Context
Fundic gland polyps (FGPs) are sometimes found incidentally on upper endoscopy and are currently the most common type of gastric polyps noted in Western countries. Their increased prevalence has been attributed to expanded use of upper endoscopy, increasing use of acid suppressing medications, and the decreasing prevalence of \textit{H. pylori} infection in Western countries. There appears to be a relationship between chronic PPI use and the presence of FGPs. Acid suppression produces parietal-cell hyperplasia and during acid suppression with PPIs, such hyperplasia may lead to fundic-gland polyp formation. Since the use of PPIs has dramatically increased over the last 20 years, the prevalence of FGPs should also have increased. A large recent pathology study revealed that FGPs were diagnosed in 6% of patients undergoing an upper endoscopy and were 74% of all gastric polyps sent to pathology. Anecdotally, we believe that the incidental finding of FGPs in our upper endoscopy patients exceeds this percentage.

Objective
To determine the prevalence of gastric FGPs in the last 10 years in our upper GI endoscopy patients.

Design, Setting, Patients
Upper Endoscopy data were retrospectively collected from one adult gastrointestinal practice site at Albany Medical Center, NY using an electronic endoscopic reporting system (\textit{Provation}) between October 1, 2004, and November 25, 2013. Data was also collected using a pathology department database at Albany Medical Center. A total of 25,825 patients were identified who had an upper endoscopy performed in the specified time period.

Main Outcome Measures
Prevalence of polyps noted on endoscopy, adjusted for histologic findings in a multivariate analysis.

Results
A total of 25,825 patients had an upper endoscopy performed during the specified time period at our center. Of those, 1,622 patients had the finding of gastric polyps, or 6%. 1,055 patients had fundic gland polyps diagnosed by histology during that time period, or 65% of all gastric polyps. 4% of patients who had an upper endoscopy received the diagnosis of gastric fundic gland polyps.

Conclusion
Although we believed that the percentage of incidentally detected FGPs in our upper endoscopy patients exceeded reported prevalence of 6%, our 10 year retrospective study data comports with the 1 year nationwide study documenting similar prevalence.

References