

Unusual growth of an Epstein-Barr virus-associated differentiated early-stage gastric carcinoma: A case report

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Abstract. Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection is involved in a subset of gastric carcinoma (GC) cases, and is associated with distinct clinicopathological features. The present study reports a unique case of EBV-associated early-stage GC compared with the other cases experienced in our hospital. A 72-year-old male receiving treatment for cerebral infarction underwent an esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) for suspicion of gastrointestinal bleeding. EGD revealed a type 0-I protruding lesion in the lesser curvature of the upper gastric corpus. Biopsy indicated well-differentiated adenocarcinoma. As the tumor diameter was >3 cm and the thickness of the tumor suggested submucosal invasion, laparoscopic gastrectomy was performed. Histological assessment revealed polypoid growth of an intramucosal, differentiated, tubular or papillary adenocarcinoma, with dense infiltration of lymphocytes. The carcinoma crypts were found to be EBV-positive on *in situ* hybridization. A review of the clinicopathological features of 25 EBV-associated GCs from 20 patients treated in our hospital between 2005 and 2014 was performed. All of these tumors, except that in the current case, appeared as shallow, depressed or ulcerative lesions. Thus, the current case appears to represent an unusual growth of EBV-positive GC.

Introduction

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated gastric carcinoma (GC) is defined by the presence of EBV within tumor cells (1-3). Clonal EBV is present in ~10% of GCs and is associated with distinct clinicopathological features. The typical characteristics of EBV-positive GC are male predominance, upper- and

middle-third anatomical location, poorly differentiated carcinoma with dense infiltration of lymphocytes (1-3), and lymph node metastasis is rare in the EBV-positive than in EBV-negative GC. (4). On endoscopy, the informative features have been suggested to be superficial, depressed, ulcerated (5) or 'saucer-like' tumor appearance, accompanied by submucosal nodules of carcinoma with lymphoid stroma (1).

The present study reports a case of unusual growth of EBV-associated early-stage GC, which exhibited a polypoid form and appeared to be differentiated on histopathology. In addition, the clinicopathological features of 25 EBV-associated GCs from 20 patients treated in our hospital between 2005 and 2014 were reviewed for comparison with the current case.

Fujita Health University School of Medicine approved the study protocol, and written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Case report

In June 2014, A 72-year-old male was receiving treatment for a cerebral infarction in the left medulla oblongata in the Fujita Health University Hospital. He underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) due to suspicion of gastrointestinal bleeding following the appearance of blood in the nasogastric tube aspirate. Physical examination revealed left hemiparesis. Laboratory evaluation did not show any abnormal findings, including red blood cell count and levels of hemoglobin, hematocrit and tumor markers (carcinoembryonic antigen and carbohydrate antigen 19-9).

EGD revealed an uneven, type 0-I protruding lesion measuring ~4.0 cm, which was located in the lesser curvature of the upper gastric corpus (Fig. 1A and B). Magnifying endoscopy with narrow-band imaging revealed irregular microvascular and microsurface patterns with clear demarcation, suggesting that the lesion was a carcinoma (Fig. 1C). Double-contrast upper gastrointestinal barium X-ray radiography also showed an uneven, type 0-I protruding lesion in the same location in the stomach, consistent with the EGD findings (Fig. 1D).

Biopsy specimens taken from the protruding lesion during EGD indicated a well-differentiated adenocarcinoma.

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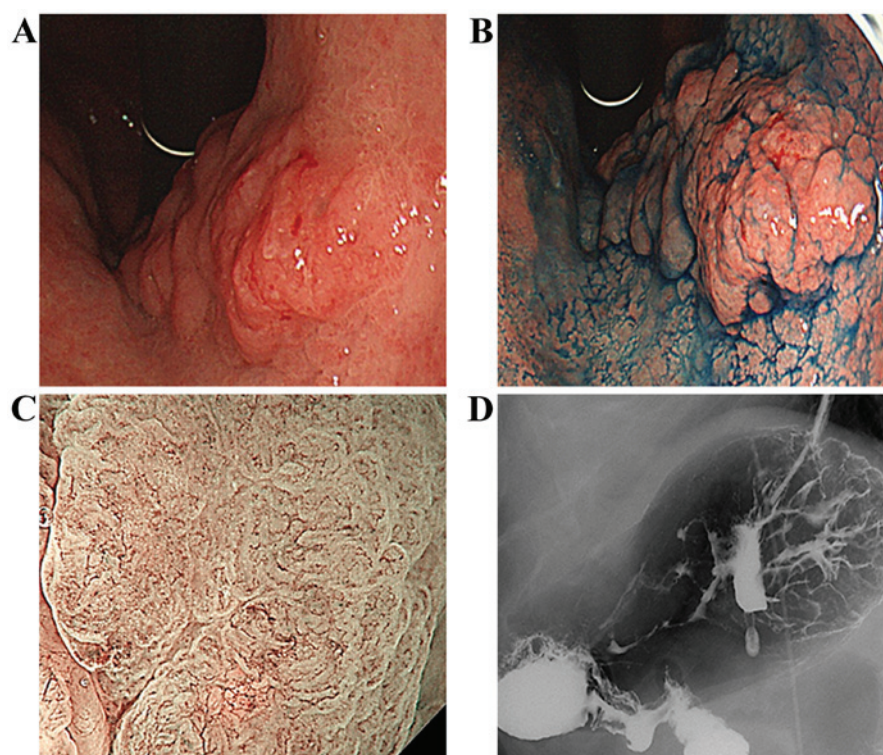


Figure 1. Appearance of the tumor. (A) Conventional endoscopy and (B) chromoendoscopy using indigo carmine dye showed an uneven, type 0-I protruding lesion measuring ~4.0 cm, which was located in the lesser curvature of the upper gastric corpus. (C) Narrow-band imaging with magnified endoscopy revealed irregular microvascular and microsurface patterns with clear demarcation. (D) Double-contrast upper gastrointestinal barium X-ray radiography showed an uneven, type 0-I protruding lesion in the same location in the stomach.

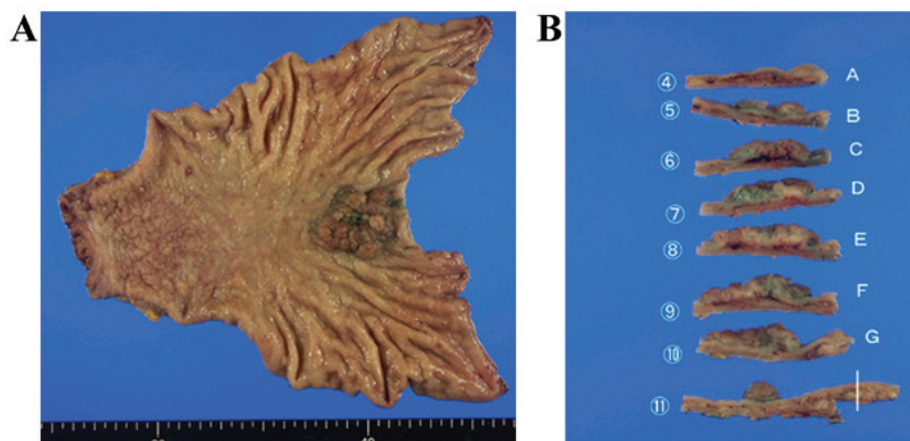


Figure 2. Surgical specimen. (A) The resected tumor was 3.8x3.5x1.0 cm in size within the resected surgical specimen. The tumor was elastic in consistency, and its surface was uneven and irregular. (B) The histological assessment was performed by cutting the specimen into 11 pieces.

Although no distant or lymph node metastases were observed on computed tomography, submucosal invasion was suspected due to the marked thickness, uneven form, and 4-cm diameter of the tumor. Based on its macroscopic appearance, laparoscopic gastrectomy with D1 lymphadenectomy was performed.

The resected tumor was 3.8x3.5x1.0 cm in size within the resected surgical specimen. The tumor had an elastic consistency, and its surface was uneven and irregular (Fig. 2A). The specimen was then cut into 11 pieces for histological assessment (Fig. 2B).

Histological assessment using the hematoxylin and eosin staining revealed polypoid growth of a well-differentiated

tubular or papillary adenocarcinoma, with dense infiltration of lymphocytes through the entire layer of the tumor (Fig. 3A and B). Marked cystic dilatation and rounded expansion of the malignant glands with rich vascularization was also observed (Fig. 3B). The tumor cells were localized within the mucosal layer of the stomach, and an absence of submucosal invasion was confirmed using desmin immunohistochemistry (Fig. 3C). The carcinoma crypts, but not the infiltrating lymphocytes were EBV-positive on *in situ* hybridization (Fig. 3D). Immunohistochemistry also revealed that the tumor cells were partially positive for mucin (MUC) 5AC (Fig. 3E), but not for MUC6 or MUC1 (data not shown). No

Table I. Clinicopathological features of 25 Epstein-Barr virus-associated gastric cancers from 20 patients.

Patient no.	Age, years	Sex	<i>H. pylori</i>	Location	Multifocal	Morphology	Pathology	Lymphocytic infiltration	Depth	Node stage	Met. stage	Stage
1	52	Male	+	Upper	No	0-IIc	Poor	+	SM2	0	0	1A
2	49	Male	-	Upper	No	0-IIc+III	Well	-	M	0	0	1A
3	75	Male	-	Middle	No	0-IIc	Poor	-	M	0	0	1A
4	40	Male	+	Upper	No	0-IIa+IIc	Mod	+	SM1	0	0	1A
5	48	Male	-	Upper	No	0-IIa+IIc	Poor	+	SM2	0	0	1A
6	62	Male	-	Middle	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	3B
			-	Middle	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	3B
7	74	Male	+	Upper	No	Type 2	Poor	+	SS	2	0	3A
8	63	Male	+	Middle	No	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	4
9	55	Male	+	Upper	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	4
			+	Upper	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	4
			+	Upper	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	2	0	4
10	72	Female	+	Upper	Yes	Type 3	Poor	+	SE	1	0	3A
			+	Lower	Yes	Type 2	Poor	+	MP	1	0	3A
11	57	Male	ND	Upper	No	Type 2	Poor	+	SE	0	0	2B
12	64	Male	-	Upper	Yes	0-IIc	Mod	+	SM1	0	0	1A
			-	Middle	Yes	0-IIc	Mod	+	M	0	0	1A
13	70	Male	-	Upper	No	Type 2	Mod	+	SS	2	0	3A
14	61	Male	-	Upper	No	Type 2	Poor	+	SE	1	0	3A
15	73	Male	ND	Upper	No	Type 2	Poor	+	SM2	0	0	1A
16	72	Male	ND	Upper	No	0-IIa	Well	-	M	0	0	1A
17	47	Male	ND	Upper	No	Type 3	Poor	+	SS	0	0	2A
18	75	Male	-	Middle	No	Type 2	Poor	+	MP	0	0	1B
19	55	Male	+	Upper	No	0-IIc	Poor	+	SM2	0	0	1A
20	72	Male	ND	Upper	No	0-I	Well	-	M	0	0	1A

Patients 6, 9, 10 and 12 had multiple lesions. Clinicopathological features were classified according to the Japanese classification (6). ND, not determined; poor, poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma; well, well-differentiated adenocarcinoma; mod, moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma; M, cases of superficial mucosal cancers; SM1, cases with submucosal invasion <500 μ m; SM2, submucosal invasion >500 μ m; SE, tumor invasion is contiguous to or exposed beyond the Serosa; SS, cases with subserosal invasion; MP, cases with muscularis propria invasion; Met., metastasis.

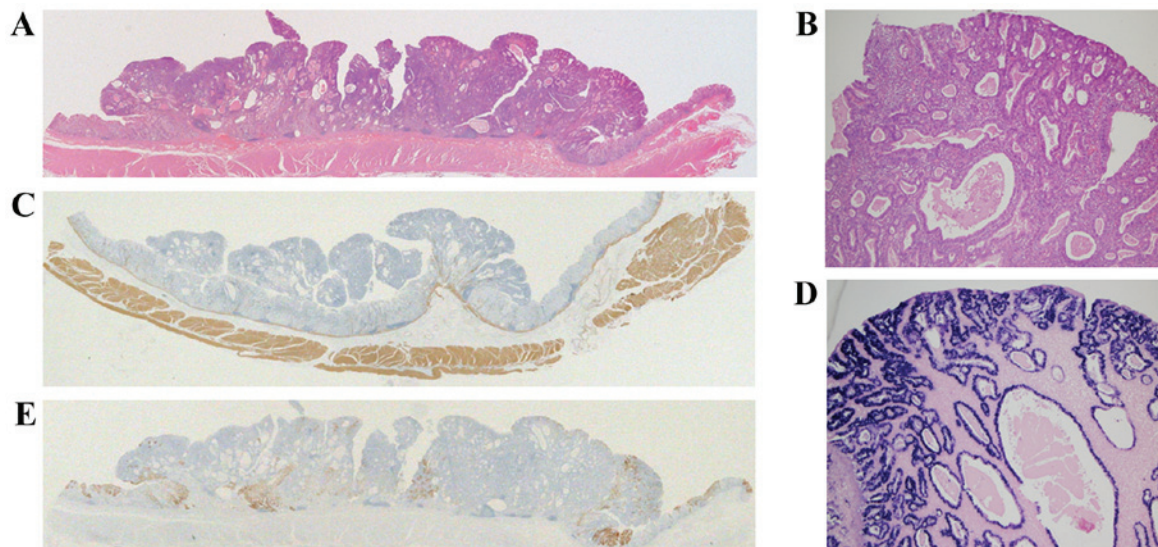


Figure 3. Histological assessment of the tumor. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining revealed polypoid growth of a well-differentiated tubular or papillary adenocarcinoma with dense infiltration of lymphocytes through the entire layer of the tumor. (B) Marked cystic dilatation and rounded expansion of the malignant glands with rich vascularization was also observed (hematoxylin and eosin staining). (C) Desmin immunohistochemistry showed that the tumor cell were localized within the mucosal layer of the stomach. (D) The carcinoma crypts, but not the infiltrating lymphocytes, were positive for Epstein-Barr virus on *in situ* hybridization. (E) Immunohistochemistry also revealed that the tumor cells were partially positive for mucin 5AC. Magnification, (A, C and E) x1.25 and (B and D) x4.

lymph node metastasis was observed in the resected lymph nodes.

Discussion

EBV-positive GCs are characterized by distinctive clinicopathological features (1-4). TP53 mutations are rare in the EBV-positive than in EBV-negative GC (1). The typical endoscopic findings of EBV-associated GC are reported to be superficial, depressed, ulcerated (5) or 'saucer-like' (surrounding elevation) appearance of the tumor (1). When reviewing the clinicopathological features of 25 EBV-associated GCs from 20 patients treated in our hospital between 2005 and 2014 (Table I), all tumors except that in the current case appeared as shallow, depressed lesions (0-IIc, 0-IIc+III or 0-IIa+IIc) in the early stages and as ulcerative lesions (type 2 or type 3) in the advanced stages, according to the Japanese classification (6). Therefore, the current case, which showed polypoid growth of a well-differentiated tubular or papillary adenocarcinoma, with dense infiltration of lymphocytes through the entire layer of the tumor, seemed to be an unusual morphological appearance.

The reasons underlying the unusual morphological appearance of the present case of EBV-associated GC are not clear. The background gastric mucosa in this case showed severe gastric atrophy, suggesting severe hypochlorhydria. Such a pathological state of the gastric mucosa may be associated with polypoid growth of well-differentiated tubular or papillary adenocarcinoma, even if it is EBV-associated. The typical histological features of EBV-associated GC include poorly differentiated carcinoma with dense infiltration of lymphocytes (1-3), while well or moderately differentiated histopathology may also be observed (1).

In the cases reviewed from our hospital, 5 out of 6 superficial cancers (M or SM1), including the current case, exhibited a differentiated histological type (well or moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma), suggesting that a considerable portion of the EBV-associated cases may have originally developed with a differentiated histopathology and then become poorly differentiated in the more advanced stages.

Dense infiltration of lymphocytes is a typical pathological feature of EBV-associated GC (1) (Table I), which was also observed in the current case (Fig. 3A and B). Furthermore, marked cystic dilatation and rounded expansion of the malignant glands with rich vascularization was also shown in this case (Fig. 3B); this may also explain the thickness of the lesion, which led to difficulty in predicting tumor depth. Although laparoscopic distal gastrectomy was performed in the present case, considering the increased risk of gastric surgery due to cerebral infarction, endoscopic submucosal dissection could be chosen with extended indication as the minimally invasive and curative treatment in this case. Furthermore, EBV infects B-, T- and NK cells and has been associated with a wide range of lymphoid malignancies as well as autoimmune diseases, such as lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and particularly multiple sclerosis. Therefore, a vaccination strategy may be considered (7).

In conclusion, the present study reports a case of unusual growth of EBV-associated early-stage GC, which exhibited a polypoid form and appeared to be differentiated on histopa-

thology. We hope the current report provide useful information for the physician treating the GC.

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Availability of data and materials

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Authors' contributions

NH, TT, TK and MO performed data collection, analyzed data. NH and TT wrote manuscript. TI, NN, YN and MN, advised about the data analyzing. MN and TT performed histological examination. TS and N supervised throughout the study.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Fujita Health University School of Medicine approved the protocol, and written informed consent was obtained from all participating subjects.

Consent for publication

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants of any associated data and accompanying images.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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