

SURVEILLANCE AND TREATMENT OF UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT LESIONS IN FAMILIAL ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS: THE STOMACH MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN!

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 79 FAP patients under surveillance found duodenal lesions in 47% and gastric adenocarcinoma in 3%, suggesting increased gastric cancer risk.

KEY POINTS

- Among 64 FAP patients who underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy with median follow-up of 8.5 years, 30 patients (47%) presented duodenal lesions, including 14 with Spigelman stage III-IV disease.
- Two patients (3%) developed gastric adenocarcinoma, treated with total gastrectomy in one case and endoscopically in the other.
- Eight patients (13%) had gastric adenomas with dysplasia (36 total lesions), and 32 patients (50%) presented fundic gland polyps.
- Among 51 patients with papilla description, 20 had papillary adenoma (16 with low-grade dysplasia), and 4 were proposed for endoscopic or surgical treatment.
- The authors conclude that the findings suggest increased gastric cancer risk in FAP and underline the need for high-quality endoscopic surveillance.

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