

Slučaj hiperplastične hipersekretorne gastropatije kao rijetkog uzroka hipertrofične gastropatije

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI: biopsija; hiperplazija; parijetalna stanica

UVOD: Hipertrofična gastropatija rijetko je hiperproliferativno stanje. Najčešći su uzroci Zollinger-Ellisonov sindrom u sklopu gastrinoma u kojem dolazi do glandularne hipertrofije zbog hiperplazije parijetalnih stanica te Ménétrierova bolest koja je karakterizirana foveolarnom hiperplazijom i glandularnom atrofijom. Hiperplastična hipersekretorna gastropatija iznimno je rijedak oblik hipertrofične gastropatije koji nastaje uslijed idiopatske hiperplazije parijetalnih stanica. Posljedično, dolazi do hipersekrecije želučane kiseline i nespecifičnih simptoma poput bolova u abdomenu, mučnine, proljeva i gubitka na tjelesnoj težini.

PRIKAZ SLUČAJA: Predstavljamo slučaj 67-godišnje bolesnice koja se javila sa simptomima izmjene konzistencije stolice i ritma pražnjenja uz epigastričnu bol koja se pogoršava promjenom položaja.

Laboratorijski je utvrđena sideropenična anemija te je bolesnica u svrhu obrade hospitalizirana.

Endoskopski su uočeni izraženi želučani nabori i atipično promijenjena, zadebljana, blijeda sluznica, što odgovara hipertrofičnoj gastropatiji. Opis inicijalne biopsije sluznice želuca kliještima bio je nespecifičan, kao i prvotni opis naknadno uzete makropartikularne biopsije. Dodatnim je konzultacijama s patologom utvrđeno da se radi o hiperplaziji glandularnog epitela na račun umnoženih parijetalnih stanica, čime je isključena mogućnost Ménétrierove bolesti. Zbog sumnje na gastrinom učinjena je laboratorijska dijagnostika te CT abdomena. Dobiveni su uredni nalazi gastrina i kromogranina A u serumu te uredan radiološki nalaz, time isključujući gastrinom. Konačno, eliminacijom je postavljena dijagnoza hiperplastične hipersekretorne gastropatije. Nadomjesnom terapijom željeza uz visoke doze inhibitora protonske pumpe prati se dobar terapijski odgovor.

ZAKLJUČAK: Ovaj slučaj pokazuje važnost valjanog dijagnostičkog postupka koji je isključivanjem doveo do pravovremene dijagnoze rijetke bolesti. Pacijentica je pošteđena daljnjih dijagnostičkih postupaka te je na vrijeme uvedenom terapijom došlo do regresije simptoma i poboljšanja kvalitete života.

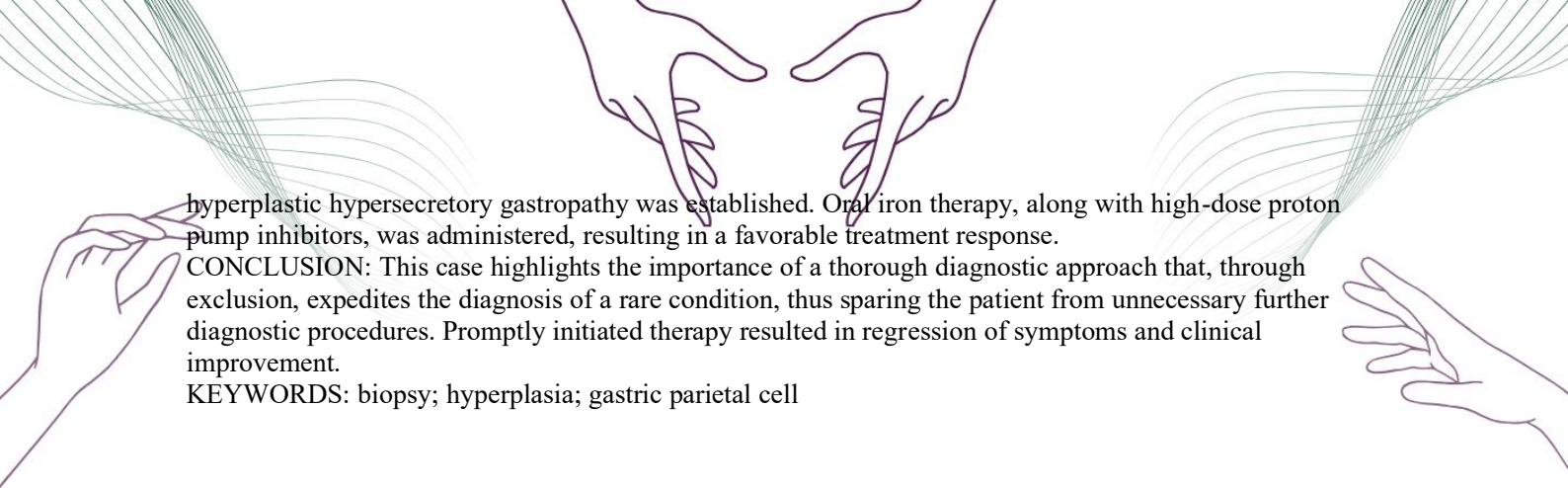
A case of hyperplastic hypersecretory gastropathy as a rare cause of hypertrophic gastropathy

INTRODUCTION: Hypertrophic gastropathy is a rare hyperproliferative condition. The most common causes include Zollinger-Ellison syndrome associated with gastrinoma, in which parietal cell hyperplasia leads to glandular hypertrophy, and Ménétrier disease, characterized by foveolar hyperplasia and glandular atrophy. Hyperplastic hypersecretory gastropathy is an exceptionally rare form of hypertrophic gastropathy resulting from idiopathic parietal cell hyperplasia. Consequently, gastric acid hypersecretion leads to non-specific symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, and weight loss.

CASE REPORT: A 67-year-old female patient reported altered bowel habits and stool consistency, along with epigastric pain exacerbated by position changes. Laboratory tests showed sideropenic anemia and the patient was hospitalized for further evaluation. Endoscopy revealed prominent gastric folds and an atypically changed, thickened, pale mucosa, consistent with hypertrophic gastropathy. The initial gastric mucosa biopsy description was non-specific, as were the subsequent macroscopic biopsy findings.

Consultations with a pathologist confirmed glandular hyperplasia with multiplied parietal cells, ruling out the possibility of Ménétrier disease. Further diagnostics, including laboratory tests and an abdominal CT scan, showed normal gastrin and chromogranin A levels in the serum and no pathological findings on the CT scan, effectively excluding gastrinoma. Consequently, through elimination, the diagnosis of



A decorative illustration at the top of the page shows several hands in purple line art. Two hands are positioned at the top center, holding a thread that extends outwards to the left and right. On the left, another hand is shown holding the thread. On the right, a hand is shown with fingers spread, as if releasing or guiding the thread. The background is white with a green gradient at the bottom.

hyperplastic hypersecretory gastropathy was established. Oral iron therapy, along with high-dose proton pump inhibitors, was administered, resulting in a favorable treatment response.

CONCLUSION: This case highlights the importance of a thorough diagnostic approach that, through exclusion, expedites the diagnosis of a rare condition, thus sparing the patient from unnecessary further diagnostic procedures. Promptly initiated therapy resulted in regression of symptoms and clinical improvement.

KEYWORDS: biopsy; hyperplasia; gastric parietal cell

