

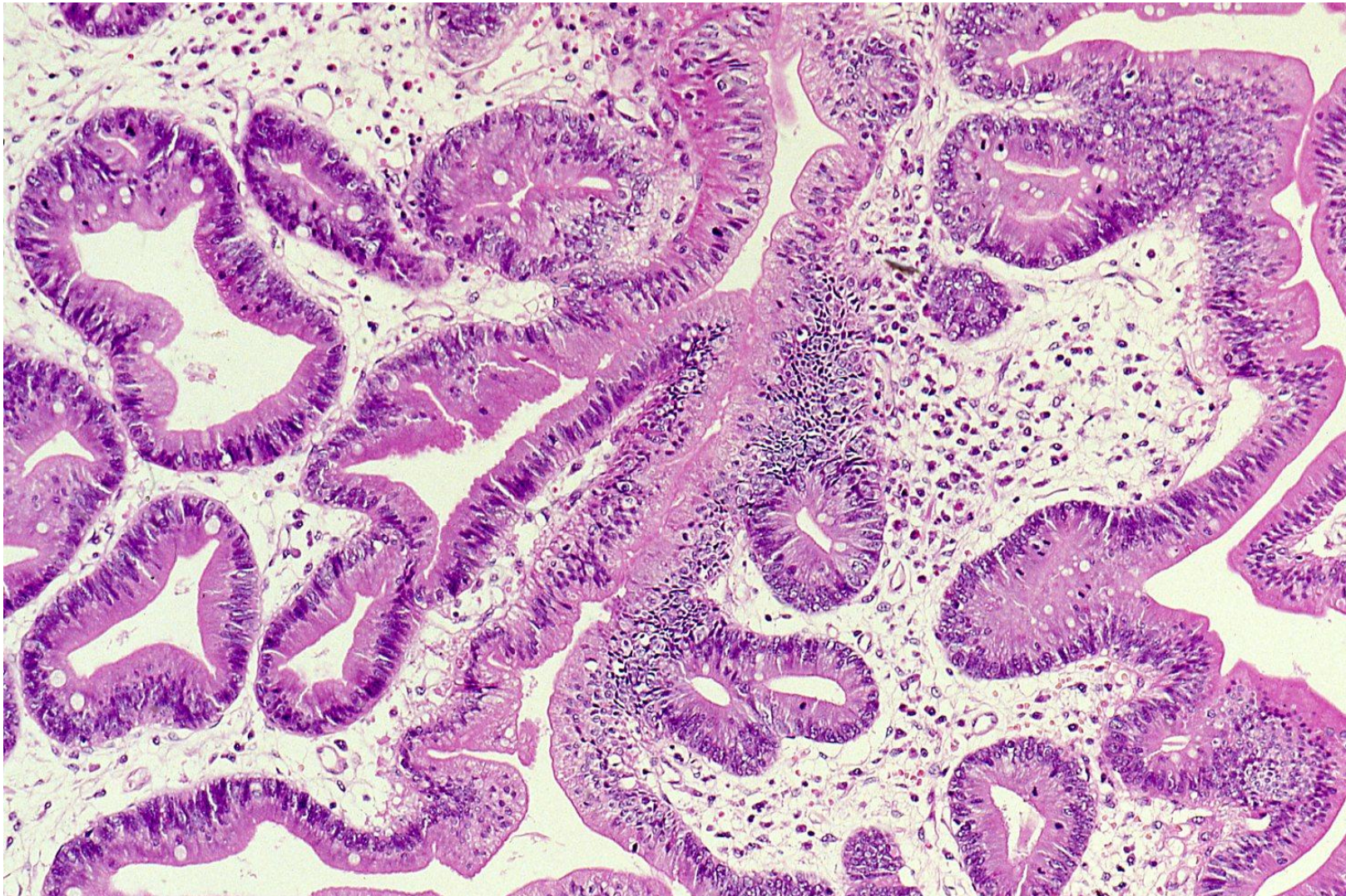
Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp

Hamartomatous duodenal polyp represents a rare sporadic lesion, featured by disorganized tissue growth accompanying dilation of mucous glands and fibrous stroma with vascular component. Absorptive cells, goblet cells, Paneth cells and argyrophilic neuroendocrine cells without atypia are identified. The isolated lesion is seen in both adults and young children. The histologic features are indistinguishable from those seen in Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, but extraintestinal manifestations are not seen. It may manifest abdominal discomfort, bowel obstruction, gastrointestinal bleeding or intussusception in severe cases. The genetic disorders such as Peutz-Jeghers and Cowden syndromes show multifocal hamartomatous polyps in the small bowel, and demonstrate an increased risk of malignancy.

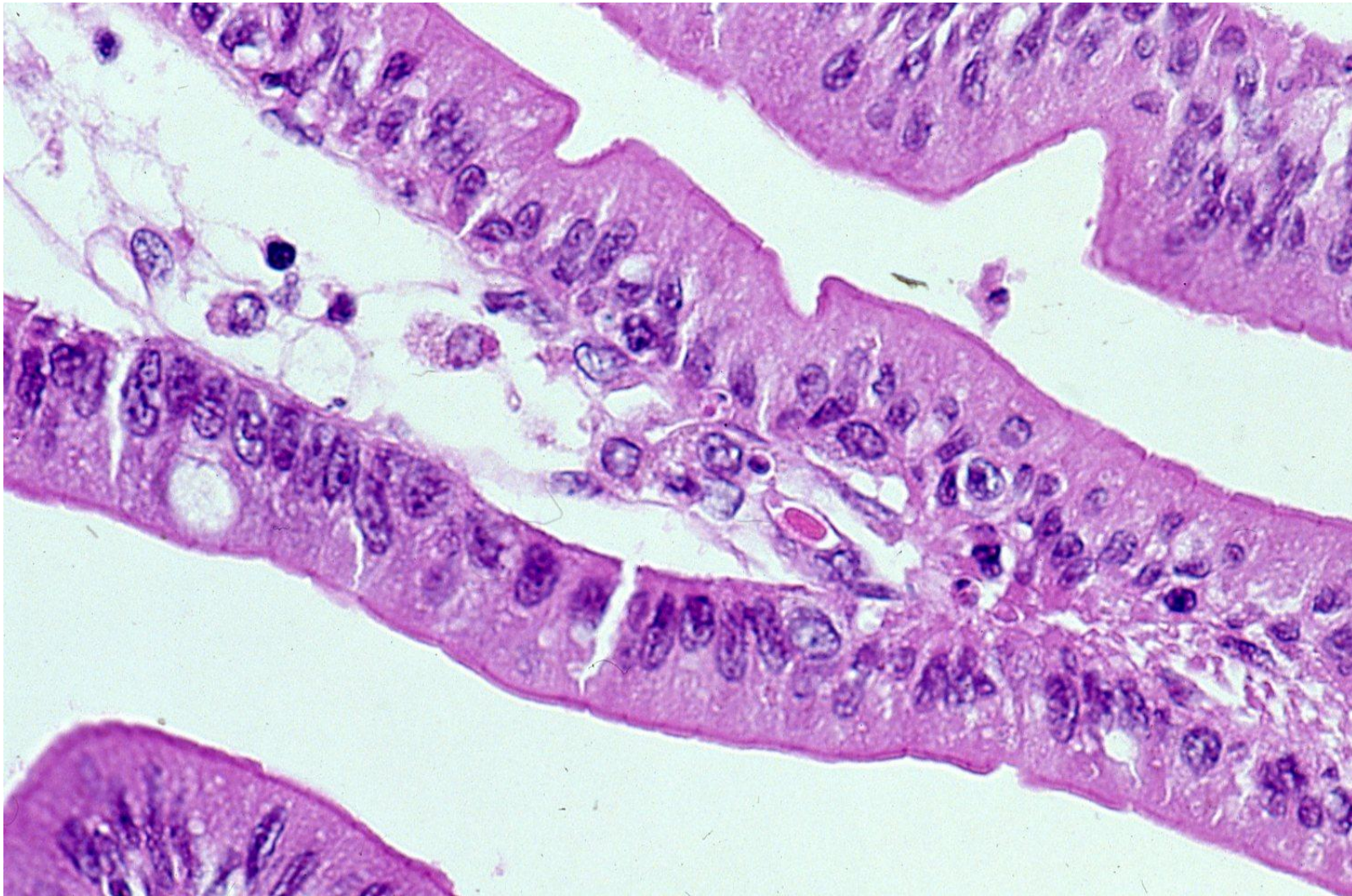
Ref.: Mahmoud A, et al. Rare isolated duodenal hamartomatous polyp in an elderly patient. Am J Case Rep 2023; 24: e938929. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.938929



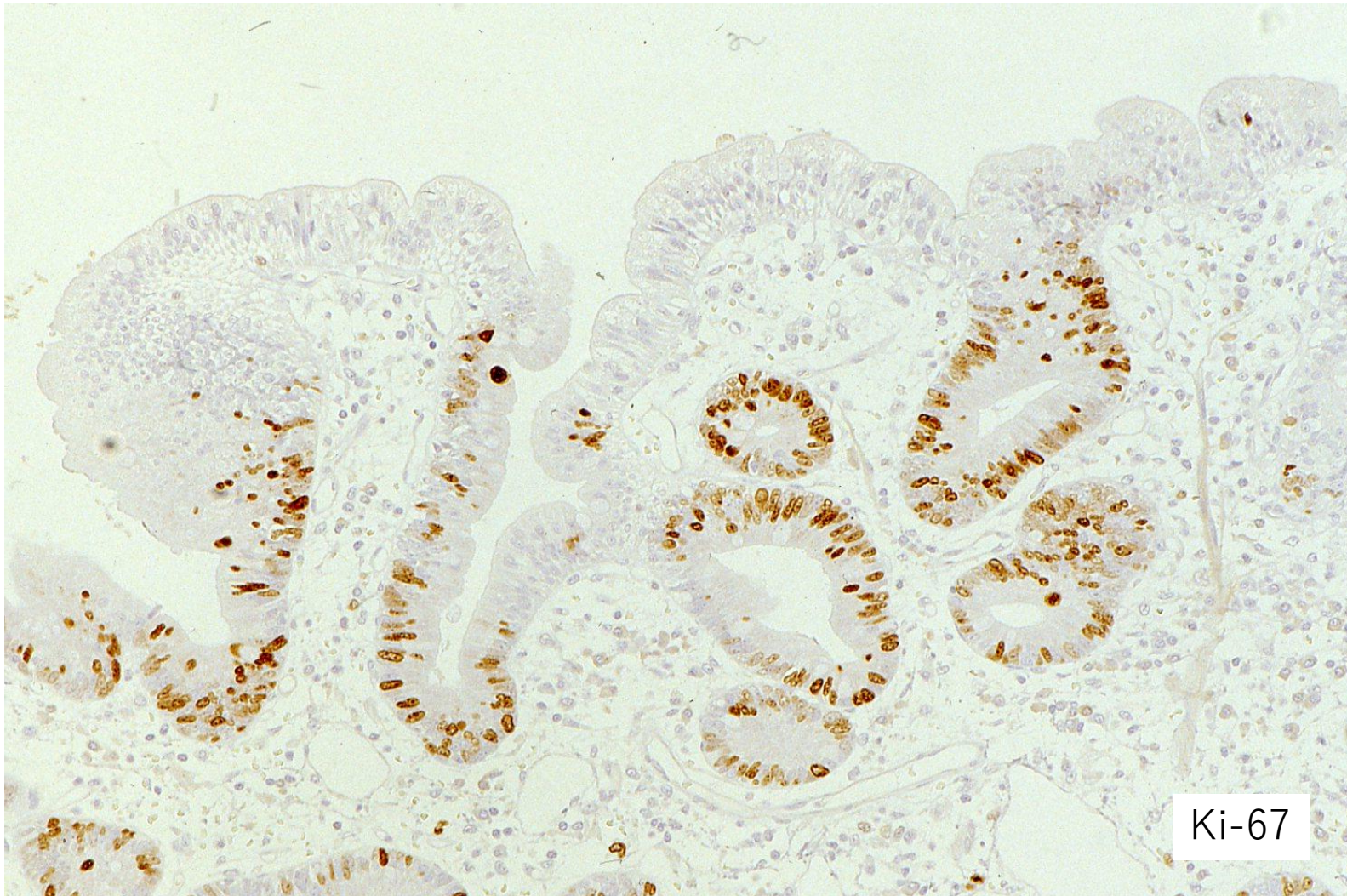
Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Columnar cells without atypia grow in association with vascularized lamina propria. Goblet cells are scattered. Villous structures are focally observed (H&E-1).



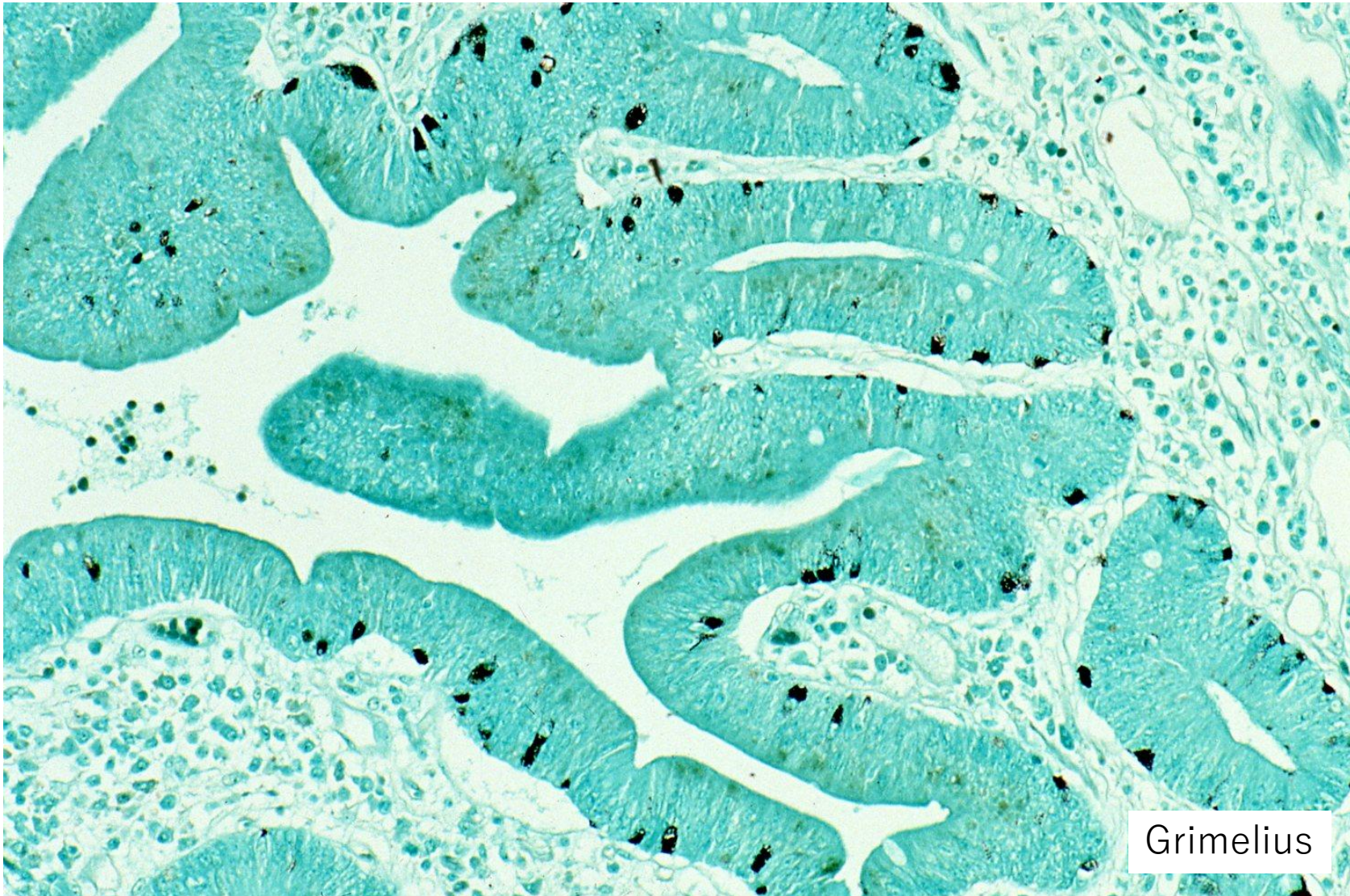
Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Columnar cells without atypia grow in association with vascularized lamina propria. Goblet cells are scattered. Crypt-like structures are associated (H&E-2).



Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Columnar cells without atypia show brush border formation on the apical surface. Goblet cells are scattered (H&E-3).

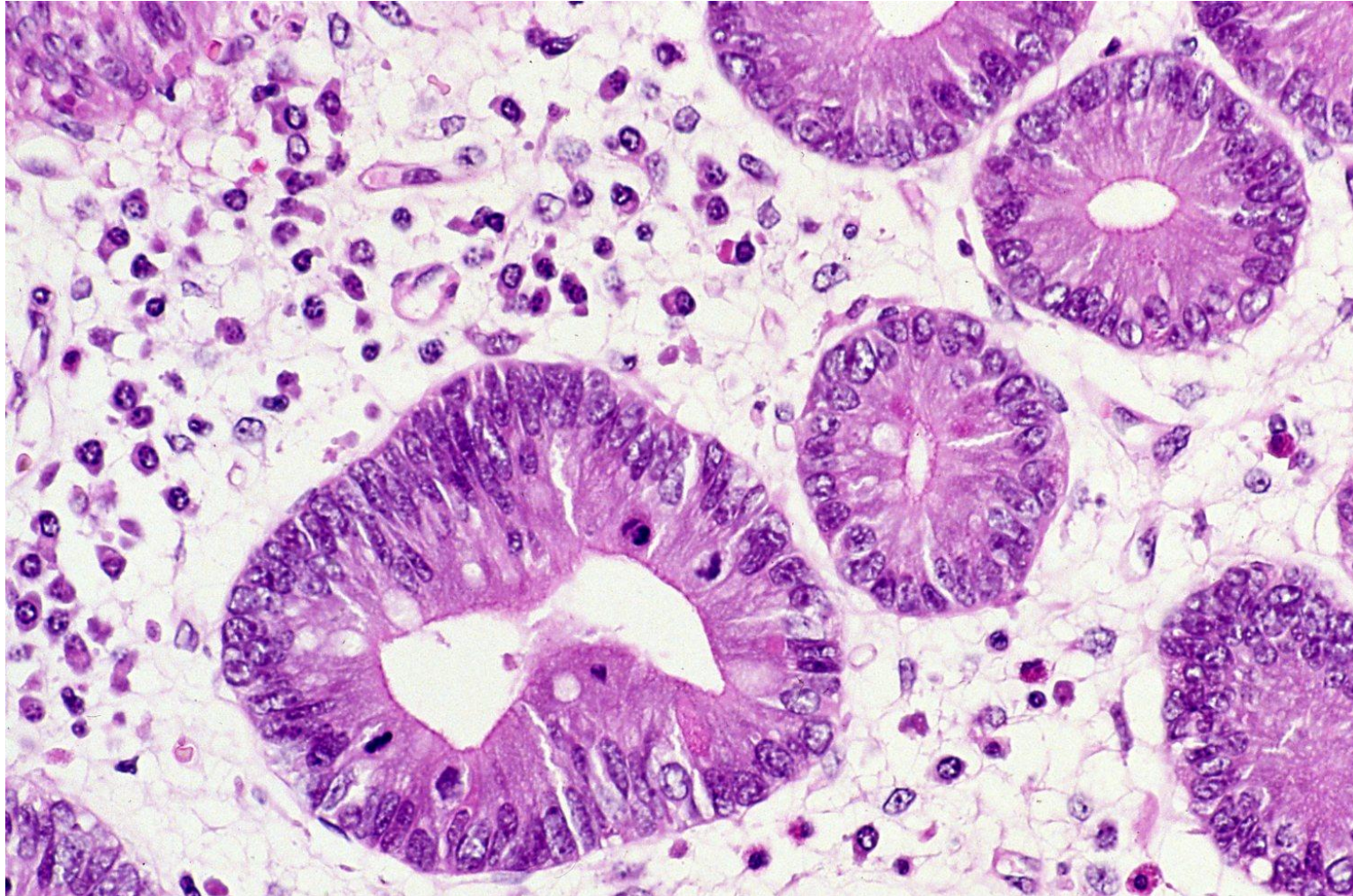


Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Ki-67-reactive proliferative cells are localized in the epithelial cells with crypt-like structures. Surface-lining cells are not proliferative (immunostaining for Ki-67).

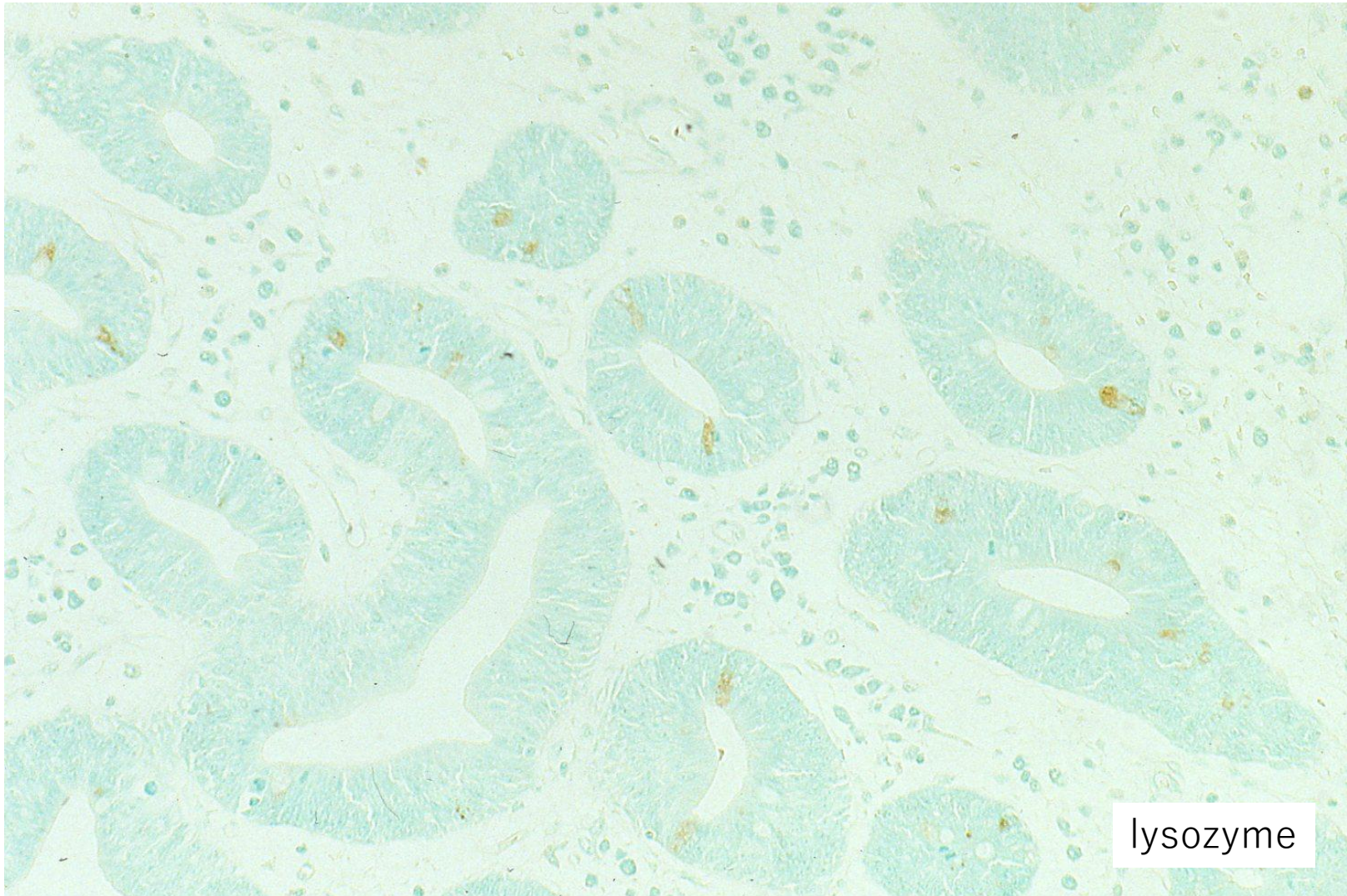


Grimelius

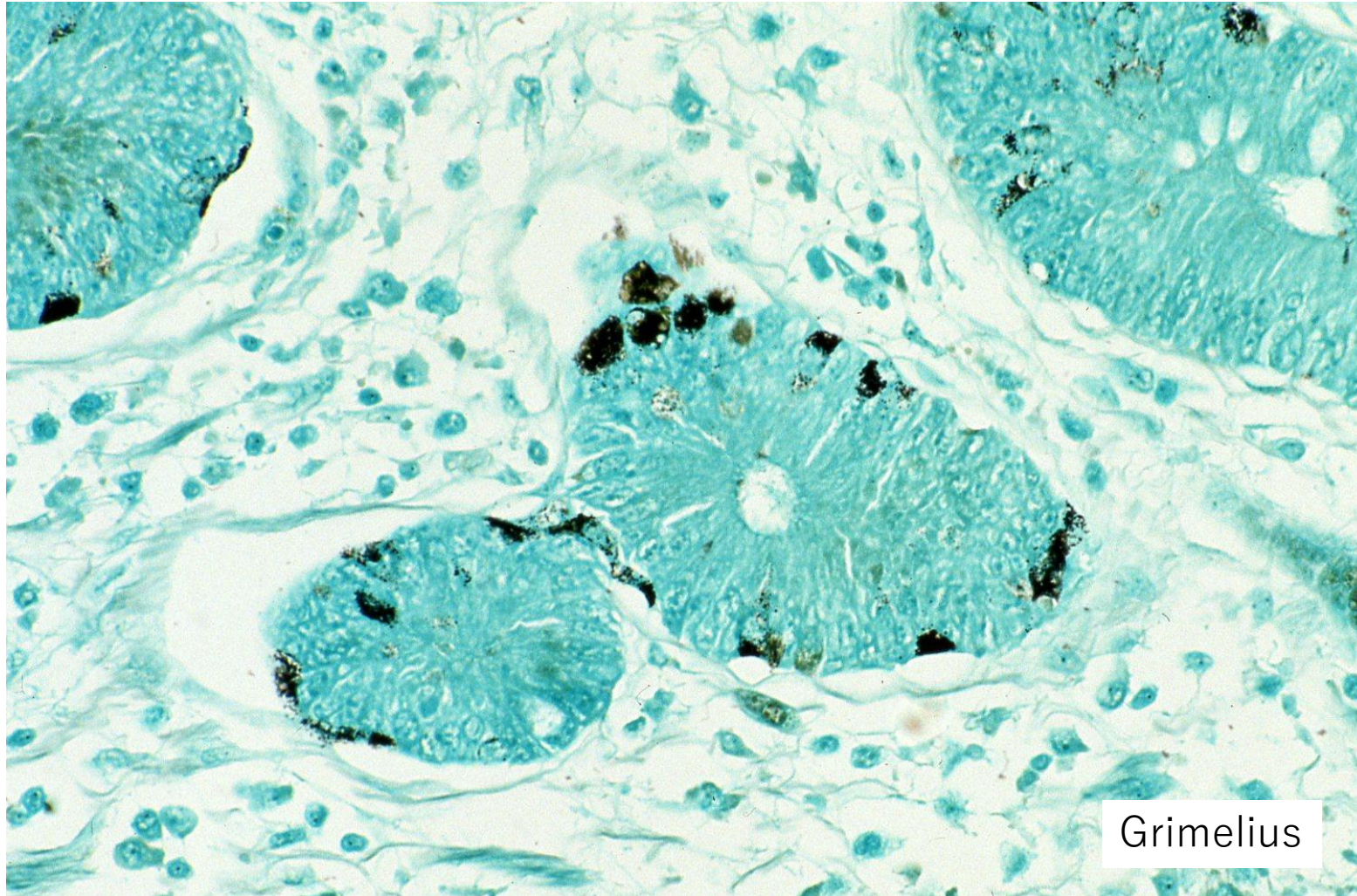
Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Argyrophilic neuroendocrine cells are dispersed among the hamartomatous columnar cells without atypia (Grimelius-1).



Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Columnar cells forming crypt-like structures contain goblet cells and Paneth cells. Mitoses are scattered, as seen in the normal crypts (H&E-4).



Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Lysozyme-immunoreactive Paneth cells are observed mainly in the columnar cells forming crypt-like structures (immunostaining for lysozyme).



Grimelius

Isolated hamartomatous duodenal polyp, polypectomized from a 56 y-o female patient. Grimelius-reactive argyrophilic neuroendocrine cells are clustered in the columnar cells forming crypt-like structures (Grimelius-2).