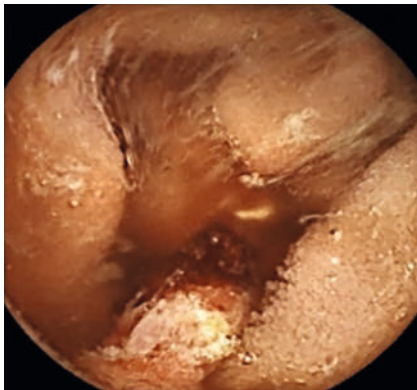
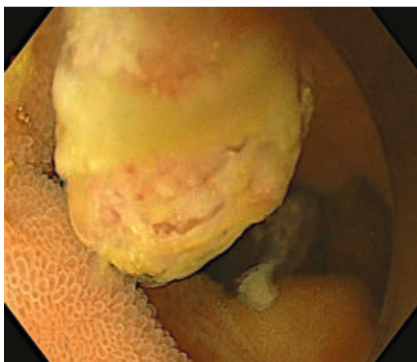


Endotherapy for small-bowel recurrent bleeding from a jejunal cavernous hemangioma in an elderly patient

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► **Fig. 1** Capsule endoscopy detected a jejunal P2 lesion (Saurin classification).



► **Fig. 2** Enteroscopic image of the ulcerated 5-mm polyp in the mid jejunum.

An 83-year-old man, with a history of hypertension, diabetes, and chronic liver disease, presented to the emergency room with fatigue and melena. Blood tests revealed iron-deficiency anemia (Hb 6.5 g/dL). Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) showed a Forrest III ulcer in the gastric antrum and a small, nonbleeding gastric angiodysplasia, which was treated with argon plasma coagulation. As colonoscopy was unremarkable, the patient was discharged after a few days. The patient was readmitted 3 months later for recurrence of bleeding. Repeat EGD was negative for bleeding lesions; therefore, capsule endoscopy was per-

formed in <48 hours. Capsule endoscopy showed a 5-mm ulcerated polyp with an adherent clot in the jejunum (Saurin P2 lesion) (► **Fig. 1**). A push enteroscopy (SIF-H190; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) was then performed, confirming the finding of a sessile polyp in the mid jejunum (► **Fig. 2**), which was removed en bloc with a braided snare after submucosal injection. Finally, the base was prophylactically closed with hemoclips (► **Fig. 3**, ► **Video 1**).

Histology of the specimen showed jejunal nondysplastic ulcerated mucosa, with vascular proliferation and dilation of the capillaries (► **Fig. 4**). The results were consistent with the diagnosis of cavernous hemangioma.

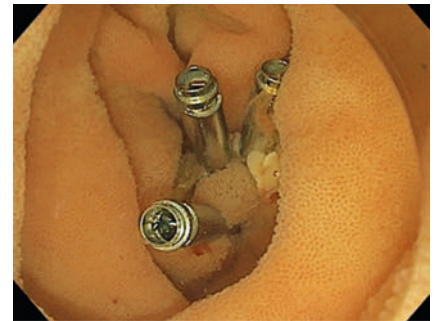
Cavernous hemangiomas are rare vascular malformations of mesenchymal origin, potentially involving the small bowel and accounting for 7%–10% of all benign tumors in this gastrointestinal segment [1–3]. Similarly to other benign small-bowel tumors, cavernous hemangioma may remain asymptomatic for many years before becoming clinically manifest, usually with iron-deficiency anemia or with gastrointestinal bleeding (either overt or occult, often intermittent) [4, 5]. Although small-bowel cavernous hemangioma is mostly common in the young, elderly patients may also be affected [1, 3].

At a 3-month follow-up, the patient remained asymptomatic with no bleeding recurrence, showing that enteroscopic resection is a safe therapeutic option for cavernous hemangioma.

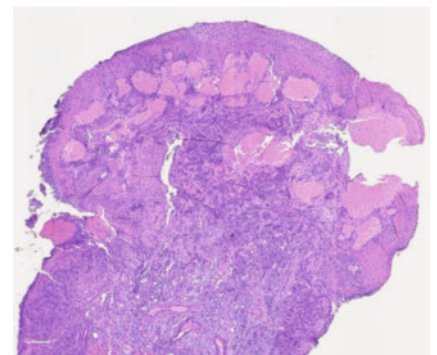
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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



► **Fig. 3** The cutting base was closed with hemoclips after mucosal resection.



► **Fig. 4** Histological diagnosis of cavernous hemangioma.



► **Video 1** Capsule endoscopy diagnosis and enteroscopic resection of a jejunal cavernous hemangioma in a patient with recurrent bleeding episodes.

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