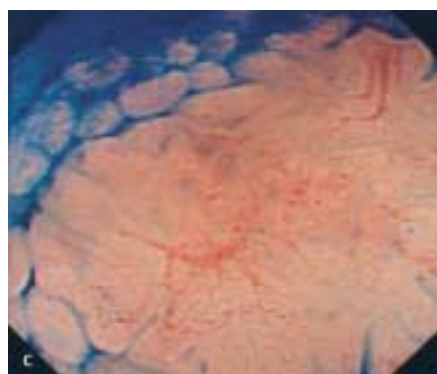
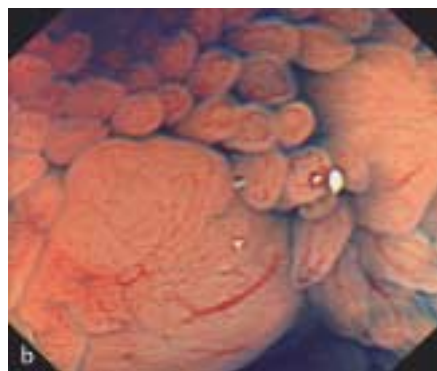
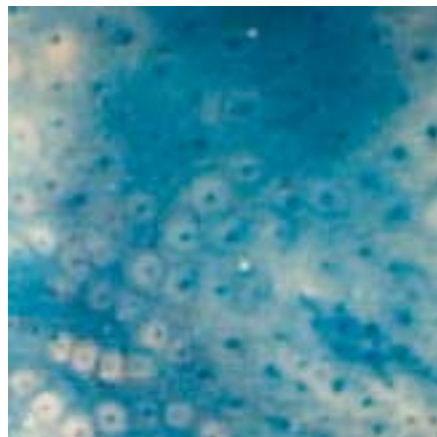


Figure 1 Ileal microadenomas with morphological features similar to colorectal aberrant crypt foci occur in the ileum of patients with familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). Ileal microadenomas may occur secondarily to ileal-colonic metaplasia. High-magnification chromoscopic endoscopy permits in vivo observation of this phenomenon. These views were obtained during a 50-cm ileoscopy of a patient with sporadic FAP. **a** Terminal-ileal views at 5 cm from the ileocaecal valve using 0.05% indigo carmine. The villous pattern is replaced with a Kudo type I crypt typical of columnar epithelium (magnification $\times 100$). **b** and **c** View at 10 cm from the ileocaecal valve using 0.05% indigo carmine. Diminutive protrusions cluster among the normal "round" villous network. The protruded areas demonstrate small crypt openings (magnification $\times 100$).

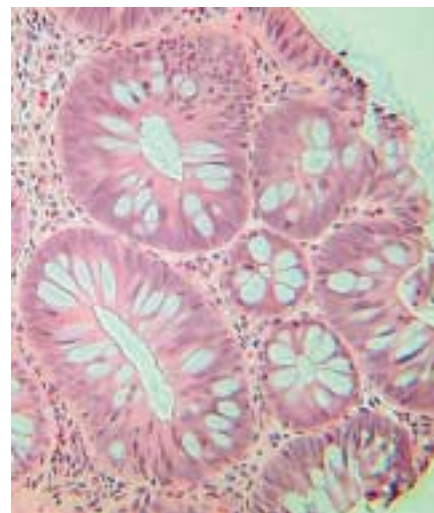


Figure 2 Microadenoma of Figure 1c at histopathological examination (haematoxylin & eosin stain).

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