

A Case of 10 Days

Case 340

An eighty-four-year-old male was admitted in our hospital for ischial fracture. Three days after admission, he experienced vomits several times. As he had an operative scar on upper abdomen, post-operative ileus was presumed. Laboratory test revealed no abnormal data except CRP 4.64 mg/dL. He took abdomen CT (Figs. 1-6).

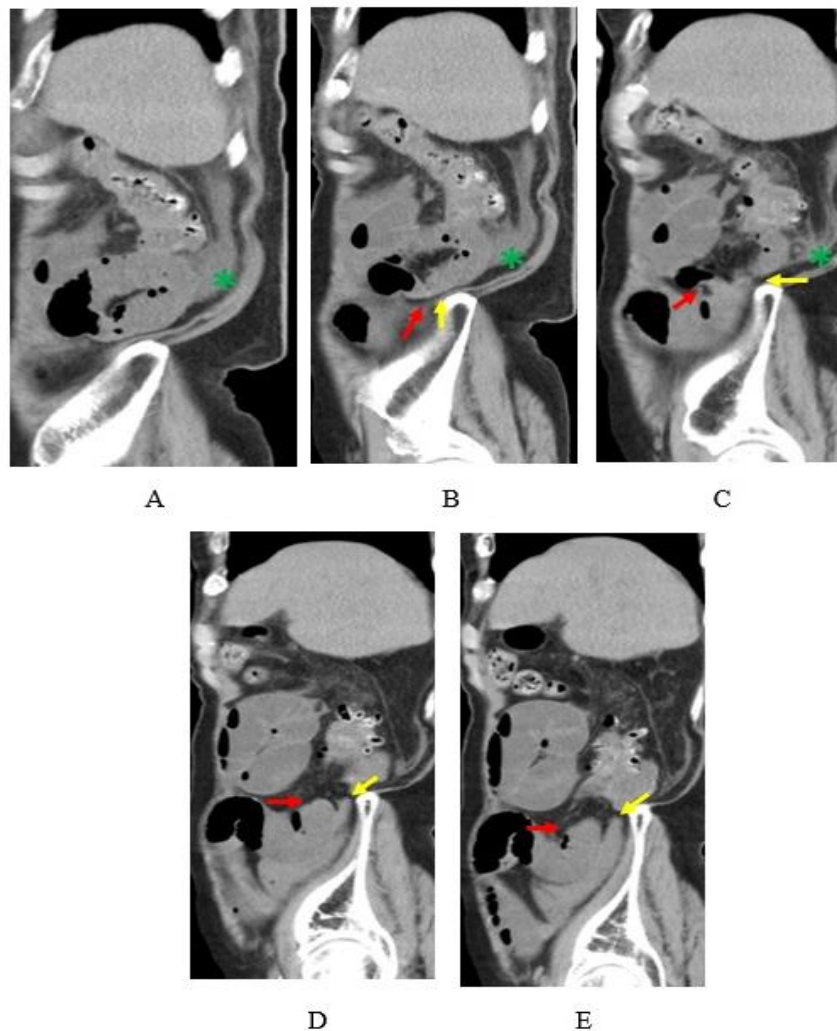
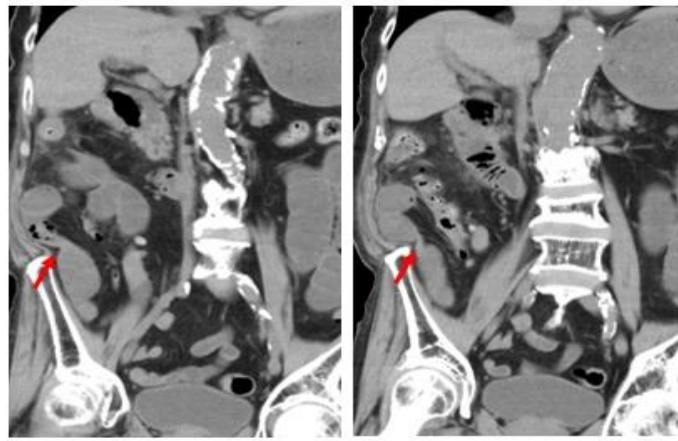
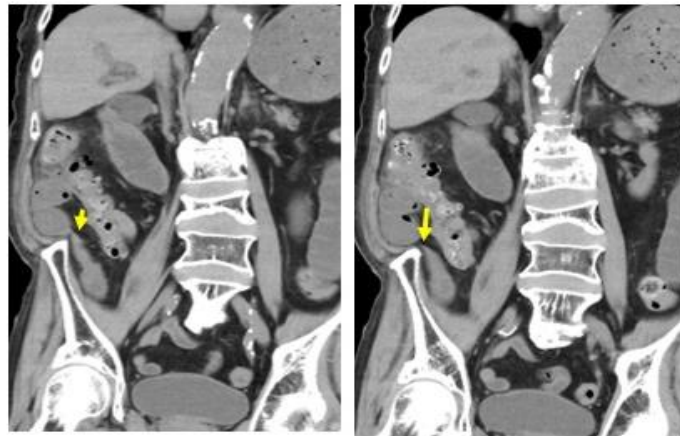


Fig.1 Sagittal CT images depict closed loop dilated bowel (A) and two beak signs (B-E). One beak sign situates between dilated bowels (B-E, red arrow). Another beak sign situates between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (B-E, yellow arrow). Note fluids (A-C *) at right colic gutter connecting closed loop bowel (A).



A

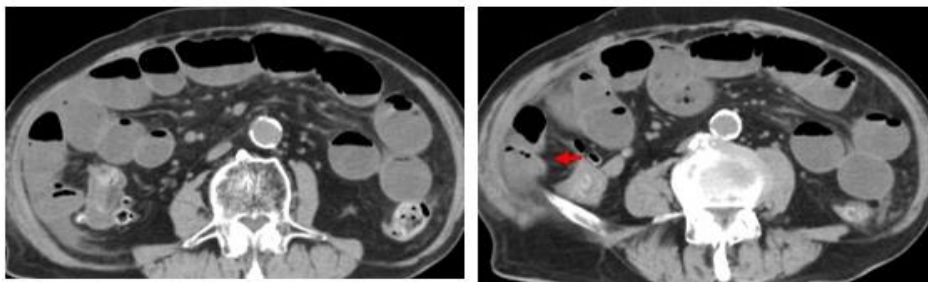
B



C

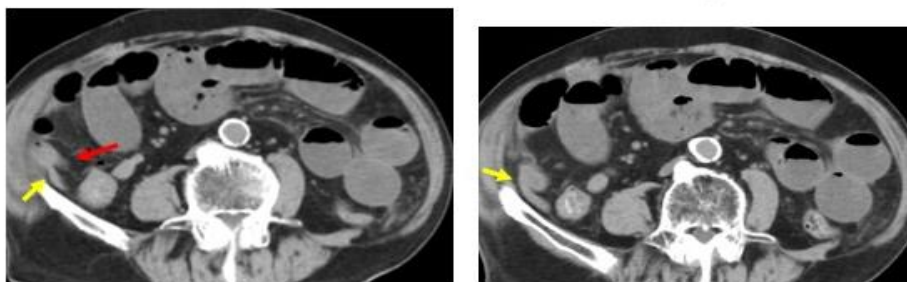
D

Fig.2 Coronal CT images depict two narrow points (A-D). One narrow indicates the position between dilated bowels (A, B, red arrow) and another indicates the position between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (C, D, yellow arrow). Note that dilated bowels situate at lateral side of cecum (C, D).



A

B



C

D

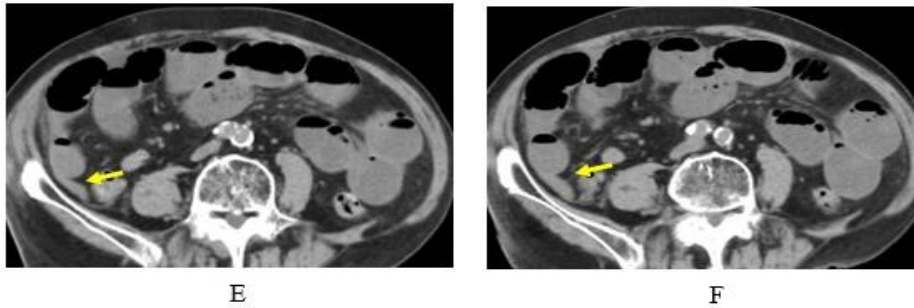


Fig.3 1 Axial CT images depict dilated small bowels with gas and fluids (A-F). Retrospective findings depict two stenotic lumen, so called double dots sign (C). One dot situates between dilated bowels (B, C, red arrow) and another situates between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (C-F)). Note that dilated bowels situate at lateral side of cecum and ascending colon (A-F).

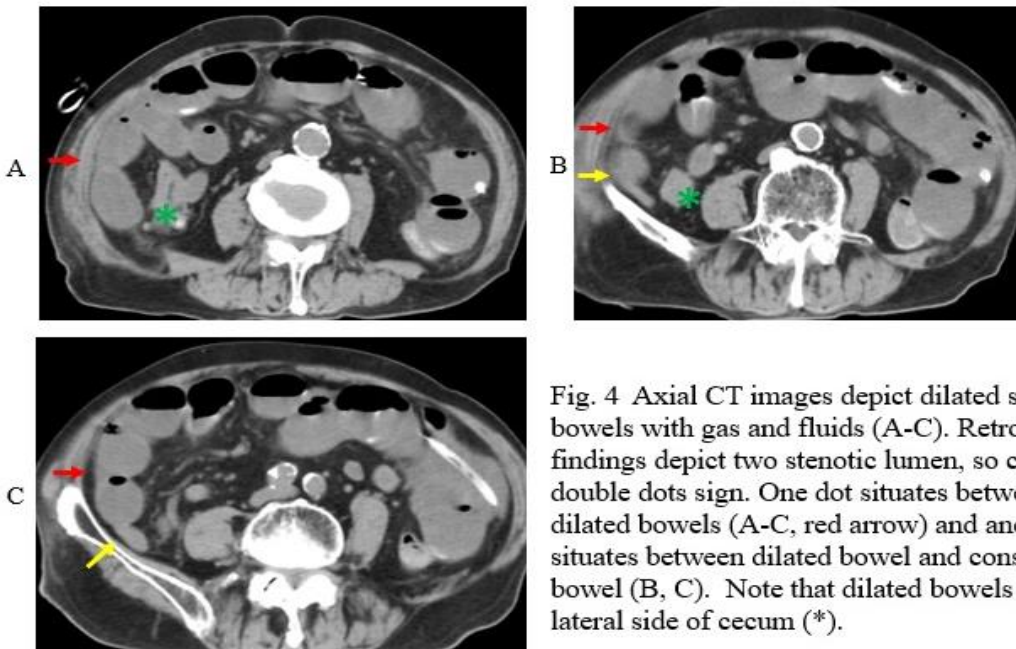


Fig. 4 Axial CT images depict dilated small bowels with gas and fluids (A-C). Retrospective findings depict two stenotic lumen, so called double dots sign. One dot situates between dilated bowels (A-C, red arrow) and another situates between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (B, C). Note that dilated bowels situate at lateral side of cecum (*).

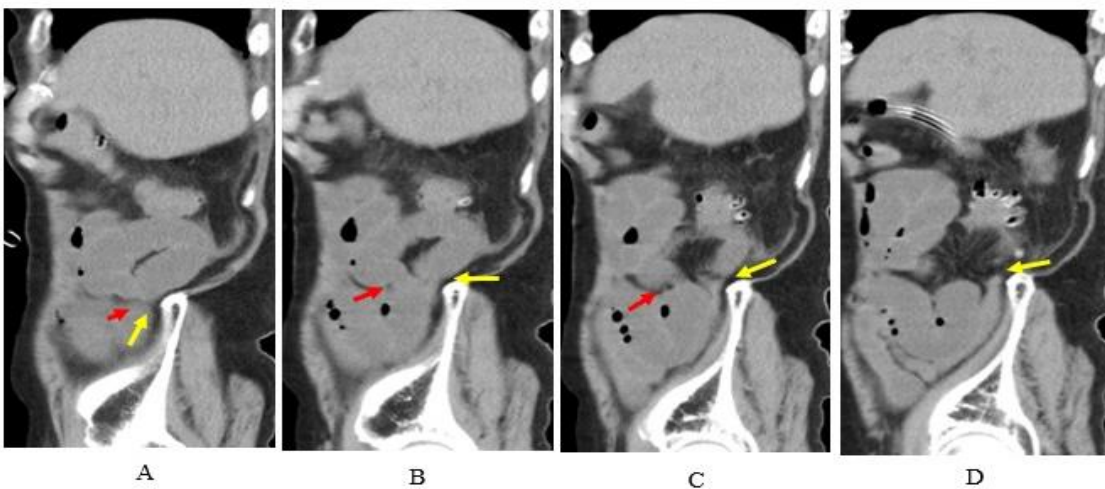


Fig. 5 Sagittal CT images depict closed loop dilated bowel (A) and two beak signs. One beak sign situates between dilated bowels (A-C, red arrow). Another beak sign situates between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (B-D, yellow arrow).

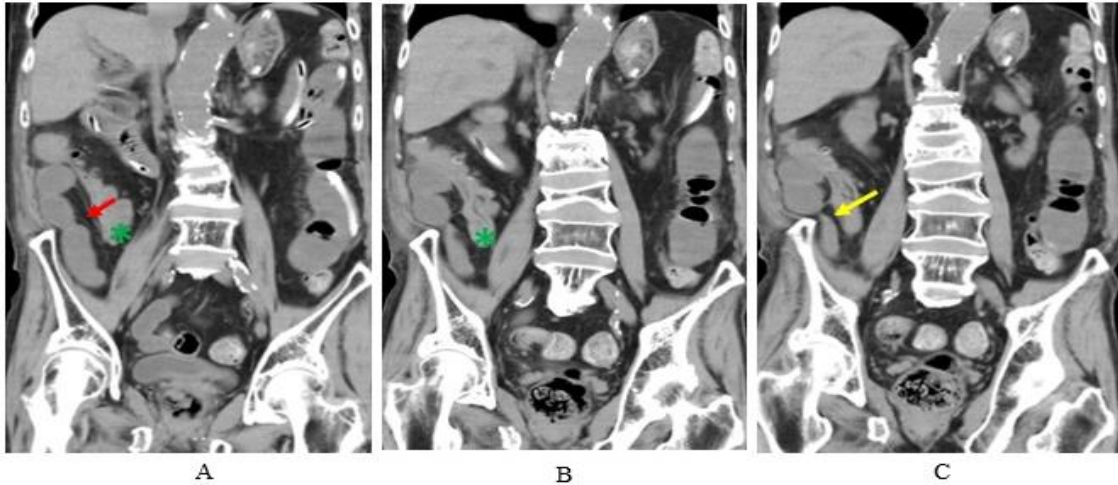


Fig.6 Coronal CT images depict two narrow points (A-C). One narrow point the position between dilated bowels (A, red arrow) and another does the position between dilated bowel and constrictive bowel (C, yellow arrow). Note that dilated bowels situate at lateral side of cecum (*).

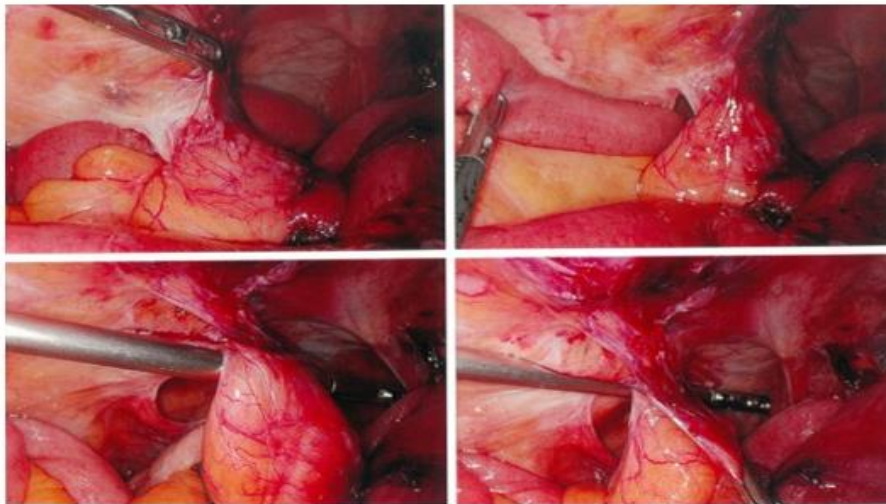


Fig.7 Endoscopically guided laparoscopy demonstrates interspace in the cecal mesentery where ileum enter, inducing small intestine ileus.

What is imaging diagnosis?

1. Infectious bowel disease
2. Adhesive ileus
3. Paralytic ileus
4. Food bolus impaction
5. Peri cecal internal hernia

answer