

INCIDENTAL GASTRIC POLYPS IN AUTOIMMUNE GASTRITIS

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 176 patients with chronic atrophic autoimmune gastritis found that half developed gastric polyps, predominantly inflammatory lesions and neuroendocrine neoplasms, with higher gastrin and chromogranin A levels observed in those with polyps.

KEY POINTS

- Among 176 CAAG patients, 89 (50.5%) had 163 incidental gastric polyps detected during the study period from 1990 to 2022.
- Non-endocrine lesions occurred in 76 patients, with 90.7% inflammatory polyps, 4.6% adenomatous, and 3% fundic gland polyps; 33 patients (37%) had gastric neuroendocrine neoplasms.
- Patients with polyps had significantly higher median gastrin levels (893 vs 668 pg/ml, $p=0.0237$) and chromogranin A levels (207 vs 146 ng/ml, $p=0.0027$) compared to those without polyps.
- The authors conclude that CAAG is associated with high incidence of neuroendocrine and exocrine lesions and suggest gastrin may play a trophic role, though further evidence is needed to validate its predictive value.

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