Giant oesophageal polyp prolapse

Janusz Włodarczyk, Janusz Warmus, Wojciech Gocyk and Jarosław Kuzdzał*

Department of Thoracic Surgery, Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum, John Paul II Hospital, Krakow, Poland

* Corresponding author. Department of Thoracic Surgery, Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum, John Paul II Hospital, Ul. Prdnicka 80, 31-202 Kraków, Poland. Tel: +48-663430242; fax: +48-126143431; e-mail: j.kuzdzał@mp.pl (J. Kuzdzał).

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A 54-year old man was admitted because of the prolapse of a large polyp through his mouth as a result of an episode of vomiting. Under general anaesthesia, the pedicle of the polyp located in the proximal oesophagus was visualized transorally and divided using cautery (Figs 1 and 2).

Figure 1: (A and B) Large polyp prolapsing through patient’s mouth caused acute dyspnoea and complete dysphagia.

Figure 2: The polyp measuring 13 cm (A) was removed transorally. Pathological diagnosis was a fibrovascular polyp composed of muscular, vascular, fibrous and fatty elements (B).