

ACUTE SUPERIOR MESENTERIC VESSEL THROMBOSIS CAUSING BOWEL ISCHEMIA – A 5 CASE SERIES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Acute mesenteric ischemia consists of the sudden, partial or complete, interruption of the blood flow in superior or inferior mesenteric vessels that result in intestinal ischemia. The incidence was exponentially increasing with age and no difference has been observed between sexes.

Aim: The Aim of this case series was to highlight clinical presentation, the difficulty in diagnosis and importance of early intervention and the prognosis of superior mesenteric vessel thrombosis with bowel ischemia. This article presented a case series of intestinal infarction through obstruction of superior mesenteric vessels – three cases of acute mesenteric artery thrombosis, two case of acute mesenteric vein thrombosis.

Materials and methods: The materials for this case series was collected from patients diagnosed and admitted as acute superior mesenteric vessel thrombosis in various surgical units in Department of General Surgery, Govt. Kilpauk Medical College & Hospital & Govt Royapettah Hospital, Chennai. All 5 cases have been analyzed for this study during period of 18 months from March 2020 to August 2021. All Cases with superior mesenteric vessels thrombosis were included.No exclusion criteria.

Results: This case series consisted of 5 cases, three cases of acute mesenteric artery thrombosis and two case of acute mesenteric vein thrombosis. In this case series, superior mesenteric artery thrombosis was more common with male preponderance. 4 out of 5 cases were male in which Superior mesenteric artery was more common when compared to vein thrombosis. Out of 5 cases, 2 cases were asymptomatic with mild abdominal discomfort. Most common complaints of 5 cases were sudden onset of abdominal pain with or without vomiting. Abdominal distension/ Constipation were not seen in all cases. Out of 5 cases, 2post- operative stay and no complications after surgery. 2 cases developed postop complications.1 case had deceased because of late presentation.

Conclusion: The diagnosis of AMI is difficult and mostly delayed resulting in irreversible bowel ischemia which requires emergency intervention. Mortality and morbidity for AMI remains high, and in patients requiring extensive bowel resection the survival rate was low. As AMI mostly affects the elderly population physicians have to be aware of the possibility of this condition when facing the elderly patient even with mild sudden onset of abdominal pain complaints. An interdisciplinary collaboration is must, since patients are not initially evaluated by surgeons.

KEYWORDS :**INTRODUCTION**

Acute mesenteric ischemia consists of the sudden, partial or complete, interruption of the blood flow in superior or inferior mesenteric vessels that result in intestinal ischemia. The incidence was exponentially increasing with age and no difference has been observed between sexes.Despite the major progresses in the diagnostic tools and treatment in the past years, due to the low rate of clinical suspicion, the late presentation at the hospital, the advanced age of the patients and the present co-morbidities, the mortality rate is still estimated to be 40-70% [2]. In this article, we presented 5 cases of AMI that have been classified according to the physiopathologic mechanisms of their production, three cases of acute mesenteric artery thrombosis, two case of acute mesenteric vein thrombosis.

Case series**Case - 1: SMA thrombosis with uncommon presentation**

A 50 year-old man presented to the OPD with sudden onset of mild upper abdominal pain for 4 days with no symptoms of vomiting, abdominal distension and constipation. No significant past history. On the clinical examination the patient was cooperative, had a normal orientation in time and place vitals stable, general examination was normal. Abdominal examination was normal. P/R examination was normal. All blood investigations results were normal including ECG, coagulation prolife and Chest X-ray.

Upper GI scopy was normal. CECT abdomen/pelvis and CT angio was taken in view of suspected sudden onset of abdominal pain which showed small ischemic segment of proximal jejunum with SMA thrombosis (Figure- 1). Since patients vitals was stable and with no symptoms, patient was planned for emergency D LAP procedure to inspect bowel. On D lap a segment of ischemic jejunum bowel was noted. Then laprotomy was performed ischemic gangrene of proximal jejunum noted (Figure - 2) then resection anastomosis was done (Figure - 3). Post op heparin was started. Post-operative period was uneventful. Orals started later patient is doing well with anticoagulants and follow up.

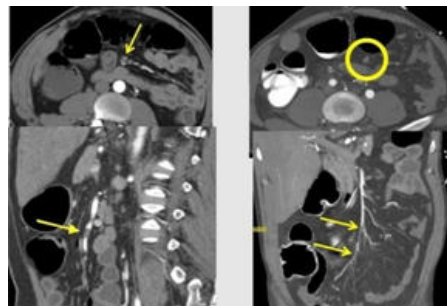


Figure - 1: CECT abdomen/ pelvis and CT angio picture showing SMA thrombosis.

Case - 2: SMA thrombosis.

A 53 year male presented with known history of significant CAD/AF on irregular medications, presented to the casualty with epigastric pain for 10 days prior admission which was accompanied by mild distension. The clinical examination revealed an abdomen was mildly distended with localised guarding present in epigastric and umbilical region P/R normal. Laboratory results were normal except electrolyte imbalance. The abdominal CECT and CT angio was suggestive for an AMI caused by the obstruction of the SMA with ischemic segment involving terminal ileum (Figure - 4).



Figure – 2: Gangrenous segment of proximal jejunum.



Figure – 3: After anastomosis of jejunum.



Figure – 4: Gangrened distal ileum.

The diagnosis of an acute surgical abdomen has been stated, and the decision of an emergency intervention has been made. During the exploration of the abdominal cavity the distal ileum about last 60 cm was gangrened, with absence of peristalsis. Segmental resection has been performed and anastomosis was done. The post-operative was favorable with less post- operative stay, the patient received treatment to maintain his electrolyte balance, antibiotics, anticoagulant and pain relievers. Patient is on favorable follow up.

Case - 3: SMV thrombosis.

A 41 year old male labourer was presented in the emergency department with sudden onset of abdominal pain generalized in nature of 2 days duration associated with vomiting 2-3 episodes. The abdominal pain was continuous with no other symptoms of malena, hematemesis or diarrhea. Past medical history of DVT of the left leg 1 year back and was started on oral anticoagulant drugs. He had stopped the anticoagulant drug since 2 weeks back on his own and following which developed the abdominal pain. No history of other abdominal surgeries. Patient was a chronic smoker and alcoholic. Physical examination Per abdomen revealed generalized abdominal distension with guarding, rigidity and absent bowel sounds. Per rectal examination revealed an empty rectum.

Laboratory investigations were normal. The initial X-ray of abdomen showed dilated small bowel loops with no air under the diaphragm. USG of abdomen and pelvis demonstrated free fluid. CE CT abdomen and pelvis showed ischemic changes in the jejunal bowel loops in the form of wall thickening and loss of contrast uptake. No contrast filling noted in the SMV. Diagnosis of SMV thrombosis with bowel gangrene and peritonitis was made (Figure - 5). The patient was managed with IV fluids, IV broad spectrum antibiotics

and explorative laparotomy. Operative findings noted were gangrenous bowel segments of jejunum and ileum of 100 cm length (Figure - 6). Large bowel was normal. Hemorrhagic peritoneal fluid of about 700 ml was present. Resection of gangrenous bowel segments with Laprostomy (Figure - 7) kept checking bowel viability and jejunostomy was done. Postoperatively was given therapeutic unfractionated heparin. Later after 72 hours laprostomy was closed. Postoperatively patient developed Respiratory infections which managed accordingly and heparin was administered for 2 weeks and continued with warfarin. After 10 weeks patient was readmitted for jejunoleal anastomosis. Patient was on follow up.

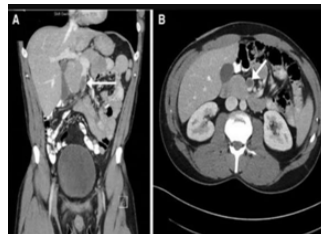


Figure – 5: Contrast CT of Abdomen shows central lucency of the SMV.



Figure – 6: Gangrenous bowel segments of jejunum and ileum of 100 cm length.

Case - 4: SMV thrombosis.

A 55 year old male presented to casualty with abdominal pain for 1 day which was sudden in onset and suddenly collapsed in home, patient was known case of stroke and CAD on irregular medications, history of constipation (+). History similar episode 20 days back where patient had mild abdominal pain only for which he was admitted and evaluated CT angio was taken showed SMV thrombosis with ? mild ischemia of jejunum (Figure - 8), patient was managed conservatively, discharged later with anticoagulants. Suddenly 30 mins prior to admission patient was collapsed, patient was intubated outside and referred to our institution. GCS was E2M2VT on examination, Tachycardia, Hypotension (+). Abdomen was rigid. P/R was empty. USG of abdomen and pelvis demonstrated free fluid. Hemorrhagic fluid was aspirated under image guidance. Patient was started on i.v. fluids and antibiotics and resuscitated well. An attempt to restore the patient's volemic and electrolytic equilibrium has been made, but it was unsuccessful. 2 hour after presentation the patient succumbs.

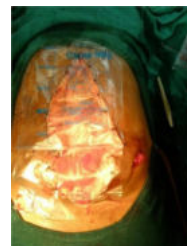


Figure - 7: Laprostomy with jejunostomy.

Case – 5: SMA thrombosis.

51 ear male presented to casualty with severe abdominal pain for 2 days and vomiting. No history of malena or hematemesis. Patient was known case of hypertension on regular medications. On examination was conscious oriented tachycardia (+). On abdominal exam guarding and rigidity present all over abdomen. P/R was empty. USG showed freefluid. CECT was taken showed ischemic bowel changes from proximal jejunum to distal ileum with SMA thrombosis with free fluid. Exploratory laprotomy performed gangrenous bowel 20cm from DJ flexure to Terminal Ileum (Figure - 9) seen with 1.5 liters of free fluid present. Resection was done and jejunostomy was kept and distal loop ileostomy also kept. Post- operatively patient developed electrolyte imbalance and wound infection, after correcting electrolyte imbalance and patient nutritional status, wound healed with good antibiotics and secondary suturing. Jejunostomy was functional well. Patient was doing well on follow up with anticoagulants. Patient is waiting for ostomy revision closure.

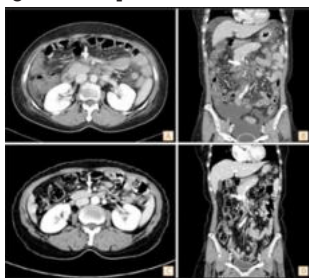


Figure - 8: Acute thrombosis in Superior mesenteric vein.



Figure – 9: Gangrene of almost entire small bowel

DISCUSSION

Acute mesenteric vessel thrombosis is most frequently caused by the migration of thrombus to the systemic circulation, due any underlying cardiac problems or any procoagulant state.

Most emboli to the mesentery lodge in the SMA. Its wide angle of origin and parallel course to the aorta makes it likely to lodge there [9]. Mostly large thrombi will lodge in within first 8 cm of the vessel, mostly leaving the proximal jejunum [10]. Emboli typically lodge in the proximal SMA, distal to the origin of the middle colic artery. A high index of suspicion is needed in the setting of a compatible history and physical examination. Many of the signs and symptoms of AMI are easily misdiagnosed as pancreatitis, cholecystitis, appendicitis, diverticulitis, and bowel obstruction.

Generally, the pain has a sudden onset, and after transmural involvement of the bowel it becomes diffuse radiating towards the flanks. Superficial palpation typically shows no guarding, with a few signs of distension. The abdomen is resonantmostly, except when liquid appears in the peritoneum [3]. Among the many serum parameters that have been investigated there is no specific marker to diagnose AMI. Increased D-dimer levels are equally nonspecific [11]. CT angiography is gold standard in the diagnosis of AMI (sensitivity 0.96, specificity 0.94) [12, 13]. Regular CT examination can show a bowel thickening, dilated intestines filled with liquid and other localized infarctions of the bowel [14, 15].

In this case series, 3 out of 5 cases presented with risk factor like CAD and DVT. CAD was found in two cases and DVT in one case. 2 cases were without any risk factor. It's worth that in Case 1, the patient was asymptomatic and all investigation was normal except CECT abdomen which showed ischemia of bowel. Early intervention with D lap played an important role in the recovery of this patient in spite of patient was being asymptomatic

In Case 2, CAD and AMI were plausible in the presence of atrial fibrillation. Patient was with severe abdominal pain and distension. The clinical presentation of Case 1 is atypical to that of case2. But resection anastomosis was done in both cases in single settings with good post op care and heparin patient improved very well. Both patients discharged within 2weeks post operatively with anticoagulants .

In case 3 patients had history of DVT presented with acute abdominal pain. The patient was managed with IV fluids, IV broad spectrum antibiotics and explorative laparotomy done. Resection of gangrenous bowel segments with jejunostomy and laprostomy was done. Post- operatively was given therapeutic unfractionated heparin. With increased post-operative day stay and 2nd surgery for closure abdomen and 3rd surgery for closure of ostomy. Patient developed postop respiratory infections and nutritional status was also affected. After good antibiotics patient improved and discharged on followup.

And in Case 5 patient was managed same with resection. jejunostomy was kept and distal loop ileostomy also kept. Post operatively patient developed electrolyte imbalance due to jejunostomy and wound infection, later after correcting electrolyte imbalance and patient nutritional status, wound healed with good antibiotics and secondary suturing.

In case 4, repeat CT was contraindicated becauseof the hemodynamic instability and renal insufficiency of the patient. Patient resuscitated well but died within 2 hours of admission. This indicates late intervention always poor prognosis.

The patient presented with symptoms suggestive of an intestinal angina 1 month before the admission to previous hospital, with paroxistic pain after meals, with time, the frequency and intensity of the anginous episodes tend to increase, preparing the territory for an AMI.

Since D lap was not performed to this case at early presentation to inspect bowel viability after being diagnosed as SMV thrombosis, this factor also adds to mortality. D lap is must for asymptomatic patients (As done in case 1) tointervene early and to give prompt treatment.

If patient clinical condition was good/minimal Gangrene was present then we can for resection anastomosis in single setting with good post- operative care and anticoagulants will prevent post op complications and hospital stay isreduced. If suspected gangrene later after surgery in post- operative we can directly go for 2nd diagnostic laparoscopy. No need for 2nd laparotomy. Mostly single branch involvement won't undergo to form full blown gangrene postoperatively as seen case 1 and 2.

If patient clinical condition was bad or gangrene was involving large segment bowel means ostomy can be done. As seen in case 3 and 5. But post operative complications was likely occur in these kind of patients because of long postop stay and revision surgery

The diagnostic laparoscopy will be very useful for the critical/atypical patients, for whom there was a suspicion of mesenteric intestinal infarction. As seen in Case 1.

In AMI due to SMA thrombosis, survival is approximately 50% when the diagnosis occurs within 24 hours after the onset of symptoms, but it drops to <30% when the diagnosis is delayed [16].

Besides the need to diagnose acute mesenteric ischemia early, before infarction, knowledge of the clinical risk factors that predict prognosis enables emergency physicians to use more aggressive resuscitation and treatment strategies to improve outcomes [17].

CONCLUSION

The diagnosis of AMI is difficult and mostly delayed resulting in irreversible bowel ischemia which requires emergency intervention. Mortality and Morbidity for AMI remains high, and in patients requiring extensive bowel resection the survival rate was low. As AMI mostly affects the elderly population physicians have to be aware of the possibility of this condition when facing the elderly patient even with mild sudden onset of abdominal pain complaints. An interdisciplinary collaboration is must, since patients are not initially evaluated by surgeons.

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