



: 5 mm 5 × 5 cm
 : 1
 51 가
 (n=18) (n=33)
 , , ,
 :
 (low grade dysplasia) 7 (13.7%), 6 (11.8%), 5 (9.8%),
 (intestinal metaplasia) 28 (55%),
 (gastritis cystica profunda) 4 (7.8%), 1 (2%)
 51 34 67% 27 7
 .
 :
 ,
 가
 가
 가
 , CT, (1). (gas -
 (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) tritis cystica profunda), (mucosal dysplasia),
 (intestinal metaplasia), (Mucosa
 associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma; MALT lymphoma),
 (2). 가
 (mucosal surface nodularity) 5 90%
 (area gas - (3, 4).
 tricae)가
 . Helicobacter
 가 가

가 9
5 mm
5 × 5 cm
가

1998 11 1999 11 1
2441
51 . 36 15
30 - 78 (58) . 51
(epigastric pain) 20 가
가 10
(indigestion) 8 , (hunger pain)
4 , 3 , 3 , ,
(postprandial pain) 1

(Solotop, , ,
200% w/v
(Hyspran, , ,) 10 mg
150 cc

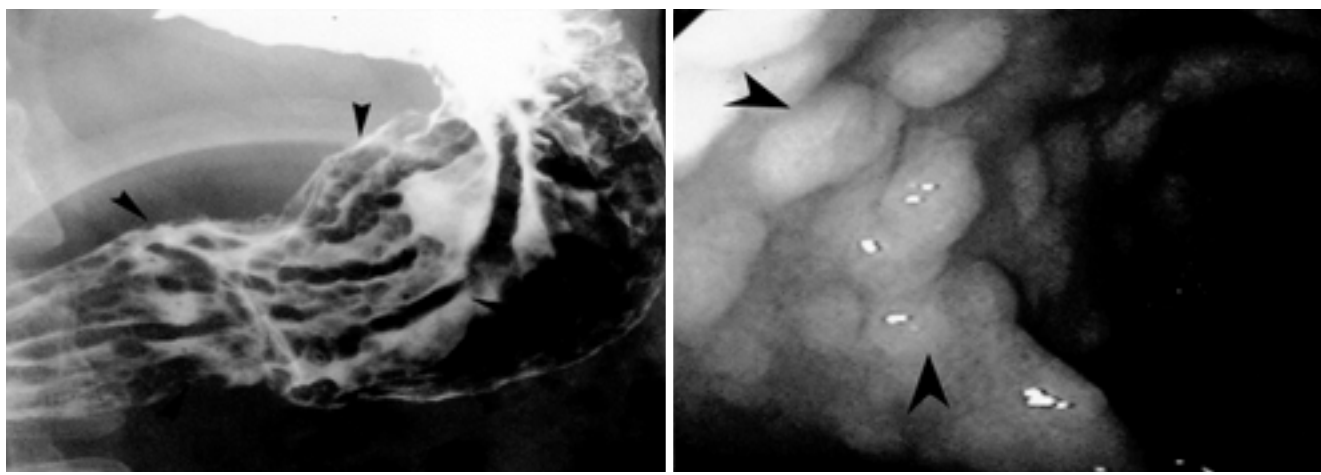


Fig. 1. A 57-year-old man with intestinal metaplasia in the antrum.
A. Mucosal relief study shows diffuse involvement of even sized, sparse mucosal surface nodularity (arrowheads) in the antrum.
B. Endoscopy shows diffuse nodules (arrowheads) with smooth mucosal surface in the antrum, which were proved as intestinal metaplasia on histopathologic examination.

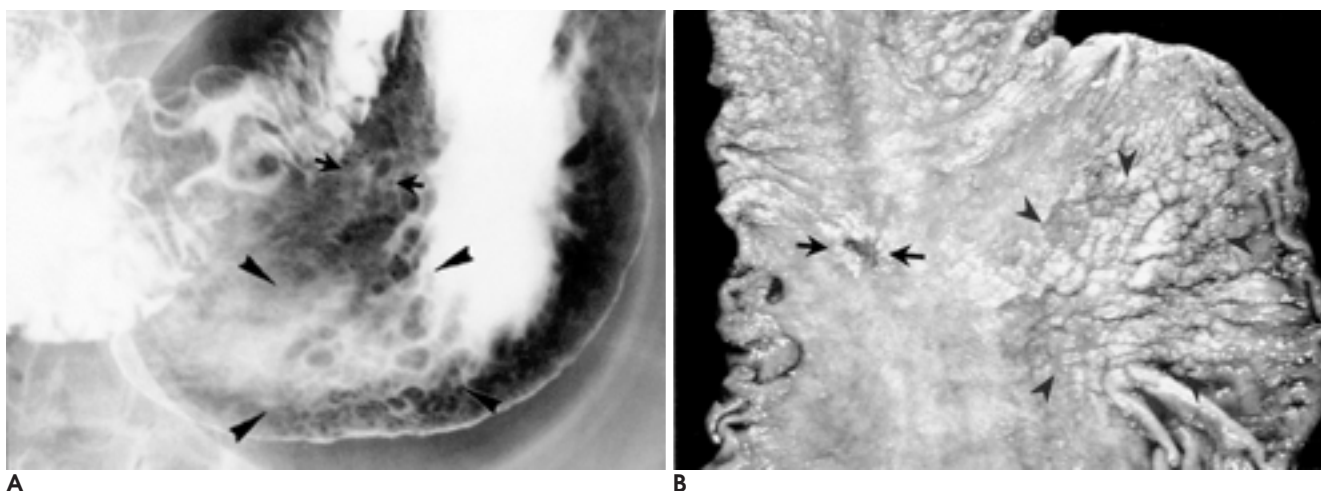


Fig. 2. A 76-year-old woman with gastric cancer.
A. UGIS shows uneven sized, sparse mucosal surface nodularity (arrowheads) with focal area of depressed lesion (arrows) in both lower body and antrum.
B. Gross specimen shows 1 × 1.2 cm sized depressed lesion (arrows) with surrounded nodularity (arrowheads).

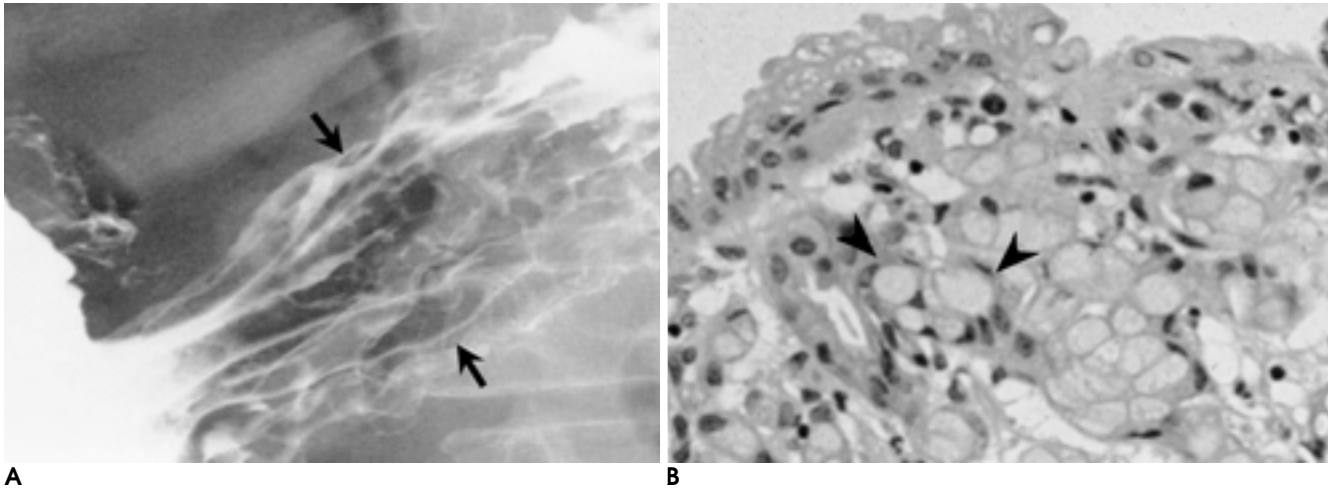


Fig. 3. A 59-year-old woman with signet ring cell carcinoma.
A. UGIS shows uneven sized, clustered mucosal surface nodularity (arrows) in the high body.
B. Photomicrograph shows many cells containing mucin vacuoles. Cells with displaced nuclei (arrowheads) have a signet ring cell appearance.

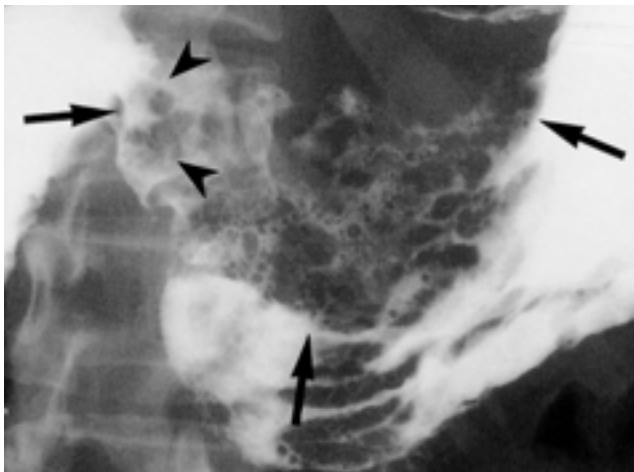


Fig. 4. A 40-year-old woman with low-grade MALT lymphoma.
 UGIS shows mucosal surface nodularity (arrows) of uneven size in the antrum along with focal area of mucosal effacement and depressed lesion (arrowheads).

Table 1. Primary Causes of Mucosal Surface Nodularity on Upper Gastrointestinal Series (n = 51)

Primary causes	No. of Patients(%)
Intestinal metaplasia	28 (55.0)
MALT lymphoma	7 (13.7)
Early gastric cancer	6 (11.8)
Chronic gastritis	5 (9.8)
Low-grade dysplasia	4 (7.8)
Gastritis cystica profunda	1 (2.0)

Note.-Values in parentheses are percentages. No.=number of case.

Table 2. Nodule Size According to Different Primary Causes of Mucosal Surface Nodularity on Upper Gastrointestinal Series

Primary causes	Mean size (size range) (mm)	
Intestinal metaplasia	6	(5-8)
MALT lymphoma	6	(5-8)
Early gastric cancer	7	(5-10)
Chronic gastritis	6	(6-7)
Low-grade dysplasia	7	(5-10)
Gastritis cystica profunda	5	(5)

45 °

“ sparse ”

(n=18)

(n=33)

0

177

26

가

51

(intestinal metaplasia) 28 (55%) 가
 7 (13.7%), 6 (11.9%),

“ even ”,

“ uneven ”

“ clustered ”,

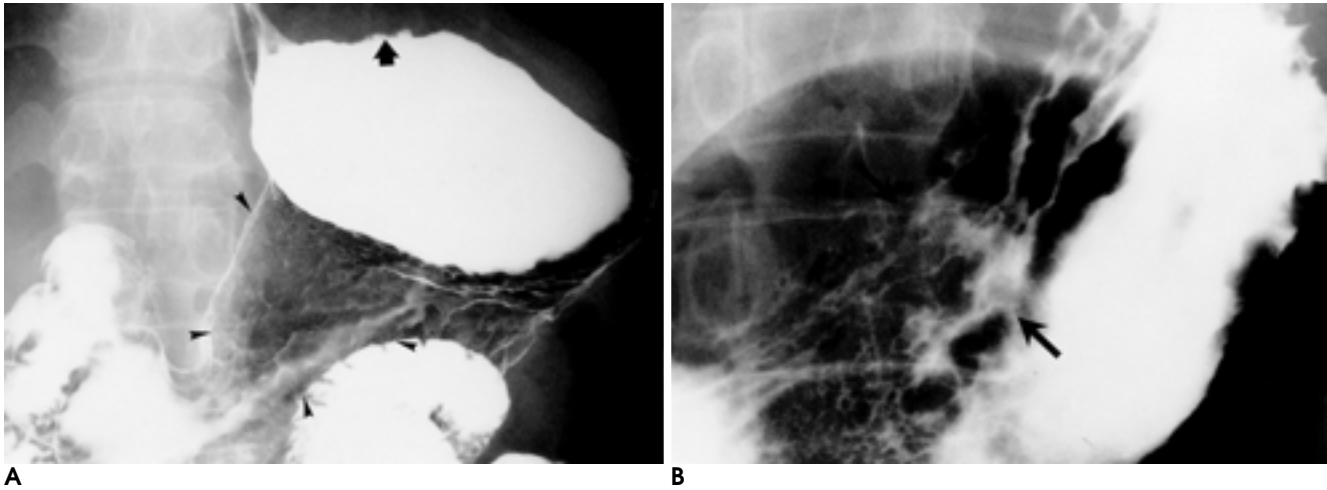


Fig. 5. A 64-year-old man with advanced gastric cancer in the fundus and H-pylori associated gastritis in the body.
A. UGIS shows uneven sized, clustered nodularity (arrowheads) in the body, along with tumor (arrow) in the fundus.
B. UGIS shows nodular mucosal fold thickening (arrowheads) in the body, with the appearance of mucosal surface nodularity.

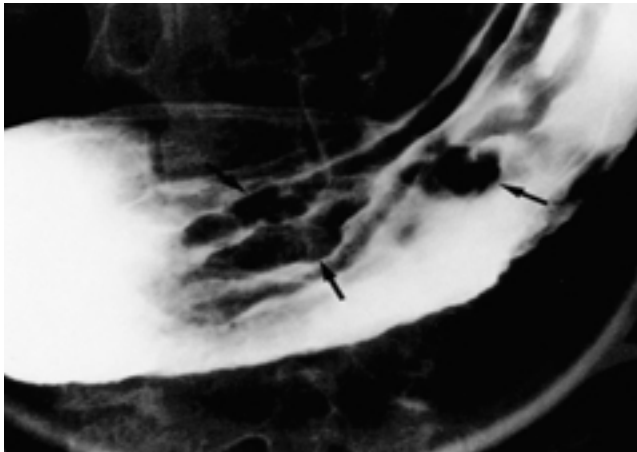


Fig. 6. A 76-year-old woman with low-grade dysplasia in the antrum.
 UGIS shows uneven sized, sparse nodular lesions (arrows) in the antrum and lower body.

Table 3. Radiologic Findings and Primary Causes of Mucosal Surface Nodularity on Upper Gastrointestinal Series (n = 51)

Primary causes	Nodule Size		Distribution	
	Even	Uneven	Clustered	Sparse
Intestinal metaplasia	19	9	23	5
MALT lymphoma	4	3	5	2
Early gastric cancer	4	2	6	0
Chronic gastritis	2	3	4	1
Low-grade dysplasia	2	2	3	1
Gastritis cystica profunda	1	0	0	1

5 (9.8%), 4 (7.8%),
 1 (2%) (Table 1).

가 6 mm (diffuse extent)

68% (even)
 82%

71%

6

1 cm

50%

75%가

67%가

50%

5 - 10 mm
 6 mm

2). 60% (even) 40%
 (uneven) 5 × 5 cm
 10 × 10 cm 가 89% 10 × 10 cm 11%
 가

가 (Table 3).

86%가
 가 8%, 6%가
 51 34 (67%) 27
 7

(n=15), (n=4), (n=1),
 (n=1)

21 (61.7%)

(interrupted mucosal fold clubbing),
(nodular fold thickening) (signet ring cell carcinoma)
0.5 - 2.0 mm ,
가 . (14).
6 가
가 3 가
가 (nonspecific inflammation), , (epithelial metaplasia)
(15) 10 - 20
10%
(16, 17).
(2) , ,
55% 가 5 가 1
(13.7%), (11.8%) cm
(9.8%)
(5 - 8).
67%(34)
(5 - 7), 28 15 (54%)
27 15 (56%)
(8) 60.9%
가
가
6 mm
(diffuse extent) (67%)
(cluster)
가
(1, 9 - 12). *Helicobacter pylori*
가
Helicobacter pylori
(13).
(mucosal effacement), ,
(disorganization of crowded
mucosal fold thickening)
H - pylori
(13).

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Mucosal Surface Nodularity on Upper Gastrointestinal Series (UGIS): Prospective Analysis of Its Primary Cause and Prevalence of Gastric Malignancy¹

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Purpose: Mucosal surface nodularity was defined as present at UGIS when multiple nodular defects larger than 5 mm were scattered in the gastric mucosa in an area greater than 5 × 5 cm. The purpose of this study was to determine the primary causes of this radiographic finding and to assess the incidence of gastric malignancy in these patients.

Materials and Methods: During a one-year period we prospectively collected among patients who underwent UGIS, data for 51 [aged 30 - 78(mean, 51) years] above who met the criteria of mucosal surface nodularity. Whether or not this was present was decided by two radiologists who in reaching a consensus excluded the possibility of erosive gastritis, indicated by central barium collection in the nodular defects. The primary causes of mucosal nodularity and associated gastric pathologies were determined by the histopathological results obtained from the specimens after surgery (n = 18) or endoscopic biopsy (n = 33).

Results: Pathological examinations revealed that the primary causes of the mucosal nodularity in these 51 patients were intestinal metaplasia in 28 (54.9%), MALT lymphoma in seven (13.7%), early gastric cancer in six (11.8%), chronic gastritis in five (9.8%), low grade dysplasia in four (7.8%), and gastritis cystica profunda in one (2%). Gastric malignancy was present either in or outside the area of mucosal nodularity in 34 (66.7%) of the 51 (27 carcinomas and 7 MALT lymphomas). No different patterns of mucosal surface nodularity were noted between the groups of each disease entity.

Conclusion: Mucosal surface nodularity is observed at UGIS in various gastric pathologies. Because of the high incidence of gastric malignancy in these patients, close follow-up or gastrofiberscopic biopsy is mandatory.

Index words : Stomach, abnormalities
Stomach, mucosa

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