

PHOTO QUIZ

A 33-year-old Man with Abdominal Pain

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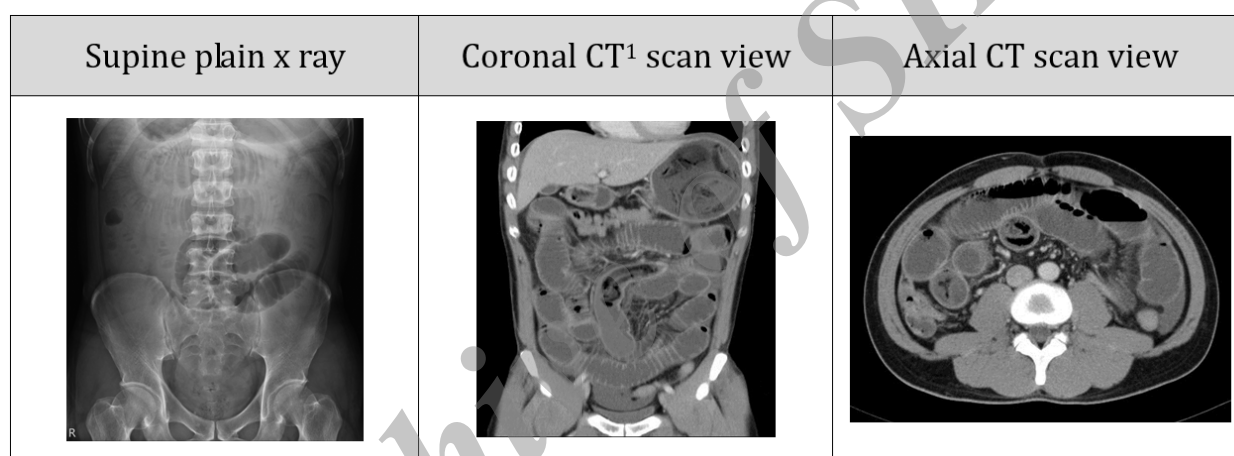
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**Figure 1:** Patient's abdominal imaging.**1. Case presentation:**

A 33-year-old man presented to the emergency department (ED) with complaint of 2-day history of abdominal pain. His pain developed with gradual onset prominently in epigastric area after eating dried mushrooms. The pain was diffuse, persistent, radiating to the back and aggravated by meal. He had been tolerating only liquids and had complaints of nausea and vomiting. He had no history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, alcohol consumption, malignancy, or prior surgery. On arrival his blood pressure was 128/72 mmHg, with a heart rate of 101 beats/minute and a respiratory rate

of 20 breaths/minute. He was afebrile. Physical examination revealed diffuse abdominal distention, hyper-pitched bowel sounds, and tenderness more marked over the umbilicus with no guarding or rebound tenderness. A complete blood cell count showed the following: leukocyte count 12600 /mm³; segmented neutrophils 90%; hemoglobin level of 14 mg/dl; hematocrit 30%; and platelet 420000/μL. Other laboratory studies included: glucose 101 mg/dL; serum urea nitrogen 45 mg/dL; serum creatinine 2.0 mg/dL; sodium 148 mEq/L; potassium 3.1 mEq/L; serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) 38 U/L and lipase 30 U/L. Figure 1 shows patient's plain upright abdominal X-ray as well as coronal and axial cuts of abdominal CT scan.

What is your diagnosis?

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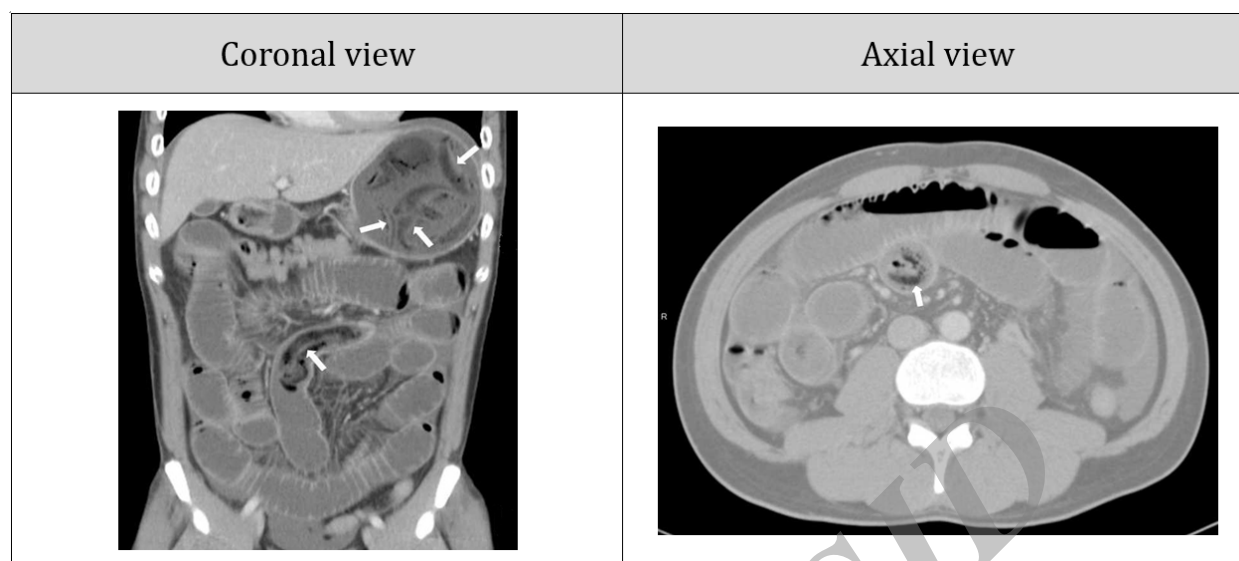


Figure 2: Patient's abdominal computed tomography scan.

2. Diagnosis:

Abdominal CT scan showed multiple masses with peculiar shape (Figure 2, arrows) in stomach and ileum. Post contrast CT scan showed peculiar shape masses impacting the bowel on the middle side of the abdomen with dilated small intestine above that level. The CT scan finding was consistent with evidence of a mechanical obstruction.

3. Case fate:

The patient underwent conservative treatment such as nasogastric suction, decompression, aggressive intravenous fluids, bowel rest and antibiotics for 3 days. The undigested mushrooms had passed through feces later. He had an uneventful recovery with no complications.

4. Discussion:

Intestinal obstruction is a relatively common problem encountered in the ED, accounting for an estimated 15% of all emergency admissions for abdominal pain (1-4). Delayed diagnosis of small bowel obstruction is still associated significant and morbidity and mortality. Early diagnosis and identification of the cause of obstruction has importance in therapeutic management (5). The diagnosis may be suspected based upon clinical history, presentation, physical examination and radiologic findings. Abdominal pain and distention is the hallmark of all forms of intestinal obstruction, and constipation, nausea and vomiting are the most common symptoms. Tympany to percussion and hyper-pitched bowel sounds are the classic physical examination

findings (6, 7). Although adhesion band and incarcerated hernia are among the most common causes of small bowel obstruction, bezoars and ingested materials could be considered as less common causes (1, 8). Bezoars are concretions of indigested or partially digested material in the gastrointestinal tract which divided to different types including phytobezoars, trichobezoars, pharmacobezoars and lactobezoars. An important cause of phytobezoars is dried fruits (9, 10). Predisposing factors include previous gastric surgery, inadequate chewing, excessive consumption of fruits rich in fibers, renal insufficiency, hypothyroidism, and chronic constipation (11). The initial evaluation of patients with clinical signs and symptoms of intestinal obstruction should included plain upright abdominal radiography. Abdominal CT scan can help to confirm the diagnosis of small bowel obstruction and identify strangulation and perforation complicating small bowel obstruction (12, 13). The bezoar could be seen on the CT scan examination. Intestinal obstruction caused by bezoar not only requires immediate treatment but also recognition of underlying cause of bezoar formation (14, 15). The presence of peritoneal irritation signs usually indicates late obstruction with complications, including vascular compromise or perforation. Failure to resolve with adequate bowel decompression is an indication for surgical intervention. The findings of peritonitis, clinical instability, persistent abdominal pain are concerning for intra-abdominal sepsis, intestinal ischemia, or perforation, which mandate immediate surgical exploration (16).

5. Appendix

5.1. Acknowledgements

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5.2. Conflict of interest

None declared.

5.3. Funding and support

None declared.

5.4. Authors contributions

All authors passed four criteria for authorship contribution based on recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.

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