A 76-year-old man presented with a 1.5-year history of intermittent globus sensation and rare episodes of solid food dysphagia. He reported no heartburn or regurgitation. Two months previously, he had undergone esophagoduodenoscopy that revealed Los Angeles classification grade C esophagitis with a non-obstructing peptic stricture. Treatment with pantoprazole, 40 mg twice daily, was initiated. Repeated esophagoduodenoscopy at the current presentation revealed healing of the prior erosive esophagitis and well-demarcated, white plaques with altered texture in the distal esophagus (Figure 1). Biopsy specimens from the lesion revealed marked hyperkeratosis and prominent granular cell layer consistent with esophageal epidermoid metaplasia (Figure 2).

Epidermoid metaplasia of the esophagus is a rare condition that is thought to have an association with esophageal squamous dysplasia and carcinoma.\(^1\,^2\) It is most commonly described in middle-aged adults with a history of alcohol or tobacco abuse who present with dysphagia or gastroesophageal reflux.\(^3\) Our patient was scheduled to undergo radiofrequency ablation of this lesion given its neoplastic potential.

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