

Open Access Case Report

A Rare Endoscopic Finding: Gastric Diverticulum

Yi-Xue Zhou^{1, 2, 3}, Qiao-Yun Tong^{1, 2, 3}, Wei Liu^{1, 2, 3*}

¹The First College of Clinical Medical Science, China Three Gorges University, Yichang, China
²Institute of Digestive Disease, China Three Gorges University, Yichang, China.

³Department of Gastroenterology, Yichang Central People's Hospital, Yichang, China.

Article Info

Received: March 08, 2023 Accepted: June 16, 2023 Published: June 28, 2023

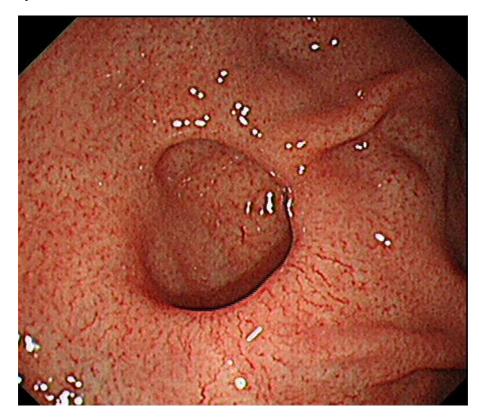
*Corresponding author: Wei Liu, Institute of Digestive Disease, China Three Gorges University, 8 Daxue Road, Yichang 443000, China.

Citation: Yi-Xue Zhou, Qiao-Yun Tong, Wei Liu. (2023) "A Rare Endoscopic Finding: Gastric Diverticulum", J of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Research, 4(1); DOI: http://doi.org/06.2023/2.10138.

Copyright: © 2023 Wei Liu. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly Cited.

Abstract: Introduction:

A 40-year-old man received upper gastrointestinal endoscopic scan during a health check-up. There was no history suggestive of *Helicobacter pylori* eradication, reflux esophagitis, peptic ulcer disease and upper abdominal surgery. Endoscopy revealed a wide-mouthed diverticulum of the size of 1.5×2 cm between the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach (Figure 1A). Gastric diverticulum is the least common type of diverticular disease of the gastrointestinal tract which is usually incidentally diagnosed[1]. As a form of diverticular disease, gastric diverticulum is an outpouching of the gastric wall that is equally distributed between men and women. It is usually single, varying in size from 1 to 3 cm. Gastric diverticulum may be classified into congenital (true diverticula), involving all the layers on the posterior wall in the area near the gastric fundus, and acquired (false diverticula) that lack the muscularis in the prepyloric region[2]. Clinical feature may include dyspepsia, upper abdominal pain, reflux or even hemorrhage and perforation[3]. However, it remains asymptomatic in most cases. The appropriate management depends on the presentation and complications of the diverticulum. When the diverticulum is large or the symptoms do not respond to medical management, surgical intervention is considered. Intraoperative endoscopy is helpful because the diverticulum is easily missed during surgical exploration.





Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Written 2. informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this "GI Image".

Author's contributions

Collection of data and writing: Yi-Xue Zhou. Manuscript preparation: Qiao-Yun Tong. Final approval of the manuscript: Wei Liu.

References:

- Mohan P, Ananthavadivelu M, Venkataraman J. Gastric diverticulum. CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association journal = journal de l'Association medicale canadienne. 2010 Mar 23;182(5):E226.
- 2. Shah J, Patel K, Sunkara T, Papafragkakis C, Shahidullah A. Gastric Diverticulum: A Comprehensive Review. Inflammatory intestinal diseases. 2019 Apr;3(4):161-6.
- 3. Simon M, Zuber-Jerger I, Schölmerich J. True gastric diverticulum. Digestive and liver disease: official journal of the Italian Society of Gastroenterology and the Italian Association for the Study of the Liver. 2009 May;41(5):370.