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New endoscopic images of mucosal prolapse syndrome

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Short title: Mucosal prolapse syndrome

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Copy editor: LS/ 26 Feb / Typesetting deadline

A 65-year-old man presented with hematochezia and fecal inconstitence. He had had severe constipation and was straining to evacuate the bowels since a long time. Conventional colonoscopy revealed a hyperemic broad-based polypoid lesion with central ulceration in the lower rectum (**Fig. 1**). Magnifying colonoscopy with narrow-band image system (NBI) revealed dilated brownish, oval-to-long pits and widening of the pericryptal space around the polypoid lesion (**Fig. 2**). There was no destruction of or irregularity in the pit pattern and no abnormalities in the microvessels. Autofluorescence imaging (AFI) revealed a magenta-colored elevation surrounding the yellowish-green ulcerated area (**Fig. 3**). Histological examination of biopsy specimens taken from the polypoid lesion revealed elongation and distortion of the crypts and fibromuscular obliteration in the mucosa (**Fig. 4**). On the basis of the clinicopathological features, a diagnosis of mucosal prolapse syndrome was made. The patient was successfully treated with bowel retraining to avoid straining at defecation and dependence on laxatives.

Figure 1 Colonoscopy showing a polypoid lesion with central ulceration in the lower rectum of a patient with bleeding per rectum and fecal incontinence.

Figure 2 Dilated, brownish pits and widened pericryptal space in the region of the lesion visualized on magnifying colonoscopy.

Figure 3 Autofluorescence imaging (AFI) findings: a magenta-colored elevation surrounds the yellowish-green ulcerated area.

Figure 4 Microscopic examination shows elongation and distortion of the crypts and fibromuscular obliteration in the mucosa.