Magnifying narrow-band imaging endoscopy for the diagnosis of gastric primary extramedullary plasmacytoma: a first case report

A female patient aged in her 60s and with hepatitis C cirrhosis underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy. The examination revealed a 25-mm diameter uneven and irregular protrusion in the greater curvature of the middle gastric body, which was characterized by discolored nodule aggregation and classified as Stage IIa (Fig. 1). Magnifying NBI endoscopic findings of the lesion showed tortuosity and outgrowth of capillaries; however, the loop-shaped microvascular patterns and microsurface were regular (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). These findings were strongly indicative that a nonepithelial tumor existed under the mucous epithelium.

It was necessary to distinguish the lesion from a mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma. A diagnosis of plasmacytoma was obtained following pathological examination of the biopsy specimen. No findings suggestive of systemic disease were obtained on several examinations. Consequently, a diagnosis of gastric primary extramedullary plasmacytoma was made. Endoscopic ultrasonography was performed to determine the therapeutic strategy, and as findings suggestive of submucosal invasion were obtained (Fig. 4), ESD was conducted. Pathohistological examination of the resected specimen revealed invasion of kappa-chain-predominant atypical plasma cells filled with Russell bodies, and gene rearrangement of the lamina propria in the submucosal layer (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6). Achievement of radical cure was confirmed by a negative resection stump.

The NBI findings described here suggested the presence of gastric primary extramedullary plasmacytoma and could be clearly distinguished from the NBI findings that are characteristic of MALT lymphoma [5].

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References


Fig. 6 The kappa-chain immunostaining of a biopsy tissue specimen revealed kappa-chain-predominant staining.