cells.9 Villous atrophy and intraepithelial lymphocyte infiltration characteristic of celiac disease can be seen in other situations, such as bacterial overgrowth, Crohn's disease, intestinal lymphoma, or drug treatment, indicating the presence of a possible inflammatory process. This highlights the importance of performing thorough diagnostic procedures, including histologic examination, to aid in the differential diagnosis of chronic diarrheic syndromes.

Conflict of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

References

G. Solano-Iturri b, a, N. García-Jiménez a, J.D. Solano-Iturri b, S. Blanco-Sampascal c

a Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
b Pathologic Anatomy Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
c Digestive Tract Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain

* Corresponding author. Hospital de Basurto, Avda. Montevideo 18, 48013 Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain. Tel.: +344006000 (extension 5468); fax: +3446014514. E-mail address: goizalnaz@gmail.com (G. Solano-Iturri).

Gastrointestinal Sprue: A Review of the Literature

Gastroenterology


G. Solano-Iturri b, a, N. García-Jiménez a, J.D. Solano-Iturri b, S. Blanco-Sampascal c

a Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
b Pathologic Anatomy Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
c Digestive Tract Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain

* Corresponding author. Hospital de Basurto, Avda. Montevideo 18, 48013 Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain. Tel.: +344006000 (extension 5468); fax: +3446014514. E-mail address: goizalnaz@gmail.com (G. Solano-Iturri).

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G. Solano-Iturri b, a, N. García-Jiménez a, J.D. Solano-Iturri b, S. Blanco-Sampascal c

a Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
b Pathologic Anatomy Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain
c Digestive Tract Service, Hospital Universitario de Basurto, Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain

* Corresponding author. Hospital de Basurto, Avda. Montevideo 18, 48013 Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain. Tel.: +344006000 (extension 5468); fax: +3446014514. E-mail address: goizalnaz@gmail.com (G. Solano-Iturri).

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Computed axial tomography was performed and distant disease was ruled out. Based on these findings, the tumor was surgically resected.

The macroscopic pathology study reported a 3.5 x 2.3 cm nodular tumor between the serous and muscular layers, with focal ulceration of the mucosal surface. Microscopically, through hematoxylin/eosin staining, a proliferation of small-to-intermediate-sized round cells was observed, with central nuclei and dense granular chromatin. The immuno-histochemical analysis (fig. 2) revealed positive staining for smooth muscle actin (SMA), intense h-Caldesmon, and focal expression of synaptophysin. Staining was negative for CD117, DOG1, CD56, PGP9.5, and chromogranin. Ki-67 was positive in 3% of the tumor cells. Because of the immunophenotype, the diagnosis was glomus tumor, ruling out epithelioid GIST and neuroendocrine tumor, both of which are histologic differential diagnoses of glomus tumor. The patient was released on the third day with no complications. At the follow-up 6 months after discharge, the patient was asymptomatic and only post-resection changes were observed at endoscopy, along with normal mucosa and no tumor recurrence.

Described in 1948 by De Busscher, glomus tumors were considered benign lesions, but today they are regarded as mesenchymal tumors with malignant potential.

In 2001, Folpe et al. proposed the following criteria for suspecting malignancy: location of the tumor in the deep layers, size larger than 2 cm, and histologically, atypical mitotic figures with a moderate-to-high nuclear grade, with more than 5 mitoses per 50 high power fields. If a gastric tumor is larger than 5 cm, malignancy can be suspected.

Preoperative diagnosis of glomus tumors is difficult because of their similarity to GISTs and neuroendocrine tumors in CAT, magnetic resonance (MR), and endoscopic

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**Figure 1**  A) Endoscopic view. Subepithelial tumor in the posterior wall of the gastric antrum with ulceration of the mucosa. B) Endosonographic view. A 3 x 2.5 cm nodular, hyperechoic, heterogeneous tumor located in the muscular layer of the gastric wall (red arrow).

**Figure 2**  A) Comprehensive image of the intramural lesion. B and C) Round, uniform cells with central oval nuclei, homogeneous granular chromatin, clearly delineated and eosinophilic small nucleolus of the cytoplasm. D) Immunohistochemistry positive for smooth muscle actin. E) Immunohistochemistry positive for synaptophysin in perivascular glomus cells.
ultrasound imaging studies. Radiologically, glomus tumors present as submucosal masses, with or without ulcers, and can contain small calcifications. Diagnosis based on EUS is presumptive and cannot replace histologic diagnosis.

An alternative that has been shown to be useful in the preoperative diagnosis of submucosal gastric tumors is EUS-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy. Given that in 52–93% of the cases it is possible to obtain a sufficient amount of tissue for staining tests, as well as for immunohistochemical analysis, this biopsy is considered essential for the preoperative diagnosis of gastric glomus tumors.

Histopathologically, glomus tumor cells are small, uniform, round or polygonal, with very visible cell membranes. Diagnosing and differentiating this tumor from other gastric tumors can most certainly be based on immunohistochemical study. Glomus tumors are positive for smooth muscle actin (SMA), calponin, and h-Caldesmon and negative for desmin, and thus can be differentiated from GISTs.

Optimum treatment is surgical resection, when there is a single tumor. In the case of our patient, the tumor was surgically resected. However, some cases can be managed through endoscopic submucosal resection.

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E. Rosales-López a, J.C. Salceda-Otero a, b, c, D. Angulo-Molina a, J.A. Posada-Torres c, M.G. Canchola-Aguilar d, D. Lozoya-Gonzalez a

a Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Service, Centro Médico ABC, Mexico City, Mexico
b Endoscopic Ultrasound, Centro Médico ABC, Mexico City, Mexico
c Oncologic Surgery, Centro Médico ABC, Mexico City, Mexico
d Pathology Service, Centro Médico ABC, Mexico City, Mexico

c Corresponding author. Centro Médico ABC, Observatorio, Sur 136, Número 116, Colonia Las Américas, Mexico City, Mexico. Tel.: +5272 49 19. E-mail address: carlossalceda@yahoo.com (J.C. Salceda-Otero).

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