A 52-year-old man with a 2-year history of diabetes mellitus underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) as part of a medical check-up. He had no symptoms. EGD revealed a semipendunculated polyp, 50 mm long and 20 mm in diameter, in the thoracic esophagus (Fig. 1a). The polyp was covered by normal mucosa with mildly dilated vessels (Fig. 1b, c).

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) showed multilocular hypoechoic areas within the second layer (Fig. 2) and an intact fourth layer in the stalk of the polyp. Double-contrast esophagogram also showed a semipendunculated polyp hanging down from the thoracic esophagus (Fig. 3). Although the esophageal polyp was thought likely to be a submucosal cyst of the esophagus, the patient requested treatment of the polyp before symptoms, such as discomfort in the esophagus or dysphagia, developed. The patient understood the risks of endoscopic treatment and provided written informed consent. Endoscopic treatment was performed without any complications. The size of the resected specimen was 53 × 23 × 15 mm (Fig. 4). Histopathological evaluation of the resected specimen demonstrated multiple cysts lined internally by cuboidal epithelium in the submucosa and a small chondrosis in the stroma, and that the mucosa covering the polyp consisted of normal squamous epithelium (Fig. 5). The polyp was diagnosed as a retention cyst with chondromatous metaplasia in the esophagus. Although retention cysts are the most common benign lesion in the pharynx [1], they are uncommon in the esophagus [2–4]. An esophageal squamous cell carcinoma coexisting with a submucosal retention cyst has been reported [4]. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a large esophageal retention cyst with chondromatous metaplasia that was treated endoscopically. As this cyst did not consist of ciliated epithelium, it is assumed that it was not of bronchial origin. We were not able to determine the cause of the chondrosis.
Fig. 4 Macrosopic appearance of the resected polyp, 53 × 23 × 15 mm in size, showing normal surface mucosa.

Fig. 5 Histological appearance of the polyp stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) showing: a that it consisted of multilocular cysts with a covering of normal squamous mucosa (magnification × 12.5). b multiple cysts lined by cuboidal epithelium in the submucosa and a small chondrosis in the stroma (magnification × 200).

References
1 Woodfield CA, Levine MS, Rubesin SE et al. Pharyngeal retention cysts: radiographic findings in seven patients. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2005; 184: 793 – 796
4 Toyoda H, Kobayashi N, Mukai K et al. Endoscopic resection of coexisting superficial carcinoma and a retention cyst. Endoscopy 2000; 32: S41

Bibliography
Endoscopy 2011; 43: E262 – E263
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York · ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
K. Tanaka, MD
Department of Endoscopic Medicine
Mie University Hospital
2-174 Edobashi, Tsu
Mie, 514-8507
Japan
Fax: +81-59-2315200
kyosuket@qa2.so-net.ne.jp