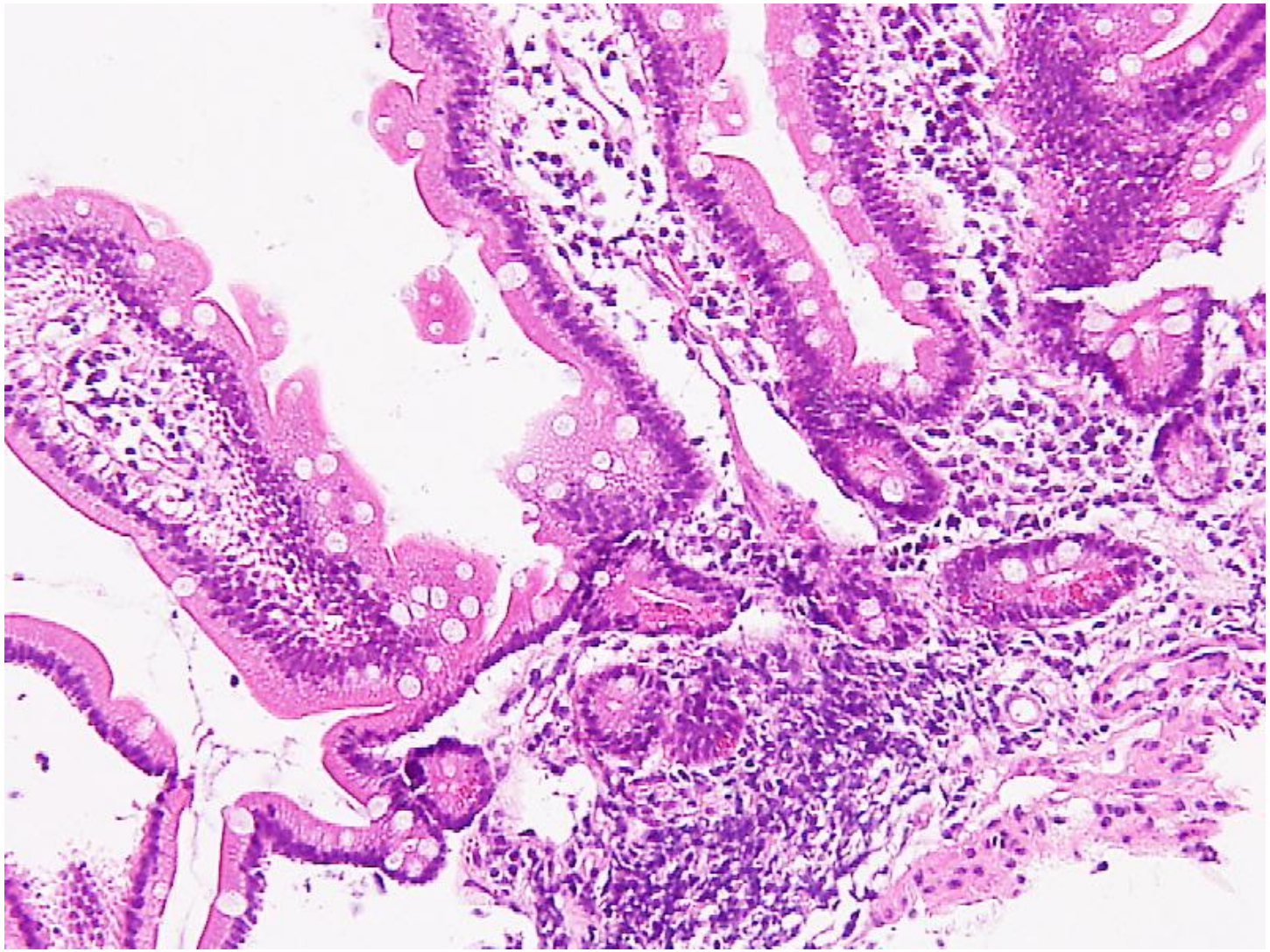
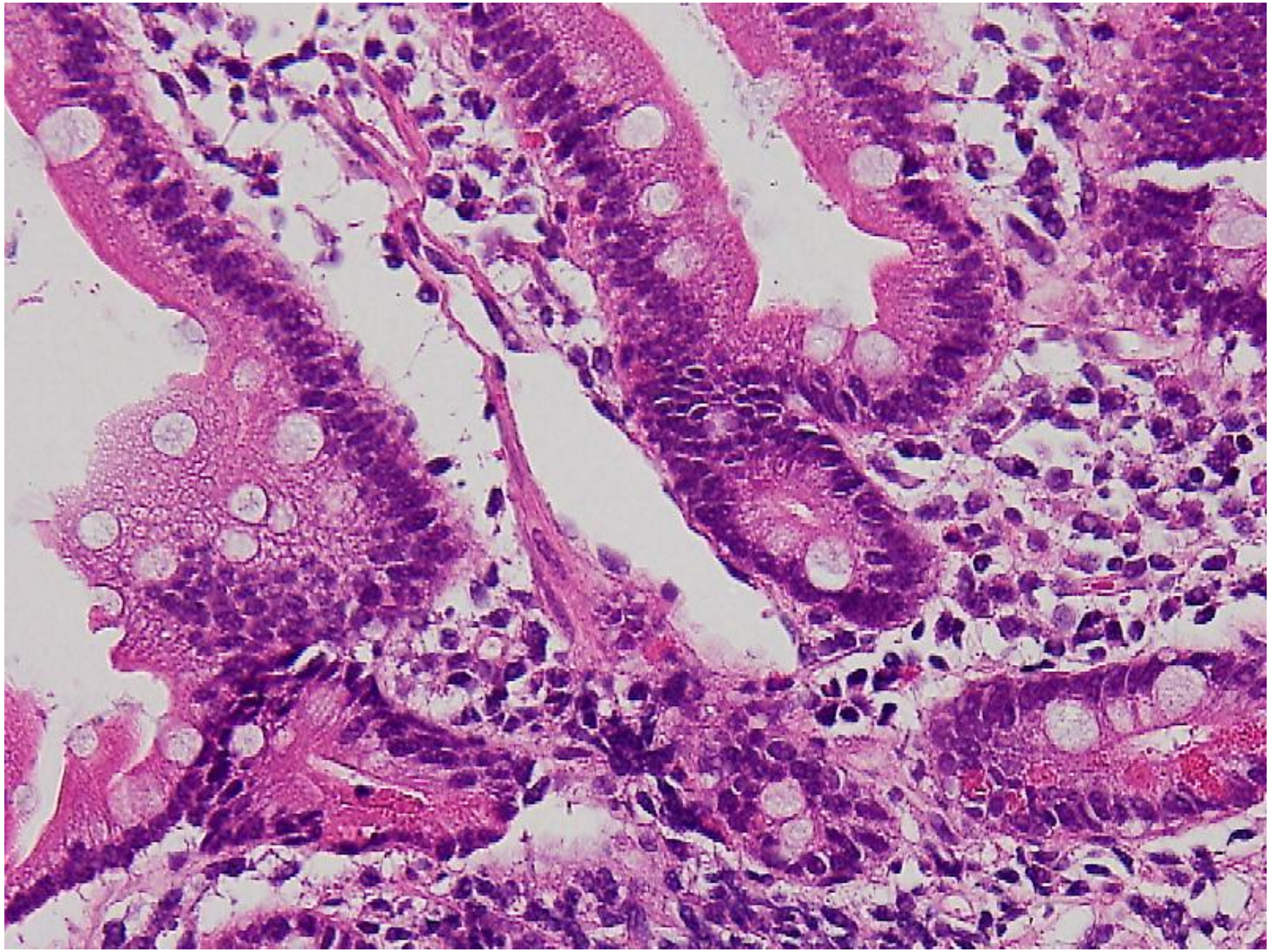
Cronkhite-Canada syndrome

Cronkhite-Canada syndrome is a non-hereditary gastrointestinal polyposis, mainly involving the stomach and colon. Non-neoplastic sessile polyps with juvenile polyp-like features are noted. Chronic diarrhea caused by protein-losing enteropathy with hypoalbuminemia and dysgeusia is characteristic. Skin manifestations (triads) such as alopecia, nail dystrophy and cutaneous melanosis are associated. Steroid therapy is effective. It should be noted that many of the cases of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome have been reported from Japan. The biopsy specimen taken from the non-polypoid duodenal mucosa of an 81 y-o female patient with typical clinical features of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome reveals mucosal edema with lymphangiectasia, representing the association of protein-losing enteropathy.

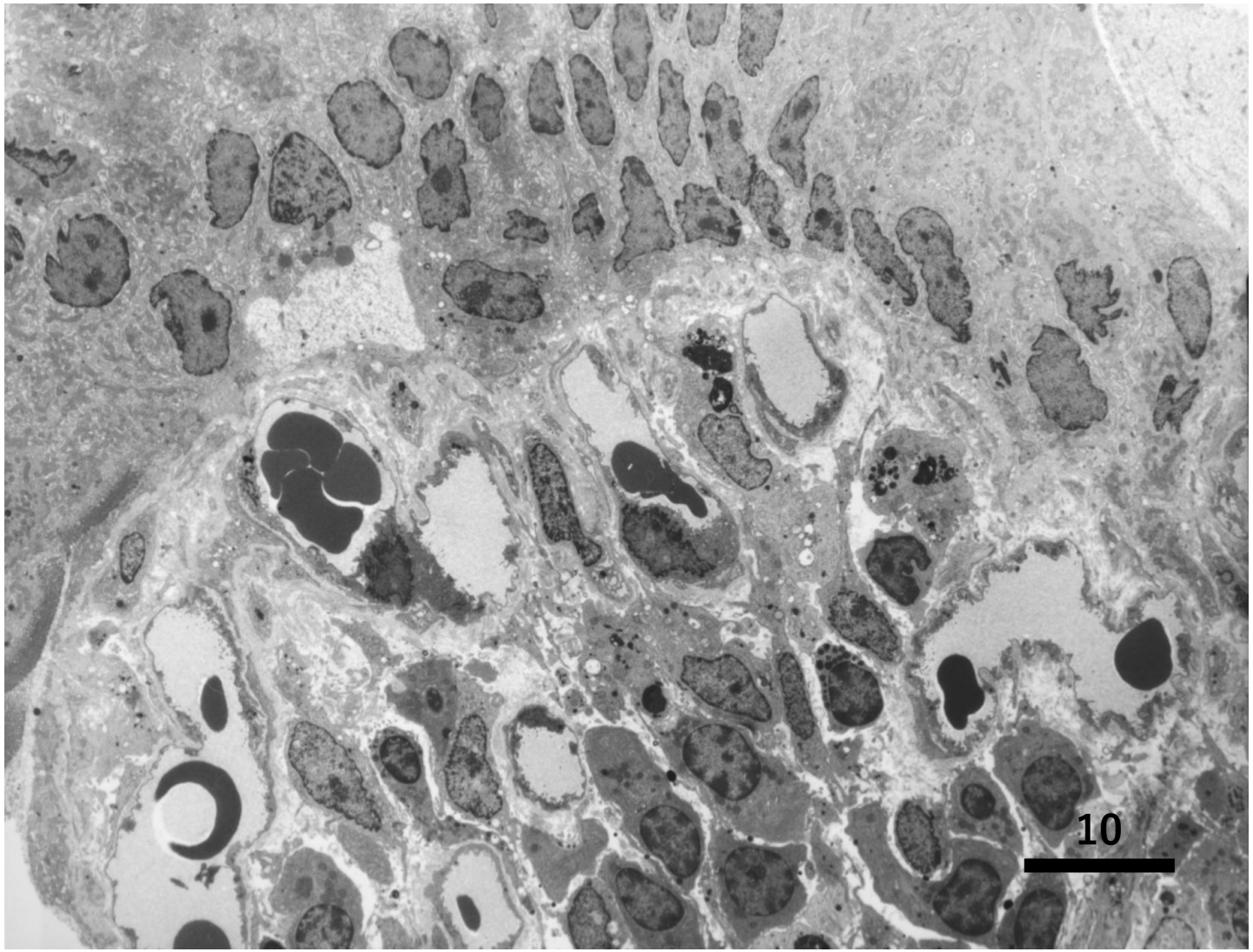
Ref.: Kopáčová M, et al. Cronkhite-Canada syndrome: review of the literature. Gastroenterol Res Pract 2013; 2013: 856873. doi: 10.1155/2013/856873



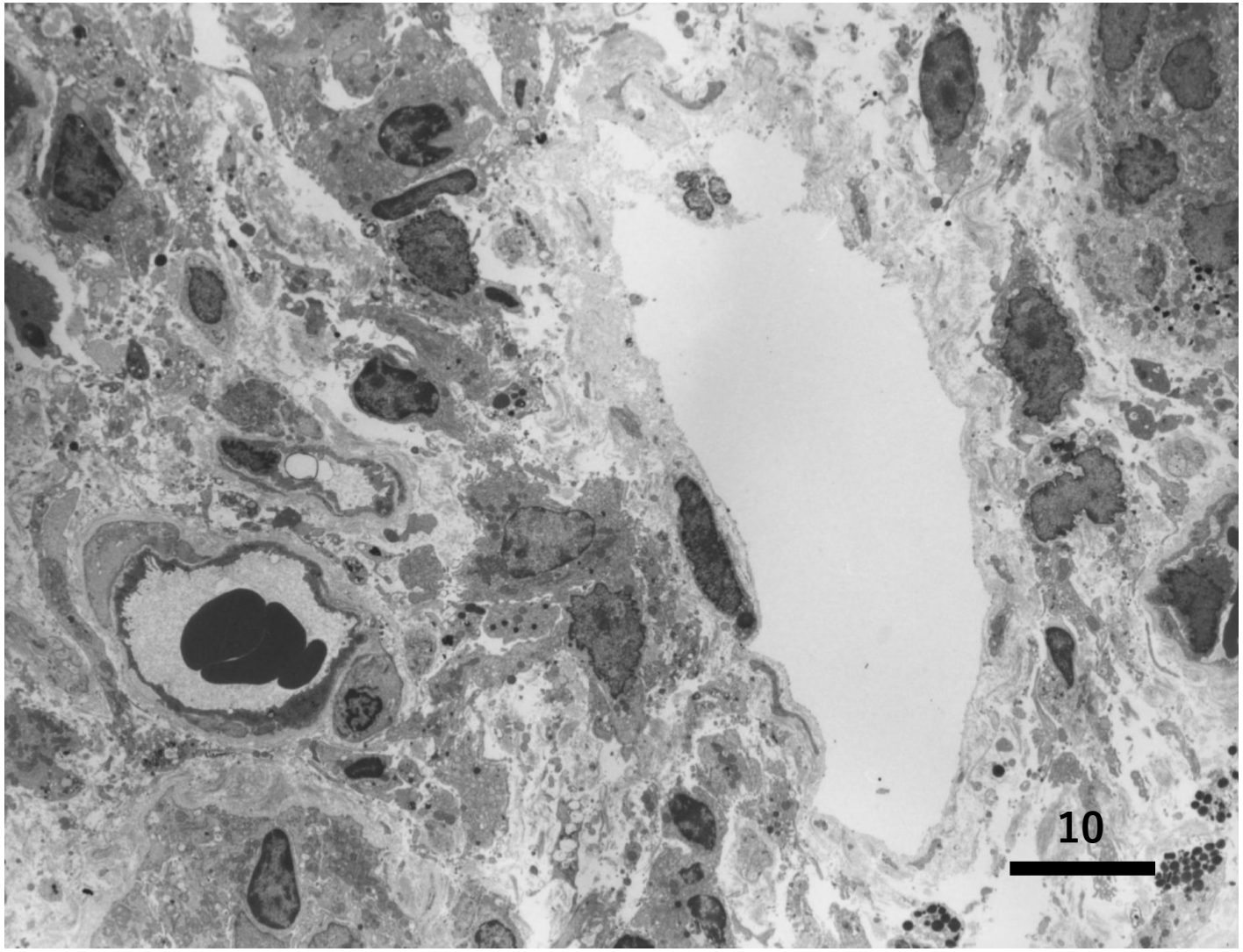
Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. Non-polypoid duodenal mucosa reveals lymphangiectasia (H&E-1).



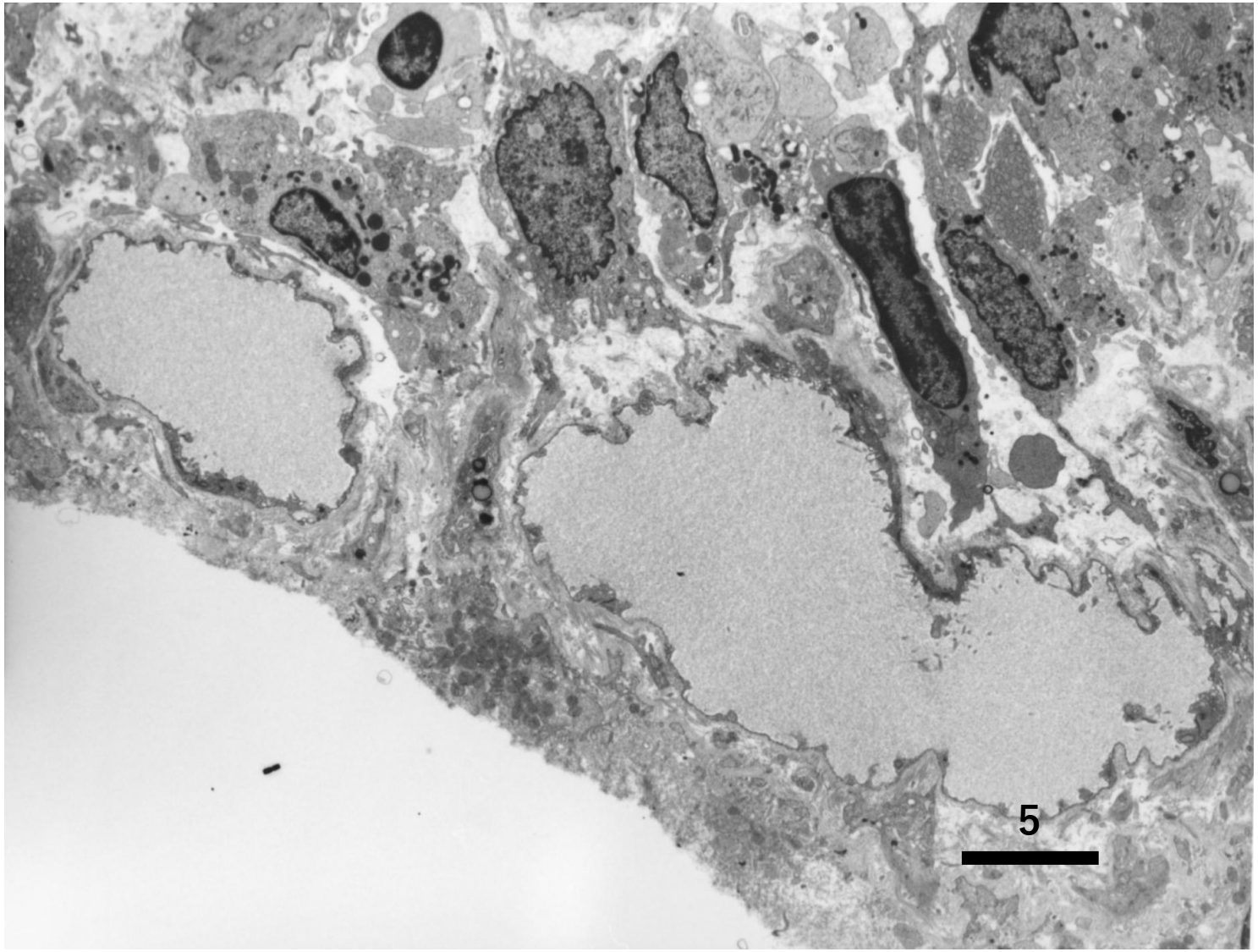
Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. Non-polypoid duodenal mucosa reveals lymphangiectasia (H&E-2).



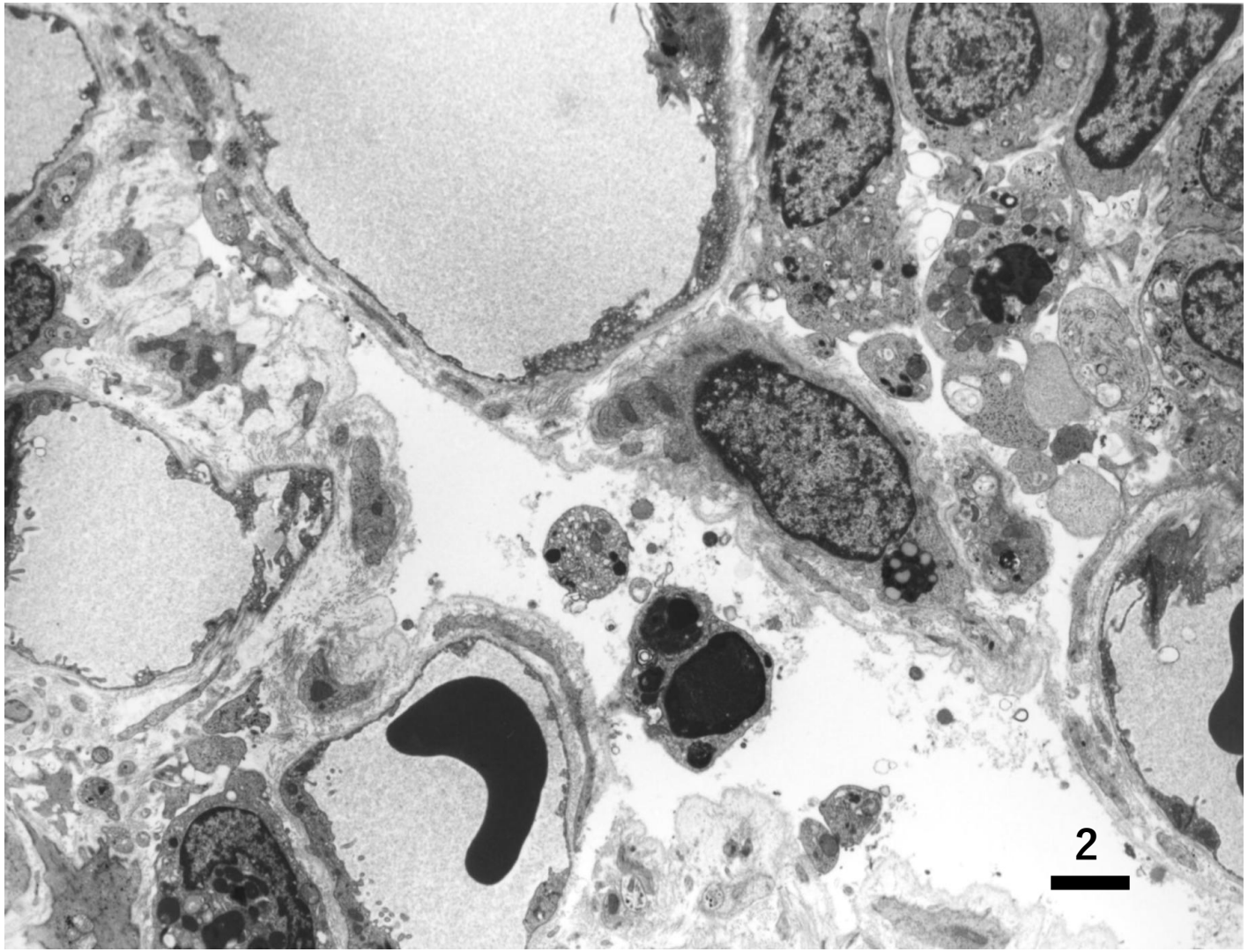
Ultrastructure of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. Both capillary vessels and lymphatic vessels are seen in the lamina propria mucosae of the physiologically inflamed, non-polypoid duodenal mucosa (TEM-1).



Ultrastructure of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. The lymphatic vessel is dilated in the lamina propria mucosae of the physiologically inflamed, non-polypoid duodenal mucosa (TEM-2).



Ultrastructure of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. The lymphatic vessels are dilated in the lamina propria mucosae of the physiologically inflamed, non-polypoid duodenal mucosa (TEM-3).



Ultrastructure of Cronkhite-Canada syndrome with protein-losing enteropathy seen in an 81 y-o female patient. The lymphatic vessels are dilated in the lamina propria mucosae of the physiologically inflamed, non-polypoid duodenal mucosa (TEM-4).