

“Into the Folds:” Case Report of a Polypoid Variant of Menetrier’s Disease

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INTRODUCTION

- Menetrier’s disease (MND) is a rare disease characterized by epithelial hyperplasia, enlarged gastric folds, and protein losing enteropathy

CASE

- 75 yo woman presenting with unprovoked DVT
- CT abdomen/pelvis notable for diffusely thickened gastric mucosa, concern for gastric mass
- EGD showed multiple pedunculated and sessile polyps in the fundus/body with antral sparing (Fig 1)
- EUS with diffuse gastric wall thickening with significant enlargement in the muscularis mucosa (Fig 2)
- Histopathology: multiple hyperplastic gastric polyps, with intestinal metaplasia and low-grade dysplasia in the setting of foveolar hyperplasia, (Fig 3)

CONCLUSIONS

- MND is associated with enlarged gastric folds due to foveolar cell hyperplasia
- EUS shows thickening in the second layer (muscularis mucosa)
- There is an association of MND with VTE. The mechanism for this is unclear, but it is thought to be due to protein losing enteropathy

- ❖ Menetrier’s Disease (MND) is a rare form of hyperplastic gastropathy
- ❖ Characterized by giant gastric folds and epithelial hyperplasia
- ❖ Polypoid version is a sub variant
- ❖ Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) characteristically shows enlarged muscularis mucosa (layer 2)
- ❖ Histopathology: foveolar hyperplasia with cystic dilation; decrease in parietal cells and chief cells; increase in mucous glands

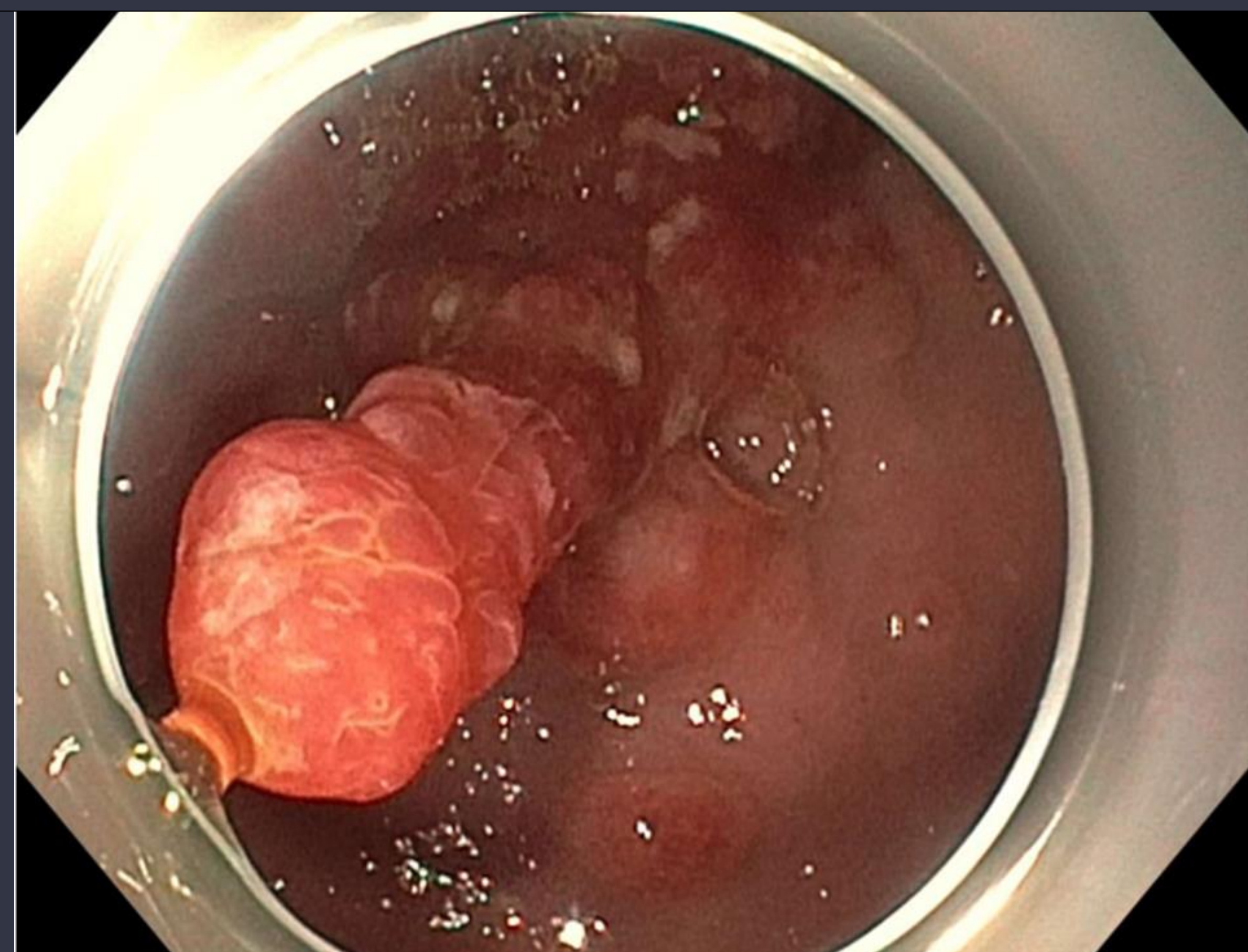


Fig 1: Multiple gastric polyps in the body and fundus with antral sparing

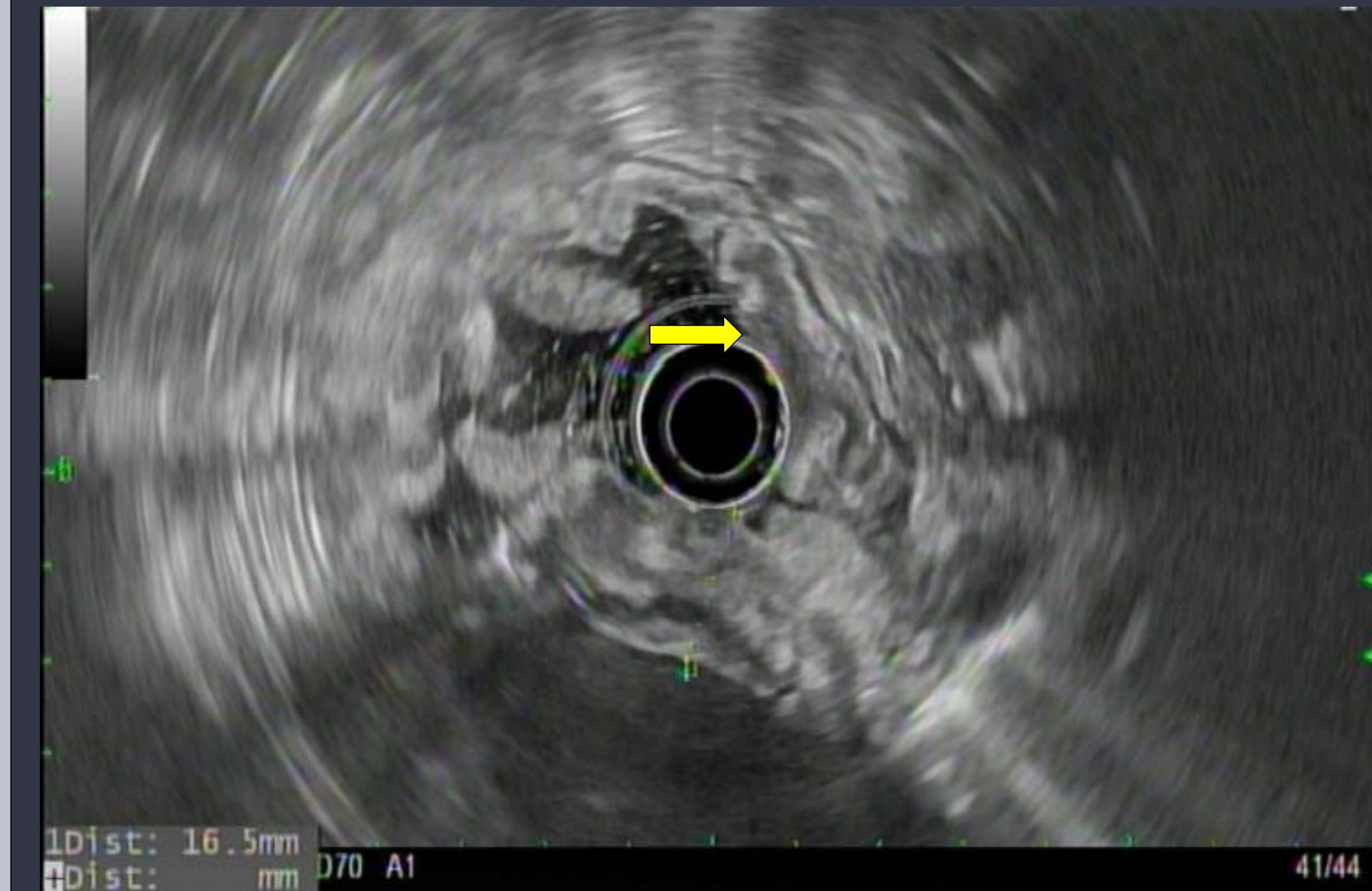


Fig 2: Muscularis mucosa (2nd wall layer) thickening

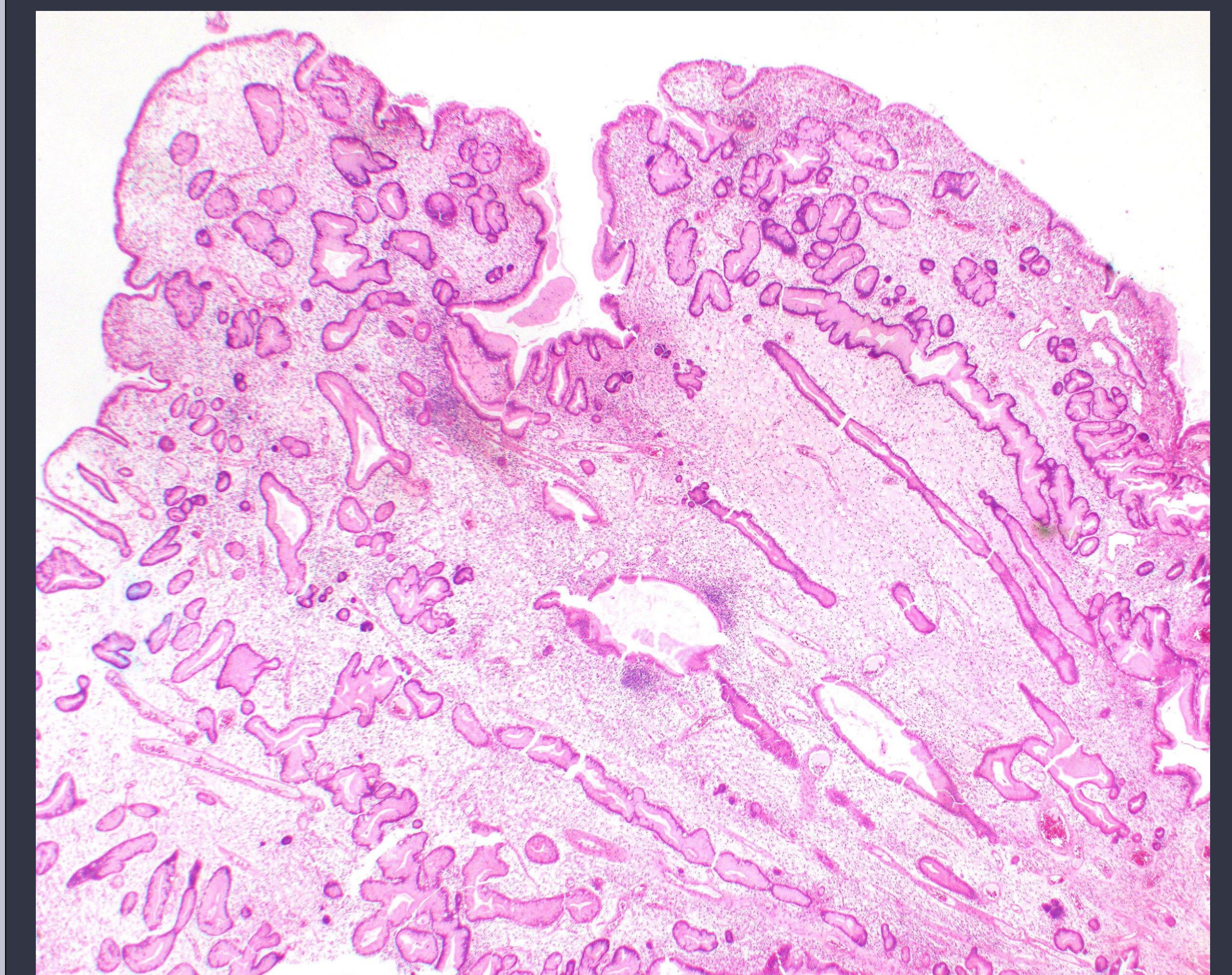


Fig 3: Foveolar cell hyperplasia with cystic dilation

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