Clinical Characteristics and Endoscopic Management of Duodenal Polyps: A Single Center Study

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Background/aim: A prevalence of duodenal polyps has been reported to be 0.4% in routine endoscopy. The characteristics and guideline of endoscopic managements for duodenal polyps are yet not established. Aims of this study were to identify characteristics of duodenal polyps and endoscopic managements for them.

Method: Patients underwent endoscopic resection for duodenal polyps, without familial polyposis syndrome, were evaluated retrospectively between January 2000 and March 2010. Results: Fifty-five patients were enrolled (35 men, 20 women). Total 62 duodenal polyps were investigated. The mean patients’ age was 57 years. Most polyps were inflammatory (39%), Yamada type II (56%) polyps. They located in the bulb predominantly (56%). The mean size of polyps was 9.6 mm (range: 2 ~ 30 mm). There were no malignant lesions. 11 out of 62 polyps were adenomas. Polyps over 1 cm were significantly more likely to be adenomas (p=0.005, 95% CI: 0.000 ~ 0.047). Complications were reported in 11 cases, all of them were just immediate bleeding. There was no delayed bleeding.

Conclusion: Duodenal polyps were inflammatory, sessile and more commonly located in the bulb. Most common complication during duodenal polypectomy was immediate bleeding. Polyps over 1 cm were more likely to be adenomas. Duodenal adenomas showed no recurrence.