

History
 ปวดท้องเป็นๆหายๆ มา 1 ปี

1 ปีก่อนมีอาการปวดท้องระยะสั้นๆ และท้องอืดข้างบน ปวดเป็นพักๆ แล้วก็หาย บางครั้งปวดมากจนต้องไปนอนที่โรงพยาบาล ปวดตอนกลางวัน มีไข้เล็กน้อยตอนดึก บางครั้งเวลาปวดไม่แน่นอน ไม่มีคลื่นไส้อาเจียน ไม่มีไข้ อ่อนแอจากระวังน้ำหนักขึ้นเรื่อยๆ และยังมีตัวบวมๆ ไม่ค่อยหายก็คิดมีนิ่วและ รพ.เอกชนหลายครั้ง ได้ยารักษากระเพาะอาหาร เป็นเม็ดสีขาว และเคยไปอยู่ฮอสมิตหลายสัปดาห์ บางครั้งหาย บางครั้งก็ยังไม่หายอยู่ แพทย์ตรวจ Ultrasound แล้ว ไม่พบความผิดปกติ

2 เดือนก่อนมีอาการอ่อนเพลีย น้ำหนักขึ้น 6 กิโลกรัม น้ำหนักเดิม ไม่มีประวัติจะ ไม่ค่อยกิน

1 ปีที่ผ่านมา ปวดท้องมาเรื่อยๆ เป็นๆหายๆ ทางศัลยกรรม ได้แนะนำให้น้ำเกลือ点滴ทางศัลยกรรม

Past history:
 น้ำหนักแรกคลอด 3200 กรัม คลอดปกติ มีหัวใจห้องซ้ายโตเล็กน้อย

เป็นโรคหอบหืด จามบ่อยๆ ไม่เคยเป็นหนองบาด ไม่มีผื่นขึ้น ไม่มีไข้

ประวัติครอบครัว เป็นศัลยกรรมทางทวารอายุ 13 ปี ได้รักษาด้วยวิธีด้วยวิธี SLE ที่ชื่อ

น้องชายอายุ 1 เดือน แผลงูสวัดขึ้นที่ผิวหนังบริเวณทรวงอก ไม่มีไข้ ไม่มีผื่นขึ้น

ตรวจพบไม่มีประวัติ TB, DM, Hypertension, อุณหภูมิ ปกติ ผลตรวจเลือดในกระเพาะอาหาร หรือ มะเร็งในหลอดลม, มาตามเป็นชาวเวียดนาม

Physical examination:
 General appearance-An obese, mildly pallor, well-cooperative boy, not in distress

BW 43 kg, HT 141 cm, BMI 21.62 kg/m²

HEENT: mildly pale conjunctiva, enlarged tonsils 2+. No cervical lymphadenopathy, both TM were intact and normal

Heart: regular rhythm, no murmur

Lungs: normal breath sound, no adventitious sound

Abdomen: thick abdominal wall, soft, normal vasculature, mild tenderness at periumbilical area, liver span 13 cm, spleen not palpable

Genitalia: male type, no phimosis, descended testes

Ext: no pitting edema, excoriation of toe nails

Skin: dark crease at nape of neck

CNS: intact

Basic investigations:
 CBC: Hb 11.2 g/dl, Hct 32.4%, MCV 86, RDW 15 WBC 13,400/cumm (N 40, L 52, LL 3, Eo 4, M 2), Plt 167,000/cumm

UA: sp.gr 1.020, pH 7, protein-neg, sugar-neg, no cells, no cast

Stool: soft, yellow, mushy WBC-neg, RBC-neg, Ova & Parasite-neg, **occult blood-positive**

BUN: 18 mg/dl, Cr: 1.1 mg/dl, Na 138 mEq/L, K 4.2 mEq/L, Cl 96 mEq/L, CO2CP 20 mEq/L, Ca 11.3 mg/dl

LFT: Albumin/globulin 4.0/3.5 g/dl, AP 280 IU/L, AST/ALT 32/28 IU/L, GGT: 40 U/L, **Plasma amylase 34 U/L**

Chest X-ray: normal

Tuberculin Test (PPD 10 TU) = 6 x 7 mm

Imaging studies:
 U/S: normal echogenicity of liver, no enlargement of paraaortic nodes, CBD 2 mm, not dilated, Mildly dilated Gallbladder, no evidence of sludge or stone, thin wall, Kidney, Pancreas, Spleen appear normal

Upper GI Study: normal swallow without evidence of gastroesophageal reflux, normal gastric emptying phase, nodularity of duodenal mucosa, Barium passed to caecum and filled the appendix. **Impression:** Nodular hyperplasia of duodenum

Skin prick test:
 Histamine 5 x 5 mm
 Cow's milk 2 x 2 mm
 Lactalbumin 1 x 1 mm
 Egg white 1 x 1 mm
 Egg yolk 1 x 1 mm
 Soy bean 1 x 1 mm
 Mixed Fish 2 x 2 mm
 Shrimp 2 x 2 mm
 Crab 3 x 2 mm
 Tomato 1 x 1 mm
 Beef 1 x 1 mm
 House dust 3 x 2 mm
 American Cockroach 2 x 2 mm
 Mixed Mold 1 x 1 mm
 Saccharomyces 1 x 1 mm
 Wheat 2 x 1 mm
 Cacao 2 x 2 mm

Endoscopic studies:
 EGD: Two small sessile polyps at the duodenum

Colonoscopy: no significant endoscopic abnormality

Due to the presence of polyps in the duodenum and evidence of anemia with positive stool occult blood, **capsule endoscopy** was scheduled to discover the possibility of small bowel polyps.

Capsule endoscopy: Multiple polyps were noted in the small bowel.

Pathology:
 Tissue biopsies from the duodenal polyps were diagnosed pathologically as **hyperplastic polyp**.

Diagnosis:
 >Generalized small intestinal polyps, histology-uncertain, causing anemia and chronic abdominal pain

Clinical course (cont):
 ผู้ป่วยได้รับการผ่าตัดรักษาอย่างปลอดภัย เนื่องจากยังไม่มีความรุนแรงที่รุนแรง จึงยังไม่ได้รับการรักษาใดๆโดยการผ่าตัด

Tumors of the Small Intestine and Colon

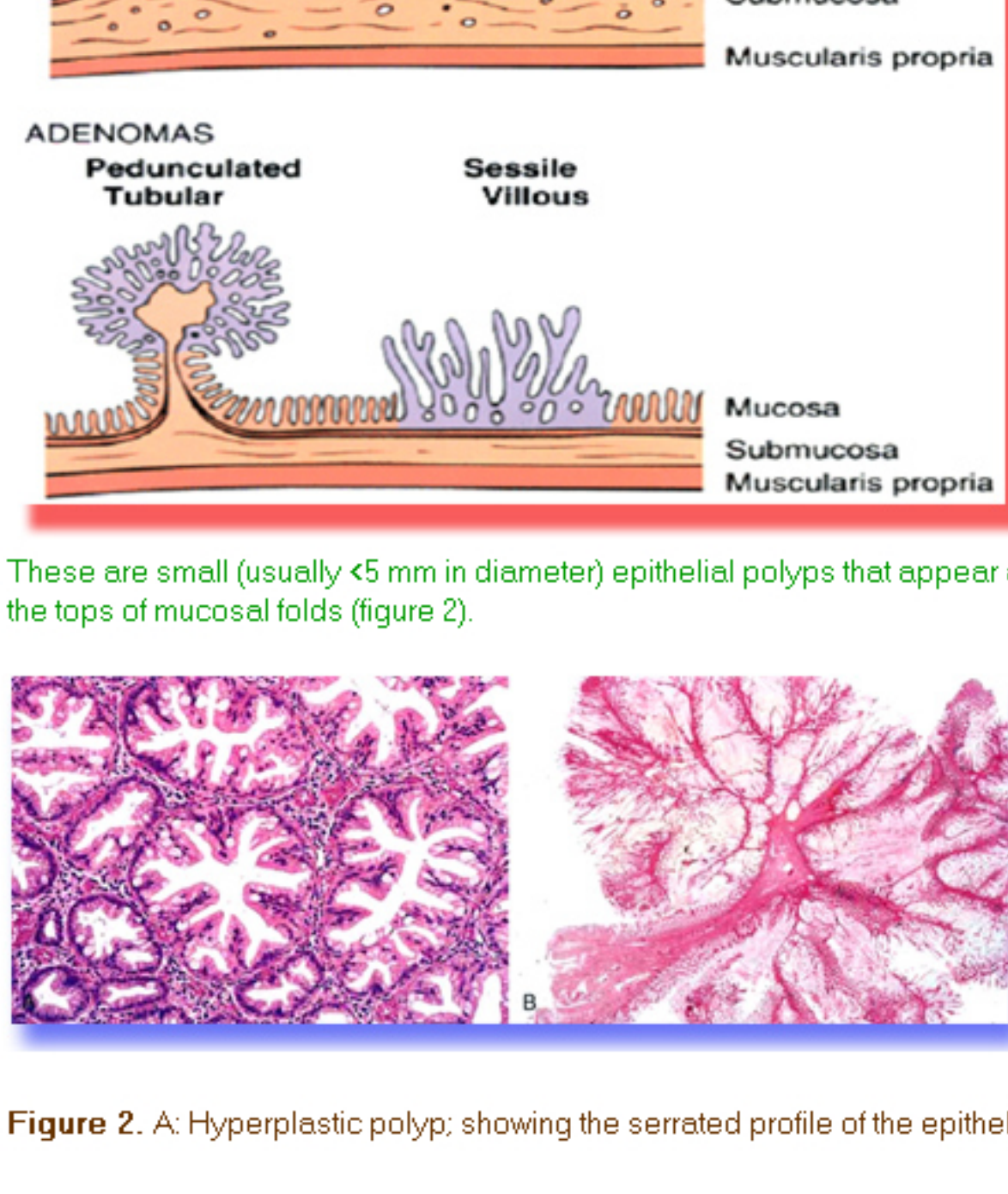
Non-neoplastic (Benign) Polyps

Hyperplastic polyps
 Hamartomatous polyps
 Juvenile polyps
 Peutz-Jeghers polyps
 Inflammatory polyps
 Lymphoid polyps

Neoplastic Epithelial Lesions

Adenoma
 Adenocarcinoma
 Carcinoid tumor
 Anal zone carcinoma

Polyp formation and type of polyps



These are small (usually <5 mm in diameter) epithelial polyps that appear as nipple-like, hemispheric, smooth, moist protrusions of the mucosa, usually positioned on the tops of mucosal folds (figure 2).

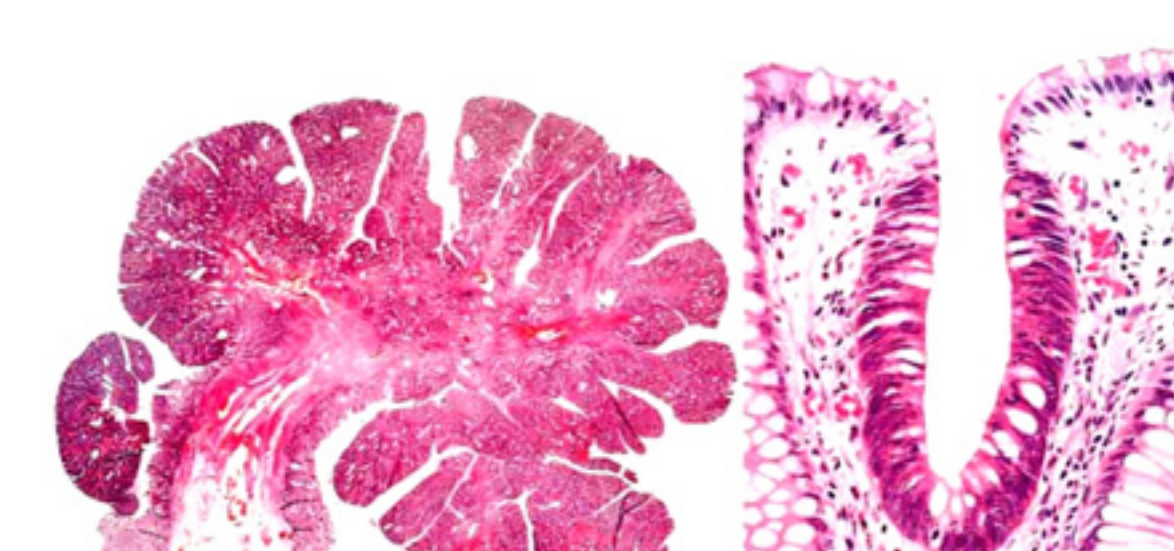
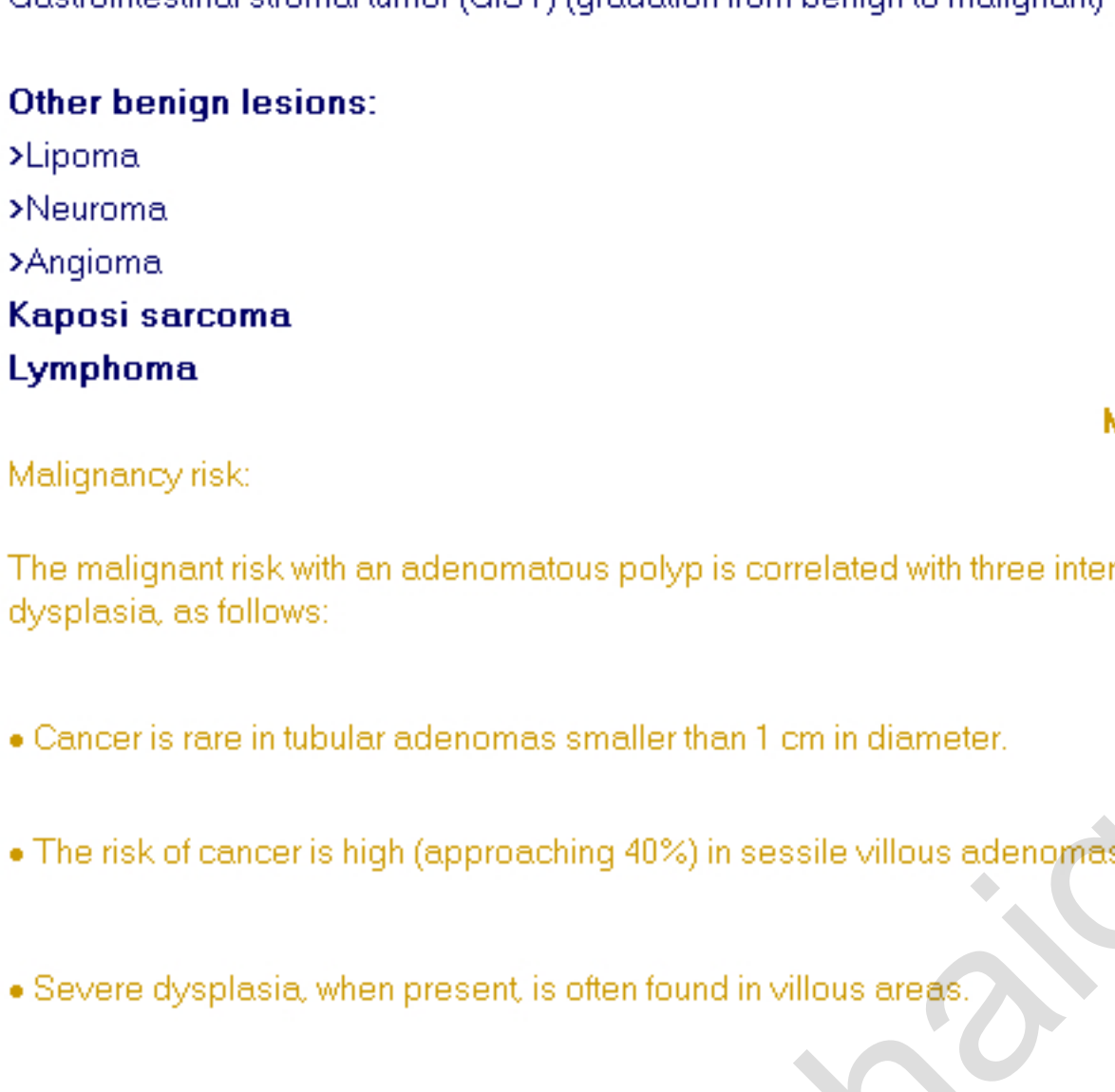


Figure 2. A: Hyperplastic polyp; showing the serrated profile of the epithelial layer. B: Peutz-Jeghers polyp

Adenoma:
 Adenomas (adenomatous polyps) are intraepithelial neoplasms that range from small, often pedunculated lesions to large neoplasms that are usually sessile (figure 2).



Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) (gradation from benign to malignant)

Other benign lesions:
 >Lipoma
 >Neuroma
 >Angioma
Kaposi sarcoma
Lymphoma

Malignancy risk

The malignant risk with an adenomatous polyp is correlated with three interdependent features: polyp size, histologic architecture, and severity of epithelial dysplasia, as follows:

- Cancer is rare in tubular adenomas smaller than 1 cm in diameter.
- The risk of cancer is high (approaching 40%) in sessile villous adenomas more than 4 cm in diameter.
- Severe dysplasia, when present, is often found in villous areas.

Hereditary Syndromes Involving the Gastrointestinal Tract

Syndromes	Altered gene	GI pathology
Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)	APC	Multiple adenomatous polyps
>Classic FAP		
>Attenuated FAP		
>Gardner syndrome >Turcot syndrome		
Peutz-Jeghers	STK11	Hamartomatous polyps
Juvenile polyposis	SMAD4	Juvenile polyps
Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal carcinoma	Defects in mismatch DNA repair genes	colon cancer
Tuberous sclerosis	TSC1, TSC2	Inflammatory polyps
Cowden disease	PTEN	Hamartomatous polyps

Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP):

Molecular Genetics
 FAP is caused by a germline mutation that is already present at birth; specifically, a mutation in the tumor suppressor gene adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) located on the long arm of chromosome 5q21. Genetic testing and genetic counseling should be offered to families with FAP. Genetic testing removes the necessity of annually screening at-risk individuals who do not have the gene

Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) is an inherited, non-sex-linked, and mendelian-dominant disease characterized by the progressive development of hundreds or thousands of adenomatous polyps throughout the entire large bowel. The disease has high penetrance, with a 50% chance of development of the disease in a member of an affected family. Colonic polyps begin to develop in early teens. If untreated, colorectal carcinoma develops in most patients by the age of 39 years

Extracolonic expression can occur in any patient with FAP. FAP affects the whole body, and tissues derived from all three germ layers are involved. Endodermal abnormalities include gastric polyps (primarily fundic gland hyperplasia, occasionally entral adenomas), duodenal adenomas and carcinoma, small-bowel polyps, papillary thyroid carcinomas (especially in younger women), and hepatoblastoma. Mesodermal abnormalities include desmoid tumors, osteomas, and dental abnormalities. Ectodermal abnormalities include congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigmented epithelium (diagnostic of FAP when present), epidermoid cysts, and brain neoplasms.

Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome:
Transmission: autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance

Disease expression
 >Stomach, small and large intestinal hamartomas with bands of smooth muscle in the lamina propria

>Pigmented lesions around mouth (lips and buccal mucosa), nose, hands, feet, genital, and perineal areas

>Ovarian tumors
 >Sertoli cell testicular tumors
 >Airway polyps
 >Pancreatic cancer
 >Breast cancer
 >Urinary tract polyps

Cumulative lifetime cancer risk
 >Colon cancer: 39%
 >Stomach cancer: 29%
 >Small intestine cancer: 13%
 >Pancreatic cancer: 36%
 >Breast cancer: 54%
 >Ovarian cancer: 10%
 >Sertoli cell tumor: 9%
 >Overall cancer risk: 93%

Clinical manifestation
 >Gastrointestinal, small bowel obstruction, intussusception, GI bleeding

>See chapters on relevant malignancies for their signs and symptoms.

General treatment
 Colonoscopies with polypectomies

• Screening for breast cancer, testicular cancer, possibly ovarian cancer

Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome:
Transmission: autosomal dominant

Disease expression
 >>Solitary juvenile polyps numbering 10 or more in the rectum or throughout the gastrointestinal tract the polyps are smooth and covered with normal epithelium

>>Various congenital abnormalities coexist in 20%

Cumulative cancer risk is increased (may be as high as 50%)

Clinical manifestation Intestinal obstruction

Intussusception GI bleeding

General treatment
 Colonoscopies with polypectomies if few colon polyps

• Total colectomy if numerous polyps

Esophagogastrosopies and polypectomies

Cowden's Disease:
Transmission: autosomal dominant rare

Disease expression
 >Juvenile intestinal polyposis
 >Orocuteaneous hamartomas

>Fibrocystic breast disease and breast cancer

>Goiter and thyroid cancer

>Facial tricholemmomas (papules) in 83%

Cumulative cancer risk
 >GI: same as general population
 >Thyroid: 3% to 10%
 >Breast 25% to 50%

General treatment
 Rigorous breast cancer screening or prophylactic simple bilateral mastectomy with reconstruction

Bannagan-Ruvafcaba-Riley Syndrome:
Transmission: autosomal dominant rare

Disease expression
 >Juvenile intestinal polyposis
 >Macroccephaly
 >Developmental delay
 >Pencil pigmented spots

Cumulative cancer risk unknown

Cronkite-Canada syndrome:
Transmission: acquired
Age of onset: midlife

Disease expression
 >Diffuse gastrointestinal juvenile polyposis (50% to 95% of cases)

>Chronic diarrhea and proteinlosing enteropathy (the entire intestinal mucosa may be inflamed), which leads to abdominal pain, weight loss, and various complications of malnutrition

>Dystrophic nails
 >Alopecia
 >Hyperpigmentation

Cumulative cancer risk: same as the average population