

## E-Poster

## Gastrointestinal Patoloji

### EPS187(150)

# Unusual submucosal lesion in esophagus: granular cell tumor

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#### Introduction:

Granular cell tumor is uncommon benign peripheral nerve sheath-derived tumor of soft tissue. These tumors are frequently seen in tongue or subcutaneous soft tissue, rarely seen in gastrointestinal tract.

### Case report:

A 38-year-old man was performed gastroscopy because of dyspeptic complements. Endoscopy showed submucosal firm lesion in distal esophagus and resected by endoscopic mucosal resection. Macroscopically lesion was submucosal,  $0.7 \times 0.5$  cm in size, white-cream coloured, hard and solid. Specimen was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. The sections were stained with routinary H&E. Immunohistochemistry was performed. Histopathologically, proliferation under the squamous epithelium have finely granular large eosinophilic cytoplasm and uniform nuclei with irregular borders intervening collagenous stroma. There is no myometrial invasion, mitosis, necrosis and distinct nucleoli. Neoplastic cells have positive for S100, CD68, SOX10, negative for MAP-2, GFAP, SMA, EMA, Synaptophysin and weak focally positive for TFE-3. Stromal cells was positive for type 4 collagen. Tumor cells also contain PAS positive cytoplasmic globules that characteristic for this entity.

#### Conclusion:

Granular cell tumor relatively rare neoplasm originated from schwann cells. Esophageal localization is very rare. It can be confused with other histiocytic and mesenchymal submucosal soft tissue tumors like gastrointestinal stromal tumor, leiomyoma, neurofibroma and xanthoma. Even though most of granular cell tumors have benign behavior, histopathological examination should be done carefully because malignant forms may be present.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** granular cell tumor, peripheral nerve sheath, esophagus

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