A 74-year-old woman with malabsorption and intestinal pseudo-obstruction

Maria Paparoupa, Frank Schuppert

ABSTRACT

Abstract is not required for Clinical Images
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CASE REPORT

A previously healthy 74-year-old woman presented to our department of gastroenterology with unclear weight loss of 15 kilograms in six months. All laboratory tests and physical examination were unremarkable. Functional tests were positive revealing a malabsorption of glucose and fructose. This finding drew our attention to gastrointestinal tract. Diagnostic procedures including upper and lower gastrointestinal tract endoscopy and Computed tomography (CT) scan of the abdomen were normal. A more detailed evaluation of small intestine was attempted with a capsule endoscopy. The examination could not be completed, as the capsule remained stuck in jejunum for several hours. Our first interpretation was an underlying partial small bowel obstruction or a functional small bowel disorder which could not be detected in the computed tomography. In order to further investigate this hypothesis, we performed an MRI-Sellink. The MR enteroclysis (Sellink) is an MRI examination of abdomen with high sensitivity in detecting small bowel alterations and supplies information regarding anatomic regions not reachable with endoscopy.

The MRI-Sellink showed multiple small intestine diverticula which were mainly present in the middle part of the abdomen right underneath the abdominal wall (Figure 1A–B). The conventional upper and lower endoscopy could not reach these parts of jejunum and ileum and a double-balloon enteroscopy was not performable due to technical reasons. Conservative management with antibiotics and dietary alterations was initiated. In our case, no satisfying response was reported, so that a surgical intervention was decided. After having the most of her intestine diverticula surgically removed, the patient gained her normal weight again.

DISCUSSION

Jejunum diverticulosis is a rare entity mostly asymptomatic or present with unspecific manifestations like central abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea and malnutrition. Small intestine diverticula often become diagnosed after being complicated with bleeding, perforation or intestinal obstruction [1]. The small intestine diverticulosis can explain the malabsorption of glucose and fructose as a result of bacterial overgrowth in the gut and it was totally asymptomatic in our case. Malabsorption was the reason for the observed weight loss. The interrupted transport of the endoscopic capsule occurred most likely due to a temporary capture of the capsule in one of the diverticula, as no specific stenosis was revealed in the MRI-Sellink. According to

Figure 1: (A) The little arrow showing a small intestine diverticulum, (B) Small intestine diverticulum measuring up to 4–5 cm in the middle part of the abdomen.
the scientific literature small intestine diverticula are
often linked to pseudo-obstruction manifestations with
disrupted intestinal transport [2]. Abdominal computed
tomography scan is the diagnostic tool of choice even if
it is not possible to identify all small bowel diverticula.
In our case, abdominal CT did not detect the jejunum
diverticula because no inflammatory reaction of the
mesenteric tissue was present [3]. Antibiotic treatment
was insufficient to combat the bacterial overgrowth in the
gut and surgical treatment was successfully performed.

CONCLUSION

Clinical manifestations of small intestine diverticula
can imitate other more often entities like chronic
inflammatory bowel disease and malignancies. When
diagnosis remains uncertain after conventional diagnostic
procedures, an MRI-Sellink is the most appropriate
method to be implemented.

Keywords: Intestine, Jejunum diverticula, Malabsorp-
tion, Pseudo-obstruction, MRI-Sellink

Conflict of Interest
Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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