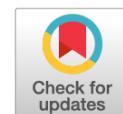


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Idiopathic enterocolic intussusception: imaging findings in an abdominal emergency

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ABSTRACT

Adult intussusceptions are a rare cause of abdominal obstruction and are usually associated with a neoplastic disease; idiopathic forms are extremely rare. We report a case of enterocolic intussusception in a young woman who experienced symptoms of abdominal obstruction. Imaging findings were reported. On histological examination, no underlying diseases were found. The patient presented at the hospital for computed tomography because of persistent abdominal pain. Computed tomography revealed an enterocolic invagination involving the ileocecal valve and cecum and widespread edematous thickening of the colonic parietal walls.

Idiopathic enterocolic intussusception is an uncommon abdominal urgency in adults. Symptoms can be vague and persistent, delaying an accurate diagnosis. Imaging is crucial in these circumstances to make a diagnosis. Some computed tomography findings, such as a target-like bulk, may be suggestive.

Keywords: intussusception; laparoscopy; colectomy; computed tomography; abdomen.

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Идиопатическая инвагинация кишечника: результаты визуализации неотложной абдоминальной патологии

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Инвагинация кишечника у взрослых — редкая причина кишечной непроходимости и обычно связана с неопластическими заболеваниями. Идиопатические формы встречаются крайне редко. В статье описывается случай инвагинации кишечника у молодой женщины, которая испытывала симптомы кишечной непроходимости. Представлены результаты визуализации.

Первичных заболеваний при гистологическом исследовании выявлено не было. Пациентка поступила в больницу для проведения компьютерной томографии из-за постоянных болей в животе. Компьютерная томография выявила инвагинацию кишечника с вовлечением ileocecalного клапана и купола слепой кишки, а также отёчность и утолщение стенок париетальной брюшины. Идиопатическая инвагинация кишечника — редкое неотложное состояние органов брюшной полости у взрослых. Симптомы могут быть персистирующими, стёртыми и неясными, что затрудняет постановку точного диагноза. В таких случаях решающее значение имеет диагностическая визуализация. Некоторые результаты компьютерной томографии, такие как мишеневидное содержимое кишечника, могут указывать на данное заболевание.

Ключевые слова: инвагинация, лапароскопия; колэктомия; компьютерная томография; брюшная полость.

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特发性肠套叠：急诊腹部病理成像结果

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摘要

成人肠套叠是一种罕见的肠梗阻病因，通常与肿瘤疾病有关。特发性肠套叠极为罕见。本文描述了一例年轻女性肠套叠病例，她曾出现过肠梗阻症状。本文还介绍了影像学检查结果。组织学检查未发现原发性疾病。患者因持续腹痛入院进行计算机断层扫描。计算机断层扫描显示了，肠套叠累及回盲瓣和盲肠穹隆，壁层腹膜壁肿胀增厚。特发性肠套叠是一种罕见的成人急腹症。症状可能是持续性的、磨灭的和模糊的，因此很难做出明确诊断。在这种情况下，影像学诊断至关重要。某些计算机断层扫描结果（如靶形肠内容物）可能预示着这种疾病。

关键词：肠套叠；腹腔镜检查；结肠切除术；计算机断层扫描；腹部。

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现实性

成人肠套叠是一种罕见的腹部器官急症[1]。肠套叠是由于肠道蠕动异常，而将近端肠段（肠套叠）及其肠系膜引入远端段（肠套叠阴道）的管腔内[1, 2]。肠套叠可以影响肠道的任何部位，但通常发生在移动的肠环与固定的腹膜后段接触时[1, 3]。肠套叠在成人中很少见，通常与儿童特有的器质性损伤有关。症状通常是非特异性的，这使诊断变得复杂[4, 5]。

案例描述

病史

一名37岁的女性因腹痛4天而被送入急诊室，在最后几个小时内恶化。没有发烧，但排便有变化（交替腹泻和便秘）。

诊断评估和鉴别诊断

为了排除肠梗阻的可能原因，在静脉注射含碘造影剂前后进行了计算机断层扫描(CT)。计算机断层扫描显示肠套叠，涉及回盲瓣和盲肠圆顶，并伴有顶叶腹膜壁的弥漫性水肿性增厚。此外，在相邻的腹膜后脂肪组织中有严重肿胀，淋巴结病的迹象和右侧髂窝中有少量积液(图1)。

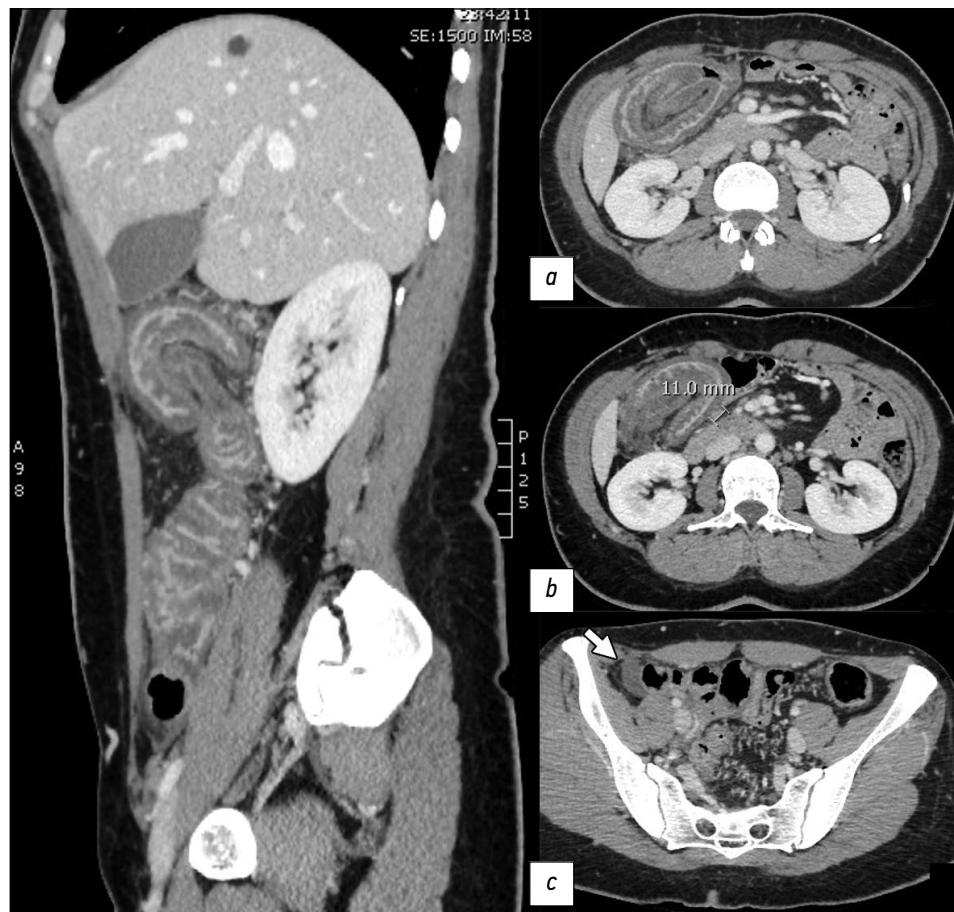


图1. 腹腔计算机断层扫描，门相。多面矢状重建：**a**-涉及脂肪系膜组织和血管结构的肠套叠；**b**-厚的水肿壁，脂肪纤维严重致密；**c**-卫星结节（11mm）。

在多平面重建期间，肠道的目标区域部分被可视化（图2）。

干预措施

由于临床症状进展迅速，提出了手术治疗，随后在右侧进行腹腔镜结肠切除术。在第二天开始摄入液体，第三天开始摄入固体食物。

观察和结果

患者在手术后第6天出院。未观察到并发症。组织学检查发现肠壁有炎性改变，伴有反应性卫星结节。没有发现与肠套叠相关的其他疾病。

讨论

成人肠套叠是肠梗阻的非典型原因。与儿童不同的是，儿童的肠套叠是原发性和良性的，成人肠套叠，特别是结肠肠套叠，有很高的可能性发展为肿瘤，因此往往需要手术治疗。

对于一些患者，建议通过减少进行保守治疗，前提是肠道是可行的。在其他情况下，如果有炎症或肠壁缺血的迹象，则不建议减少。在我们的案例中，在右侧进行了腹腔镜结肠切除术。

根据定位的不同，通常区分为三种类型的肠套叠：小肠肠套叠（小肠插入小肠），大肠肠套叠



图2。 正交方向的斜矢状多平面重建：由于肠系膜水肿和脂肪组织交替引起的“目标症状”。

(大肠插入大肠) 和小肠肠套叠，可以是回盲肠和回结肠[1, 2]。静脉血流受阻可导致受累肠袢水肿和缺血，最终可发生坏死[6]。

在儿童中，肠套叠在大多数情况下本质上是特发性的[6]。在大多数情况下，它表现为典型的三联征：痉挛性腹痛，醋栗果冻样大便和腹部可触及的香肠状结构[6, 7]。

相比之下，成人肠套叠非常罕见，约占所有诊断病例的5%[5, 8]。在这种情况下，它可以表现为长期非特异性腹部症状（恶心、呕吐、排便改变、腹胀、胃肠道出血），这使诊断变得复杂化[4, 6]。

在成人中，肠套叠可能与良性和恶性形成有关。然而，特发性形式不太常见，通常涉及小肠，就像我们的病例一样。对于诊断，尤其是在最有问题的情况下，影像学发挥着重要作用[9]。腹腔计算机断层扫描被认为是这种病理学的首选方法，因为它可以评估肠套叠的位置、范围和所

涉及的肠段[10]。此外，借助计算机断层扫描，可以确定肠的一段插入另一段的位置，从而可以排除可能的并发症，包括肠壁缺血和穿孔。当在垂直于受累节段主轴的平面上观察时，由于肠壁和肠系膜脂肪组织的交替，肠套叠侵入阴道在计算机断层扫描上可视化为“目标”[1]。

与儿童的肠套叠不同，儿童肠套叠是原发性和良性的，成人肠套叠（特别是结肠）与肿瘤性疾病有关[6]。因此，成年人往往需要手术。

对于一些患者，建议通过减少进行保守治疗，前提是肠道是可行的。在其他情况下，如果有炎症或肠壁缺血的迹象，应放弃减少。

结论

特发性肠套叠是一种罕见的成人腹部器官急症。症状可能是非特异性的且持续存在，这可能会延迟正确的诊断。在这种情况下，影像学方法在诊断中发挥着重要作用。一些影像学表现，例如靶样病变，可能表明这种疾病。

右侧腹腔镜结肠切除术与开放手术相当。腹腔镜手术的明显优势包括术野感染率较低，鼻胃管使用时间较短，术后疼痛强度较低以及更好的美学效果。在肠梗阻的紧急情况下，如果由经验丰富的外科医生进行，腹腔镜右侧结肠切除术可以是安全有效的。

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Consent for publication. Written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of relevant medical information and all of accompanying images within the manuscript in Digital Diagnostics Journal.

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