

Esophageal squamous papilloma

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TO THE EDITOR:

Esophageal squamous papilloma is an uncommon benign squamous epithelial polypoid tumor and is usually identified as a solitary lesion of the lower esophagus.^{1,2} Chronic mucosal irritation and infection with human papilloma virus (HPV) are two proposed etiologies. However, the natural history of esophageal squamous papilloma is unknown, and whether it can develop to esophageal cancer is controversial.³ A forty-seven year old man was referred to our hospital with complaints of dysphagia. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy showed a small polypoid lesion in the area of the esophagogastric junction. The polypoid lesion was removed (see picture) and histologic result was compatible with esophageal squamous papilloma.

Squamous papilloma of the esophagus is a rare benign tumor with less than 200 cases reported in the literature. The prevalence of endoscopically diagnosed papilloma of the esophagus has been reported in only a few series and varies from 0,01 to 0,43 %.⁴ In addition, a case of squamous cell papillomatosis of the esophagus has been described in a patient following placement of a self-expanding metal stent.⁵ Circumferential squamocellular papilloma of the cervical esophagus represents an extremely rare cause of dysphagia⁶ and successful treatment of such a case with local injections of S-1-cytocine has been described.⁷ Endoscopic resection should be performed in such cases with precise histological examination (including PCR for HPV virus) of the resected spec-

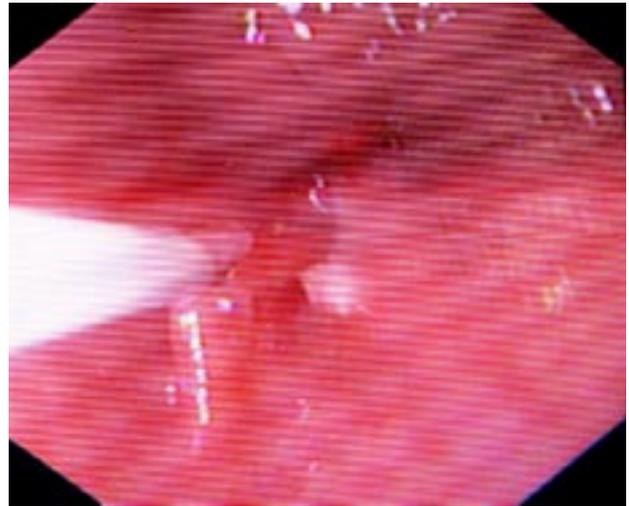


Fig. Endoscopic resection of esophageal papillomatous lesion.

imen and reasonable follow-up according to histological findings.⁸

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