

# 27 ULUSAL PATOLOJİ KONGRESİ



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## Poster Sunum

### Gastrointestinal Patoloji

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### RECTAL PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Pyogenic granuloma (PG) is a form of benign vascular tumor, visible with inflammatory vascular lesions and affects the skin and oral mucosa. Rectal PG is rarely presented in the literature and reported as bright red polypoid mass with a friable surface that may bleed profusely from minor trauma.

Case Report: We present a 49-year-old woman had a polyp that developed in 5-year follow-up period and was admitted with the complaint of anemia. Several colonoscopy examinations were performed on the patient who previously had constipation and, lastly hematochezia. A polypoid lesion was diagnosed as PG in the last endoscopic biopsy examination.

Conclusion: Colonic PGs commonly emerge with hematochezia with or without anemia, and occasionally the bleeding can be massive. Since the PGs are usually excised completely by endoscopic polypectomy, the recognition of the endoscopic appearance of intestinal PGs is essential. In the literature it was reported that PG may be induced and reactivated by trauma with a subsequent overgrowth of granulation tissue. Furthermore, it is suggested that a damaged dense part of an arteriovenous anastomosis could develop capillary proliferation as a reaction to injury. By evaluating the previous endoscopic and pathologic appearances of the present case, it can be concluded that PG presumably develops on the basis of the granulation tissue of ulcer base and can be induced by trauma with a subsequent overgrowth of granulation tissue. Given this situation, we concluded that PG might be primarily the result of repetitive trauma.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Pyogenic granuloma, colon, anemia, trauma