Evaluation of Non-ampullary Duodenal Polyps: Comparison of Non-neoplastic and Neoplastic Lesions

Woo Chul Chung, Sung Hoon Jung, Eun Jung Kim, Chang Nyol Paik, Bo In Lee, Young Seok Cho, Kang-Moon Lee, Hyun Joo Choi*

Department of Internal Medicine and *Pathology, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

Aim: To evaluate duodenal polyps, divided by non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions. In addition, the clinical characteristics of the duodenal hyperplastic polyps are determined.

Methods: We analyzed medical records of 50,114 consecutive patients submitted to the first diagnostic esophagogastroduodenoscopy between January 2004 and December 2009. We excluded lesion on ampulla of Vater and submucosal tumor. We studied 510 cases diagnosed with duodenal polyps endoscopically and enrolled a total of 221 cases that underwent tissue biopsy. We analyzed the differences between the non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions. In addition, we determined the clinical features of the duodenal hyperplastic polyps.

Results: Non-neoplastic lesions were found in 196 patients and neoplastic lesions in 25 patients. On univariate analysis, there were significant differences in shape, location and size. The polyps more than 10 mm in diameter or polyps in the second portion had the independent risk factors for neoplastic lesions identified on multivariate analysis. In 23 cases of the hyperplastic polyps (79.3%), they were accompanied by gastro-duodenal pathology which was possibly associated with Helicobacter pylori.

Conclusions: The polyps with more than 10 mm or polyps in the second portion of the duodenum should be evaluated by histological examination. Duodenal hyperplastic polyps might have an association with H. pylori infection and various forms of gastro-duodenal disease.

Key Words: Duodenum, Polyp, Helicobacter pylori