

Esophageal squamous papilloma lacks clear clinicopathological associations

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROCESS: This is a retrospective study assessing the prevalence of esophageal squamous papillomas (ESP) in a tertiary teaching hospital (Nepean Hospital) and clinical associations including relations with esophageal squamous cell carcinomas (SCC). Cases were identified using the electronic pathology department database; the medical records and endoscopic reports subsequently reviewed and analysed. The data was largely descriptive given the low prevalence and small absolute number of patients with ESPs and SCCs; no statistical analyses were performed. In view of this, it was difficult to make definitive conclusions on any clinical associations. However, certain clinical features were found to be prevalence in patient with ESPs including high BMI and cigarette smoking, which have not been previously described. Also, the SCC cases did not have any papillomatous changes, possibly suggesting ESPs to be benign. Large longitudinal studies are required to help clarify clinicopathological associations of ESPs and their malignancy potential in order to establish appropriate management and surveillance strategies.



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