

A rare colonoscopic finding in a renal transplant recipient

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Quiz

A 50-year-old male visited for colonoscopy screening without any specific symptoms. He received an allogeneic renal transplanta-

tion 20 years prior and had no associated complications. He had undergone colonoscopy three years previously, and there were no abnormal findings. Physical examination revealed no remarkable findings. Blood test results were within normal ranges. Colonoscopy revealed multiple whitish, flat, or slightly elevated mucosal lesions measuring 10 to 20 mm in diameter in the ascending colon. The pit pattern of these lesions was not compatible with that of typical adenomas, and forceps biopsies were preformed at each portion (Fig. 1). Histological findings and immunostaining results for CD68 (PG-M1) are shown in Figure 2. What is the most likely diagnosis?

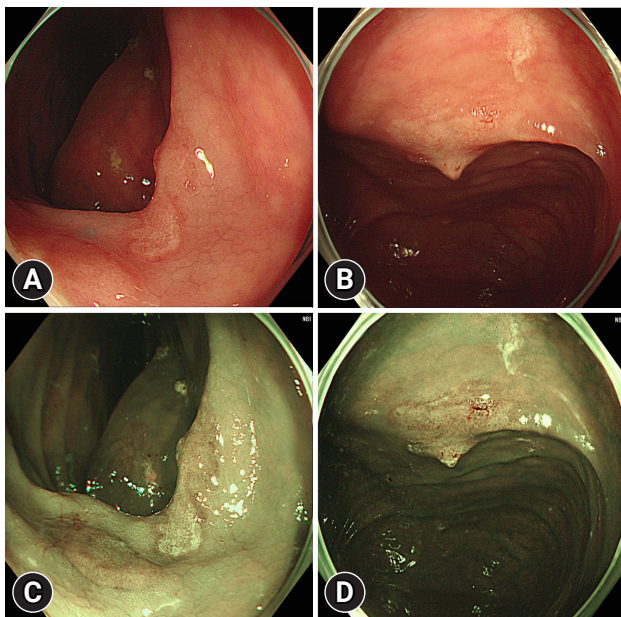


Fig. 1. Colonoscopy with the use of (A, B) white light and (C, D) narrow-band imaging reveals multiple whitish flat or slightly elevated mucosal lesions measured 10 to 20 mm in diameter at the ascending colon.

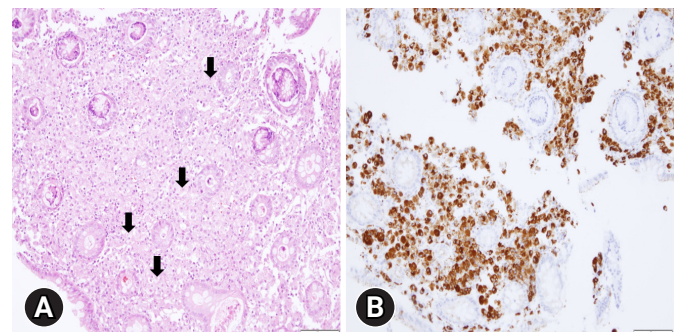


Fig. 2. Histopathologic findings. (A) The lesions consist predominantly of histiocytes with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm (von Hansemann cells) (arrows) (hematoxylin and eosin stain, $\times 200$). (B) The lesions are positive for CD68 (PG-M1, $\times 400$).

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Answer

The patient was diagnosed with asymptomatic colon malakoplakia, and third-generation cephalosporins were prescribed for 30 days. Colonoscopy performed after six months showed complete resolution of all lesions (Fig. 3).

Malakoplakia is a rare chronic granulomatous disease of uncertain etiology that shows a high incidence in immunocompromised patients with human immunodeficiency virus infection, malignancy, and post-organ transplantation status.¹ Although commonly seen in the urinary tract, it is also reported in other sites, including the gastrointestinal tract, pancreas, liver, lymph nodes, skin, and respiratory tract.² Malakoplakia is associated with dysfunctional bacterial clearance by neutrophils and macrophages, and is thus closely related to immunodeficiency. The most commonly reported microorganisms in patients with malakoplakia are *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.³ Clinical manifestations are very diverse and not specific for this disease.³ Endoscopic findings could be categorized as three different patterns: (1) isolated sessile/polypoid masses in the rectosigmoid colon, (2) diffuse serpiginous lesions or ulcers of the colon, (3) mass occurring in association with cancer of the colon.⁴ Diagnosis can be made by histology with the presence of the large granular, eosinophilic histocytes (von Hansemann cells), and more specifically by the laminated, basophilic, targetoid inclusions (Michaelis-Gutmann bodies), which are stained with periodic acid-Schiff, Von Kossa, and Prussian blue.² Immunohistochemically, the cells are positive for CD68, CD163 and alpha-chymotrypsin, confirming their histiocytic nature.¹ Medical treatment strategies are based on antibiotics to

eradicate microorganisms and cholinergic agonists to enhance macrophage function.⁵ Rifampicin and ciprofloxacin have been used for their ability to enter the macrophage. Although their efficacy remains controversial, long-term treatments are recommended.²

Physicians should consider malakoplakia when diverse and atypical mucosal lesions are detected on colonoscopy, particularly in immunocompromised patients.

Conflicts of Interest

Ji Young Chang is currently serving as a KSGE Publication Committee member in *Clinical Endoscopy*; however, she was not involved in the peer reviewer selection, evaluation, or decision process of this article. Soo Jung Park has no potential conflicts of interest.

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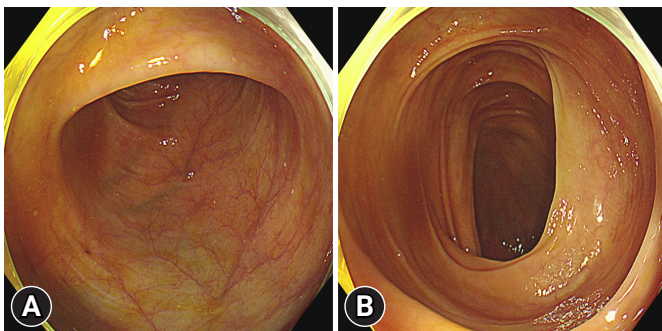


Fig. 3. (A, B) Colonoscopy following after 6 months of antibiotics treatment shows complete resolution of all lesions.