

Retrograde jejunal intussusception after total gastrectomy: A case report and literature review

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Abstract

Retrograde jejunal intussusception is a rare disease. A 60-year-old female patient was hospitalized due to vomiting for 2 days, with a history of radical gastrectomy plus esophagus jejunum Roux-en-Y. On examination, there was a palpable wax-like mass on the left-hand side underneath the umbilicus. Computerized tomography scan showed a proximal jejunal intussusception. During surgery, the distal jejunum was found set into the proximal jejunum for a length of 30 cm, and bowel necrosis was also observed. The necrotic tube was resected and anastomosis was performed. Four days after the surgery, gastrointestinal function resumed. After a 10-month follow-up, the patient had no discomfort.

Key words: Retrograde jejunal intussusception, Roux-en-Y surgery, total gastrectomy

Date of Acceptance: 02-Nov-2015

Introduction

Retrograde intussusception is a rare disease and most of its cases are secondary to other conditions.^[1] Due to the lack of specific clinical manifestations, it was particularly difficult to diagnose.^[2,3] Computerized tomography (CT) scan has provided a great value for detection of retrograde intussusception, which is normally further confirmed at surgery. There are only few reports on retrograde intussusception.^[2-10] Moreover, to our knowledge, this is the fourth paper to describe retrograde intussusception after radical total gastrectomy and esophagus jejunum Roux-en-Y reconstruction.

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Access this article online

Quick Response Code:



Website: www.njcponline.com

DOI: 10.4103/1119-3077.179284

Case Report

A 60-year-old female patient was hospitalized due to vomiting for 2 days. The patient had a history of right oophorosalingectomy for ovarian cancer 8 years ago, and radical gastrectomy plus esophagus jejunum Roux-en-Y surgery for gastric cancer 5 years ago. The patient reported no stomach discomfort following those surgeries. The examination showed that the abdomen was soft with mild tenderness in the upper abdomen; there was a palpable wax-like mass of about 4–5 cm in diameter on the left-hand side underneath the umbilicus with smooth surface, mild flexibility, and light tenderness upon pressure; it was not associated with other positive signs. In-hospital abdominal CT showed intussusception (proximal jejunal intussusception, Figure 1). The diagnosis was “intussusception with emergency laparotomy recommended.”

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How to cite this article: Huang GS, Jin Y. Retrograde jejunal intussusception after total gastrectomy: A case report and literature review. *Niger J Clin Pract* 2016;19:411-3.

Table 1: Summary of reports on retrograde intussusception

Author	Year	Country	Surgical procedures	Type of intussusception
Kasotakis and Sudan ^[3]	2009	USA	RYGBP*	J-J retrograde intussusception [†]
Sachdev <i>et al.</i> ^[8]	2010	India	Gastro-jejunostomy	J-G retrograde intussusceptions [‡]
Pande <i>et al.</i> ^[9]	2012	UK	RYGBP*	J-J retrograde intussusception [†]
Yoneda <i>et al.</i> ^[10]	2008	Japan	Total gastrectomy	J-J retrograde intussusception [†]
Sahoo <i>et al.</i> ^[7]	2013	India	Billroth II gastrectomy	J-J retrograde intussusception [†]
Gopal <i>et al.</i> ^[6]	2014	India	Billroth II gastrectomy and Braun's jejunojejunostomy	J-G retrograde intussusceptions [‡]

*RYGBP=Roux-en-Y gastric bypass procedure, [†]J-J retrograde intussusception=jejuno-jejuno retrograde intussusception, [‡]J-G retrograde intussusception=jejuno-gastric retrograde intussusception



Figure 1: Computed tomography image of retrograde jejunal intussusception: Distal jejunal intussusception (black arrow)

During surgery, massive abdominal adhesions were found in the epigastrium, along with clearly visible intestinal anastomosis, afferent loop expansion [Figure 2], and serious expansion of the esophagus jejunostomy. There was no abdominal adhesion in the hypogastrum, and the jejunum and ileum were clear. The distal jejunum was set into the proximal jejunum for a length of 30 cm, at 50 cm away from the distal end of the intestinal anastomosis site [Figure 2]. Bowel necrosis was observed at the intussusception section after restoration. The necrotic tube was resected and anastomosis was performed. Four days after surgery, gastrointestinal function resumed, the patient started to eat, and was then discharged. Pathological tests concluded that the jejunum had congestion and edema associated with inflammatory necrosis exudate, which was consistent with necrotic retrograde jejunal intussusception. After 10-month follow-up, the patient had no discomfort.

Discussion

Intussusception is commonly seen in children, who account for 90–95% of all cases.^[11] Adult intussusception is rare and mostly secondary to pathology. Currently, there are only few reports, describing sporadic intussusception cases after Roux-en-Y gastric reconstruction. As far as we know [Table 1], this is the fourth article describing jejunum retrograde intussusception after radical total gastrectomy.^[2-9] The mechanisms underlying retrograde

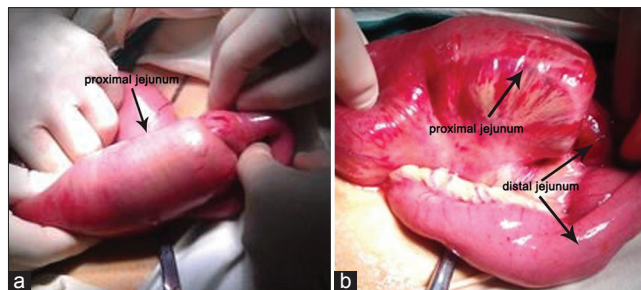


Figure 2: The distal jejunum set into the proximal jejunum and expansion of afferent loop (a) for above view (b) for lateral view

intussusception are still not completely understood. The possible reasons in this case are suggested as follow: (1) Strong jejunal motility, especially after meals, resulting in peristaltic waves transmitted to the output valve being significantly stronger than those transmitted to the distal jejunum. (2) The space for the mesojejunum becomes too small after surgery, resulting in tension of the mesojejunum, and compensatory expansion of the proximal jejunum below the anastomosis site. (3) Disorder in neural regulation that might have led to inconsistent rhythm of jejuna motility.

Due to the lack of specific clinical manifestations, intussusception is particularly difficult to diagnose. Palpable masses, active bowel sounds, and some other symptoms can be detected by abdominal examination. CT scan is of great significance in the diagnosis. In this case, the CT image showed that a small amount of air was present in the gap between the proximal in-folding part and the cannula sheath and that the middle and distal part of this gap were significantly enlarged, accompanied with pneumatosis and effusion. These are the important signs of retrograde intussusception of small intestine. Adult intussusception does not spontaneously heal, and patients should undergo operation once diagnosed.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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