Endoscopic differential diagnosis of upper GI tumors

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- Tubular adenoma with low or high grade dysplasia of stomach
- Gastric cancer
- Duodenal tumors (Brunner's Gland, Carcinoid tumor)

SETs of Upper GI tract



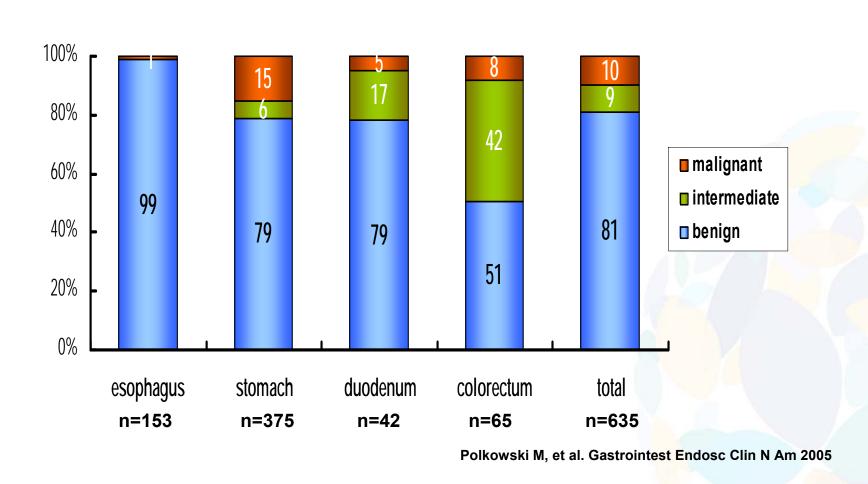


Causes of SETs according to the location

	Eso	Stomach	Duo	Colorectum	Total
Smooth muscle tumor	109 (77%)	176 (54%)	7 (17%)	9 (14%)	301 (53%)
Ectopic pancreas	0	52 (16%)	1 (2%)	0	53 (9%)
Carcinoid	0	9 (3%)	7 (17%)	27 (43%)	43 (8%)
Lipoma	1 (1%)	17 (5%)	6 (14%)	9 (14%)	33 (6%)
Cystic lesion	1 (1%)	28 (9%)	8 (19%)	0	38 (7%)
Granular cell tumor	18 (13%)	2 (1%)	0	0	20 (4%)
Lym-/ hemangioma	7 (5%)	4 (1%)	1 (2%)	8 (13%)	20 (4%)
Brunner's hyper.	0	0	8 (19%)	0	8 (1%)
Malig. Lymphoma	1 (1%)	5 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	8 (1%)
Others	3 (2%)	32 (10%)	3 (7%)	9 (14%)	47 (8%)
Total	141 (25%)	325 (57%)	42 (7%)	63 (11%)	571 (100%)



Malignant frequencies of SETs according to the location



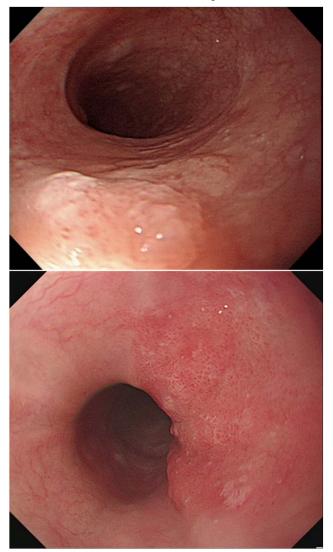
Other Benign tumors of Esophagus

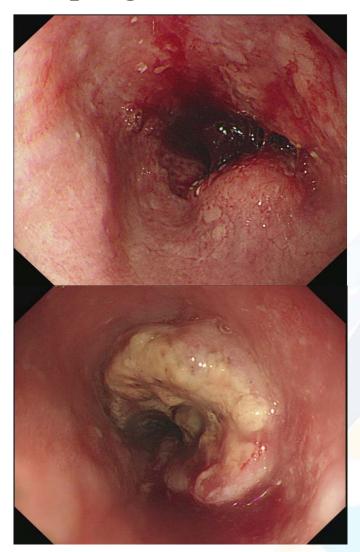
Esophageal Papilloma Sentinel polyp Barrett's Esophagus













Benign and Malignant Gastric Neoplasms

Gastric hyperplastic polyp
Gastric Hamartomatous polyp
Gastric MALTOMA
Tubular adenoma with Low or High grade dysplasia of stomach
Early Gastric Cancer (EGC)
Advanced Gastric Cancer (AGC)



Duodenal tumors

Brunner's Gland Carcinoid tumor

