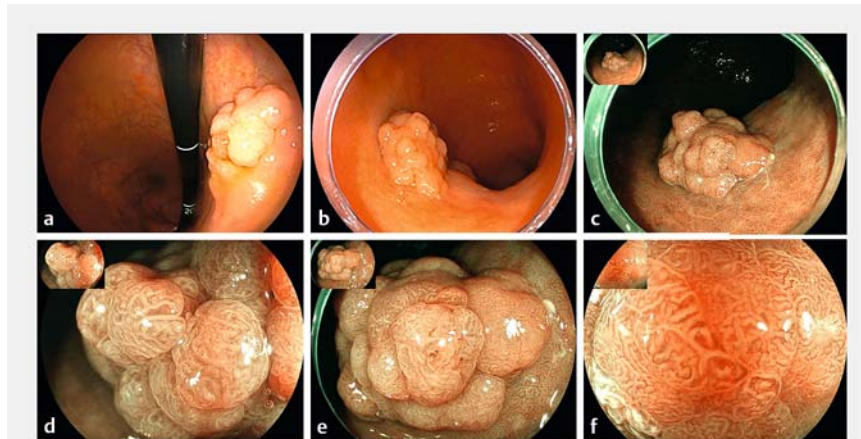


Three synchronous lesions with different historical types diagnosed by endoscopic submucosal dissection in one patient

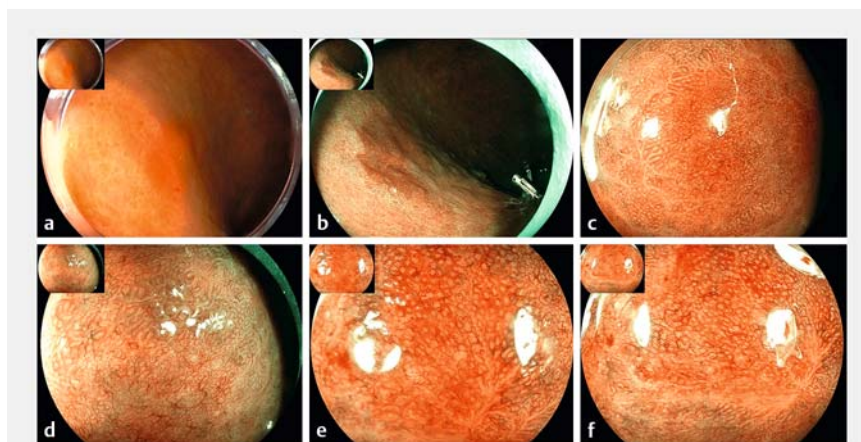


A 69-year-old man underwent gastroscopy owing to intermittent abdominal distension for over 4 months. The gastroscopy revealed two distinct lesions in the lower stomach body, which was highly atrophied (O-3) [1], and the background mucosa was infected with *Helicobacter pylori*. Lesion 1, labeled as 0-Is+IIa [2], measured 40×20 mm and had a nodular mixed-type appearance on the posterior wall of the stomach body (► **Fig. 1 a, b**). Lesion 2, labeled as 0-IIb, measured 15×10 mm and was adjacent to lesion 1 on the oral side (► **Fig. 2 a**). Biopsy pathology of both lesions showed atypical cells. Further investigation using magnifying endoscopy with blue-laser imaging (ME-BLI) revealed that lesion 1 had a distinct boundary and mimicked a colonic laterally spreading tumor with a villous surface pattern (► **Fig. 1 d, e**). ME-BLI also revealed that the area of the lesion presenting noticeable redness had an intensive and irregular vascular pattern (► **Fig. 1 f**). Lesion 2 also had a distinct boundary and presented a brownish area. ME-BLI further revealed an irregular vascular pattern and white globe appearance (► **Fig. 2 d, e**). Both lesions were removed completely by endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). The histological diagnosis was intestinal adenoma with partial high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia for lesion 1 and crawling-type adenocarcinoma [3] (tub2) for lesion 2 (► **Fig. 3**, ► **Fig. 4 b, c**).

The patient underwent a follow-up gastroscopy after 10 months, which revealed a 15×10-mm 0-IIc lesion (► **Fig. 5**) with a clear boundary in the gastric antrum. Lesion 3 showed light redness, and further ME-BLI revealed increased density of the glandular ducts with an irregular surface and vascular pattern (► **Fig. 5 d, e**). It was also removed by ESD and the final



► **Fig. 1** Features of lesion 1 under white light endoscopy and magnifying endoscopy with blue-laser imaging (ME-BLI).



► **Fig. 2** Features of lesion 2 under white light endoscopy and ME-BLI.

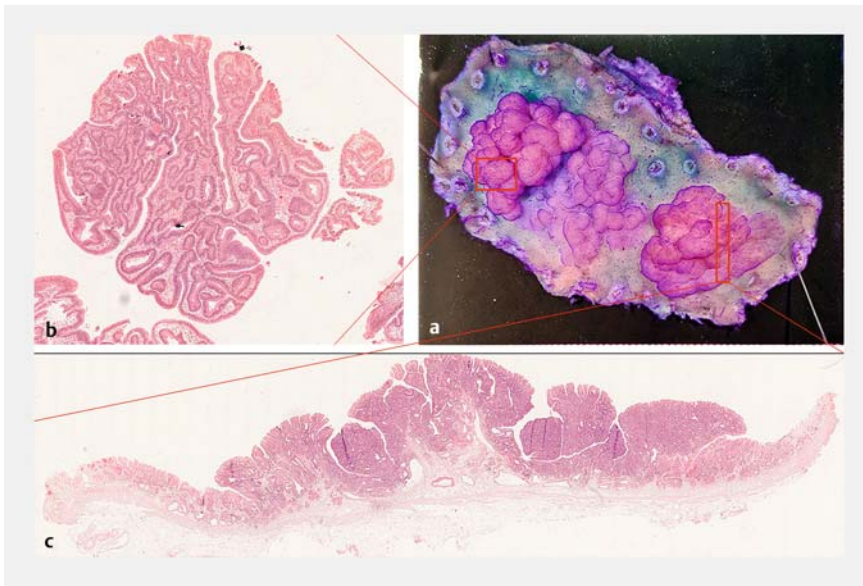
diagnosis was well-differentiated tubular adenocarcinoma (tub1) (► **Fig. 4 e, f**).

This case highlights the detection of three synchronous gastric lesions with different pathologic types (► **Video 1**). Each one had a different macroscopical appearance.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AB_2AD_3AB

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



► **Fig. 3** Postoperative specimen and hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain of lesion 1. **a** Endoscopic submucosal dissection specimen. **b** H&E stain of the red area. **c** H&E stain of the anal side.

The authors

Xue Chen¹, Benyan Zhang², Qi Sun¹, Xi Chen¹

- 1 Department of Gastroenterology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Medical School Affiliated Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai, China
- 2 Department of Pathology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Medical School Affiliated Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai, China

Corresponding author

Xi Chen, MD

Department of Gastroenterology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Medical School Affiliated Ruijin Hospital, 197 Ruijin Second Road, Shanghai 200025, China
 Fax: +86-21-34186524
 cx11977@rjh.com.cn

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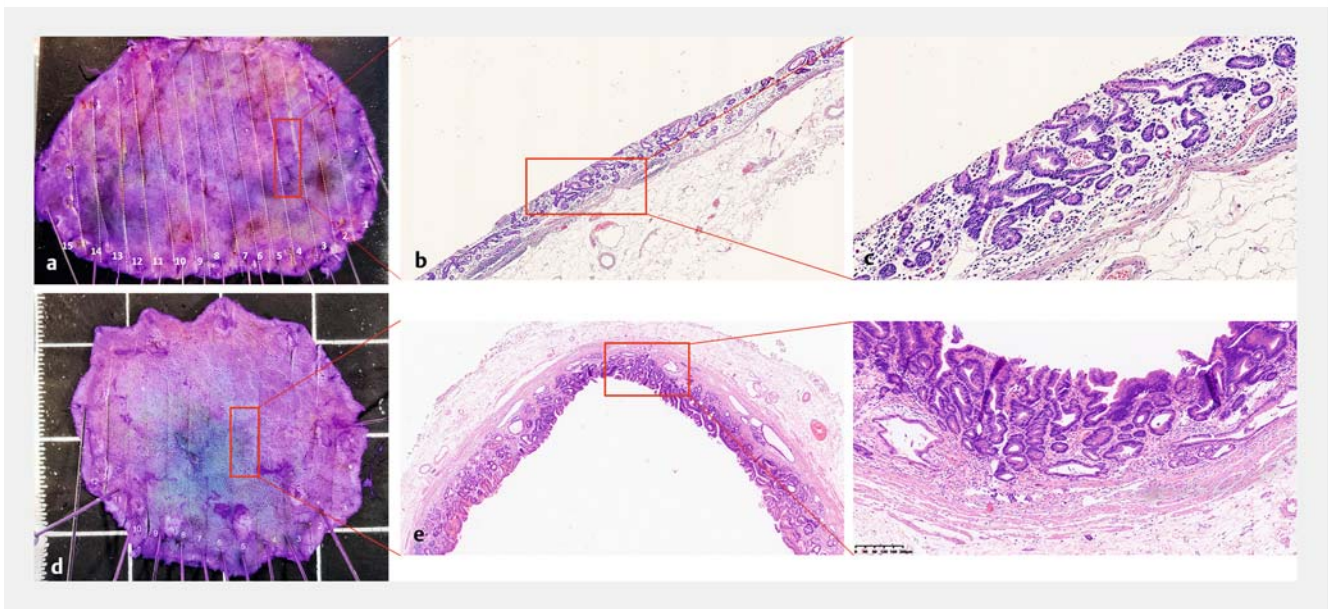
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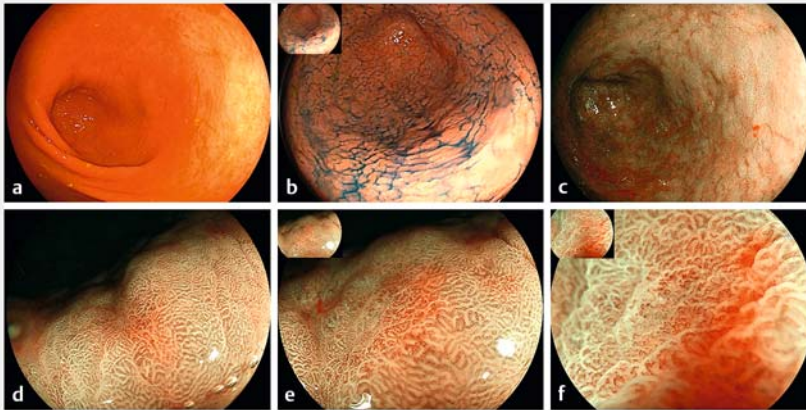
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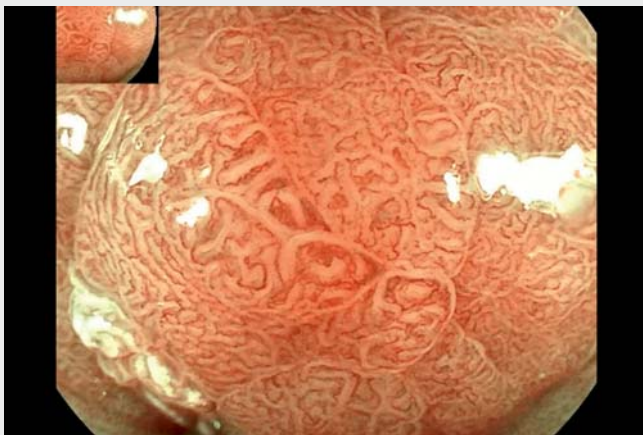
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► **Fig. 4** Postoperative specimen and H&E stain of lesions 2 and 3.



► **Fig. 5** Features of lesion 3 under white light endoscopy and ME-BLI.



► **Video 1** Three synchronous lesions with different histological types diagnosed by endoscopic submucosal dissection in one patient.

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