Endoscopic Management of a Rare Inflammatory Granulation Polyp Inside a Diverticulum

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ABSTRACT

- Granulation polyps arising from a diverticulum are rarely reported
- Difficult to distinguish from malignant lesions as they are friable and typically covered with exudates
- Endoscopic management is challenging as there is increased risk of perforation and bleeding
- Cold biopsy forceps was used to remove the polyp in a piecemeal fashion. However, endoscopic mucosal resection with clip placement is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

- Inflammatory granulation polyps are benign, and observed in the setting of recurrent inflammation such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) or diverticulitis
- They are difficult to distinguish from malignant lesions during endoscopic examination
- Endoscopic management can be difficult as they tend to bleed easily with increased risk of perforation as they arise within a diverticulum
- We present a rare case of an granulation polyp and our endoscopic approach

CASE REPORT

- Presentation: 47-year- old Spanish speaking female was referred for abdominal pain of unclear etiology. She had no history of prior endoscopy.
- Pertinent Labs: Hemoglobin 12.3 g/dL.
- Procedures: Upper endoscopy was normal. Colonoscopy revealed diverticulosis and a 7 mm polyp arising from a diverticulum in the sigmoid colon. An attempt was made to lift the polyp through submucosal injection with ORISETM gel but only minimal lifting effect was observed. Polypectomy was subsequently performed with cold biopsy forceps.
- Pathology: Edematous granulation tissue.
- Outcome: Patient had no complications.





Colonoscopy demonstrating a granulation polyp inside of a diverticulum in the sigmoid colon.

Figure 3. Narrow band imaging magnified irregular micro-vessels on the surface of the sigmoid colon polyp.

DISCUSSION

Granulation polyps are rarely encountered on colonoscopy and owing to it closely mimicking colon neoplasm, and endoscopist should be able to differentiate between the two

Granulation polyps have irregular vessels and microvascularity on the surface along with absence of pit patterns

• Removal of these polyps when arising from the diverticulum involves endoscopic mucosal resection and closing of the site using clips or sutures to prevent complications

• When associated with diverticulitis these are benign polyps and hence could be approached with possible surveillance