

中文題目：結腸黏膜-黏膜下拉長型息肉在台灣單一醫學中心之個案系列報告：與東方以及西方國家的報導進行臨床特徵的比較

英文題目：Case series of colonic Muco-submucosal elongated polyps in a single center in Taiwan: A comparison of clinical characteristics with previous reports from eastern to western countries

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Background/Aims: Colonic muco-submucosal elongated polyps (CMSEPs) was first reported by Matake et al in 1998. It is a distinctive non-neoplastic colorectal polyp characterized by pedunculated elongated shape mainly composed of normal mucosa and dense submucosa showing dilated blood and lymphatic vessels. Our study aimed to survey the clinical manifestations of CMSEPs in Taiwan and to compare our data with published reports of other Western and Eastern countries.

Methods: From October 1980 to December 2016, patients with CMSEPs confirmed with histopathology from Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital were retrospectively reviewed. Clinical characteristics of patients, distribution of CMSEPs and concomitant diseases were further analyzed. In addition, previously published case reports were derived from PUBMED/MEDLINE. Clinical characteristics of our patients with CMSEPs were compared to that of published reports.

Results: A total of 27 patients (age range 39 – 82 years old, males 62.9%) were reviewed and their characteristics are shown in Table 1. Of these CMSEPs, sigmoid colon (52%) was the most common location. They were often asymptomatic and found incidentally during screening colonoscopy (40.7%). More than half of patients (51.9%) had no concomitant colonic diseases but in those who had concomitant lesions, these were frequently adenoma (29.6%) There were 11 case reports/series from the East (largest series by Matake et al in 1998) and 4 case reports/series from the West (largest series by Rola et al in 2016) with a total of 58 cases. Comparatively, our results were closer to the Western data. Comparing East vs. West, CMSEPs are predominant in males, more frequent in the sigmoid colon and mostly found during screening exam.

Conclusion: CMSEPs have distinctive but shared clinical characteristics in Taiwan and elsewhere in the world. The data in Taiwan are closer to the Western data probably because of introduction of screening colonoscopy.