

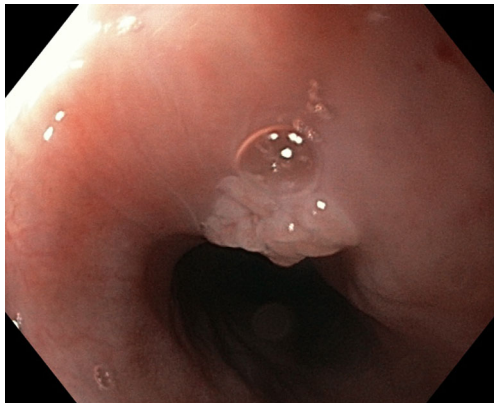
## Squamous papilloma of esophagus

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Published online: 2 May 2016

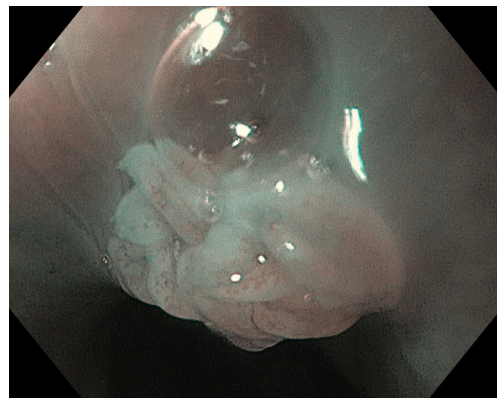
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Esophageal papillomas are rare benign epithelial lesions, occurring in 0.01 % to 0.45 % of people undergoing endoscopy [1]. These are more common in middle-aged men. Proposed possible etiologies are chronic mucosal irritation (due to gastroesophageal reflux, smoking, alcohol, chronic food impaction, caustic injury, and mechanical irritants like nasogastric tubes or post bougie assisted esophageal dilatation) and infection with human papilloma virus. Esophageal papillomas are generally single, but multiple lesions have been described [2]. Shown here is a lesion from a 36-year-old lady with dyspepsia without alarm symptoms. White light examination showed small, white-pink, warty exophytic projections in mid esophagus (Fig. 1). On



**Fig. 1** White light endoscopy showed small, white-pink, warty exophytic projections in mid esophagus

narrow band imaging, the lesion appeared as papillary projections of mucosa without dilated microvessels (Fig. 2). Histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of squamous cell papilloma.



**Fig. 2** On narrow band imaging, the lesion appeared as papillary projections of mucosa without dilated microvessels

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