

## Angiodysplasia of Jejunum: A Rare Case Report



### Medical Science

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### ABSTRACT

*Vascular ectasia of colon, synonymous with angiodysplasia, arteriovenous malformation and angioectasia and by far the most common vascular lesions found in colon and are the most common frequent cause of recurrent lower intestinal bleeding after age 60 years. This case is presented for its rarity*

### INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of angiodysplasia in general population is not known, largely because of fact that most patients asymptomatic. It is estimated that up to 6% of population older than age 50 years have some form of colon vascular lesion. There is no sex predilection for the development and majority of symptomatic patients are older than age 50 years. Mostly angiodysplasia of colon may be discovered incidentally during an endoscopic evaluation performed for other reasons or exploratory laprotomy in cases of intestinal obstruction. In our article we have encountered case of intestinal obstruction on exploratory laparotomy done and histopathology showing angiodysplasia of jejunum.

### CASE REPORT

A 62 years old woman presented with lower abdominal pain for four days with history episode of vomiting, constipation and no bleeding per rectum with no previous history of similar complaints. history of decreased urine output.

On examination patient was conscious, oriented, afebrile.

Per abdomen shows guarding with abdominal distension and tenderness. Digital Rectal Examination (DRE) shows roomy.

A x ray of the erect abdomen was taken which showed a few air fluid levels with no pneumoperitoneum. An early ultrasonography of abdomen revealed full bowel gas. A diagnosis of small bowel obstruction was made and the patient was managed initially by nil per oral, intravenous fluids and antibiotics and with Ryles tube aspiration and all routine investigation done and a decision of emergency laparotomy was made and proceeded.

At laprotomy the surgical team found the presence small bowel distended and edematous, small bowel of distal jejunum of about 6-8 cm found to be gangrenous and that segment of the gangrenous part was resected and the proximal loop of the jejunum and ileal loop anastomosis by end to end anastomosis done. Resected specimen subjected for histopathological examination. histopathological pictures shows angiodysplasia of jejunum.



**FIGURE 4: HISTOLOGY OF ANGIODYSPLASIA OF JEJUNUM showing dilated blood filled channels limited to submucosa**

**with focal predominance of eosinophils.**

### DISCUSSION

Angiodysplastic lesion appears to be ectasias or dilatation of vascular structures, they represents collection of thin walled, dilated vessels usually lying in submucosa.

Angiodysplasia of colon may be discovered incidentally during an endoscopic evaluation performed for other reasons. Its true incidence is probably not known because of spectrum of disease severity, with ranges in literature from 5 to 25% over age of 60 years.

This case highlights the fact that a high suspicion of an angiodysplasia should be kept in mind in dealing with patient with/without history GI bleeding.

### CONCLUSION :

Angiodysplasia is vascular ectasia seen in commonly in right sided colon. It is uncommon in healthy individuals. It is commonly seen in elderly 70 years age. It is acquired malformation of aging. It is a common cause of rectal bleeding in adults and elderly. An acquired condition seen in caecum and ascending colon due to degeneration of mucosal and submucosal vessels of the colon. Diagnosis is by mesenteric angiography. Angiographic criteria in an angiodysplasia early and prolonged filling of draining veins: cluster of small arteries: visualisation of vascular tuft. Therapeutic embolisation is useful in 85% of cases.

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