

Small-Bowel Intussusception



Colin H. Wilson, M.R.C.S.
Steve A. White, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Freeman Hospital
Newcastle upon Tyne NE7 7DN,
United Kingdom
c4moon@doctors.org.uk

A PREVIOUSLY HEALTHY 22-YEAR-OLD MAN PRESENTED WITH A 3-MONTH history of intermittent abdominal pain and hypochromic microcytic anemia, with a hemoglobin level of 5.1 g per deciliter and a mean corpuscular volume of $75 \mu\text{m}^3$. Initial endoscopy of the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract was unremarkable, despite a positive test for fecal occult blood. Further investigation with video-capsule enteroscopy showed an intraluminal bulge within the proximal jejunum 77 minutes after ingestion of the capsule. Six days later, the patient presented with abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Computed tomography showed the presence of an intussusception (arrow). On emergency laparotomy, a proximal jejuno-jejunal intussusception was found and resected. Pathological examination revealed that the leading edge of the intussusception was a pedunculated benign lipomatous polyp. At a follow-up visit 2 months later, the patient was free of pain and had no further signs of bleeding.

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