

CASE REPORT OPEN ACCESS

Metastatic melanoma causing multiple small bowel intussusceptions

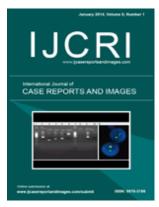
Mark Halls, James Williamson, Mike Williamson

ABSTRACT

Abstract is not required for Clinical Images



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CLINICAL IMAGE OPEN ACCESS

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CASE REPORT

A 69-year-old female with known metastatic malignant melanoma presented with a three-week history of vomiting, altered bowel habit, abdominal distension and passing altered blood per rectum. An eighteen-month history of generalized abdominal pain, weight loss and anorexia were also noted. Prior to these three months, she had a similar obstructive episode. Computed tomography (CT) scan demonstrated metastatic deposits within the liver and on the serosa of the small bowel. This was managed conservatively with resolution of symptoms.

Clinical findings on the second presentation were: a distended, tympanic abdomen with no signs of peritonism. Initial bloods tests revealed a microcytic anemia and an elevated inflammatory response, but no signs of renal impairment or electrolyte imbalance.

Repeat CT scan revealed disease progression and a 'target shaped lesion' consistent with an intussuscepting small bowel loop within the right iliac fossa (Figures 1A—B). Laparotomy revealed four metastatic deposits within the small bowel. One lesion had caused obstruction due to complete intussusception, one had caused a partial intussusception and the remaining two were non-obstructing serosal lesions (Figure 2). The segment of small bowel containing all four lesions was excised by a wedge resection and continuity was restored with an end-to-end anastomoses.

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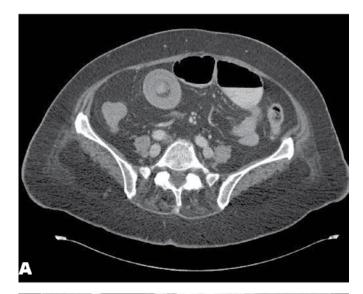




Figure 1: (A) Transverse image from computed tomography scan showing classical target lesion of bowel intussusception (with oral contrast), (B) Coronal image from computed tomography scan showing intussusception of proximal bowel in the distal segment (with oral contrast).



Figure 2: Intraoperative findings, on the right of the image in the surgeon's hands: complete intussusception of the small bowel. To the left: a serosal lesion and above a serosal lesion undergoing intussusception.

DISCUSSION

In pediatric patients intussusception is the second most common cause of abdominal emergencies and is idiopathic in 95% of cases [1]. In contrast, it is rare in the adult population, accounting for only 1% of bowel obstruction and is frequently attributed to neoplasia [2]. Malignant melanoma is a locally invasive disease with a high capacity for metastasis. Metastatic spread is initially through the lymphatic system with distant metastases as a late feature [3]. The gastrointestinal tract represents one of the most common sites for metastatic spread of melanoma. The jejunum and ileum are particularly vulnerable to deposition [4]. Metastatic deposits are either submucosal, causing small bowel obstruction and potential ulceration; or polypoid, which can become a lead point for intussusception [3, 5].

CONCLUSION

In any patient with a history of malignant melanoma and non-specific gastrointestinal symptoms, including small bowel obstruction, the possibility of a small bowel metastases should be considered. This case illustrates the varying progression of metastatic lesions within the small bowel from serosal deposition, through to partial and complete intussusception.

How to cite this article

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Author Contributions

Mark Halls – Substantial contributions to conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting the article, Revising it critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published

James Williamson – Substantial contributions to conception and design, Revising it critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published

Mike Williamson — Povicing it critically for important

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Guarantor

The corresponding author is the guarantor of submission.

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

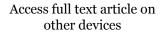
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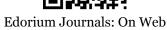
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