

## CASE REPORT

# Early Gastric Cancer: A Demonstrative Case Report

<sup>1</sup>Sebahat Basyigit, <sup>2</sup>Bora Aktas, <sup>3</sup>Metin Küçükazman, <sup>4</sup>Hülya Demirkaynak Simsek, <sup>5</sup>Gulçin Güler Simsek  
<sup>6</sup>Ayşe Kefeli, <sup>7</sup>Abdullah Özgür Yeniova, <sup>8</sup>Yasar Nazligül

## ABSTRACT

With early detection of gastric cancer, mortality from gastric cancer has decreased. Endoscopists should be more suspicious about these lesions because these can be easily neglected. We reported a case which has endoscopic appearance of benign lesion but possessed malignant histological features.

**Keywords:** Gastroenterology, Endoscopy, Early gastric cancer.

**How to cite this article:** Basyigit S, Aktas B, Küçükazman M, Simsek HD, Simsek GG, Kefeli A, Yeniova AÖ, Nazligül Y. Early Gastric Cancer: A Demonstrative Case Report. *Euroasian J Hepato-Gastroenterol* 2014;4(1):61.

**Source of support:** Nil

**Conflict of interest:** None declared

## INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, gastric cancer is the second largest cause of cancer-related death. During the past 50 years, incidence and mortality from gastric cancer have decreased worldwide, especially in developed countries.<sup>1</sup> These improvements can be explained by availability of improved surveillance system and detection of gastric cancer in early stage. Here, we report a case of early gastric cancer that appeared like a benign lesion by endoscopy but found to be of malignant nature by histology.

## CASE REPORT

A 71-year-old male patient was admitted to hospital with complaints of fatigue. His physical examination was normal, except pale oral and scleral mucosa. Laboratory examination revealed that hemoglobin level was 10.4 gm/dl and ferritin was 4.9 mg/dl. Biochemical tests were normal. For determining the etiology of the iron deficiency anemia, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was done. A 5 mm erythematous area was seen in the cardia (Fig. 1). Biopsy was obtained from the lesion. Histopathological examination showed well-differentiated adenocarcinoma from biopsy material.

## DISCUSSION

Gastric cancer is one of the most common forms of malignancy around the world. Its incidence increase with age, and it is seen more common in males.<sup>2</sup> Early gastric cancers are pathological lesions that are smaller than 2 cm in diameter, irrespective of lymph node metastases. Type 0-I early gastric



**Fig. 1:** The endoscopic appearance of very small early gastric cancer: a 5 mm in size erythematous area was seen in the cardia

cancers are polypoid lesions. Type 0-II lesions are nonpolypoid, type 0-III lesions are excavated.<sup>3</sup> In our case, early gastric cancer was found to be of type II lesion. This case report indicates that endoscopists must be more suspicious for such lesions that can be easily ignored as malignant lesion.

## REFERENCES

1. Hohenberger P, Gretschel S. Seminar: Gastric cancer. *Lancet* 2003;362(26):305-315.
2. Jeong O, Park YK. Clinicopathological features and surgical treatment of gastric cancer in South Korea: the results of 2009 nationwide on surgically treated gastric cancer patients. *J Gastric Cancer* 2011;11(2):69-77.
3. Inoue H, Kashida H, Kudo S, Sasako M, Shimoda T, Watanabe H, Gonvers JJ. The Paris endoscopic classification of superficial neoplastic lesions: esophagus, stomach and colon: 2002 November 30 to December 1. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2003;58(Suppl 6):3-43.

<sup>1-3,6-8</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Kecioren Research and Training Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

<sup>4,5</sup>Department of Pathology, Kecioren Research and Training Hospital, Ankara, Turkey

**Address reprint requests to:** Sebahat Basyigit, Department of Gastroenterology, Kecioren Research and Training Hospital, Ankara Turkey, Phone: 5056728160, e-mail: sbuyuktemiz@yahoo.com