



CLINICAL CASE

Impacted Foreign Body Causing Acute Malignant Colonic Obstruction



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KEYWORDS

Colonic Neoplasms;
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Abstract Malignant colorectal obstruction is a serious complication of advanced cancers. The obstruction can be caused by colorectal cancer, adjacent organ cancer or distant metastases. Rectal metastases from gastric cancer are rare. Foreign body ingestion is not a rare event and the majority of them causes no symptoms or complications. Nevertheless, they are likely to stop at any narrowing or angulation of the intestinal lumen. The authors describe a rare clinical presentation of an impacted foreign body in a pathological narrowing secondary to rectal metastasis of a gastric neoplasia that caused an acute malignant colonic obstruction. After endoscopic removal of the foreign body, there was complete resolution of symptoms avoiding surgery or palliative stenting. This case report highlights the need of careful inspection of colonic malignant strictures before stenting to exclude other causes of colonic obstructions, as an impacted foreign body.

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PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Corpos Estranhos;
Neoplasias do Colon;
Obstrução Intestinal

Corpo Estranho Impactado Originando Obstrução Cólica Maligna Aguda

Resumo A obstrução colorretal maligna é uma complicação de neoplasias em estadios avançados. A obstrução pode resultar de neoplasias colorretais, neoplasias de órgãos adjacentes ao cólon ou metastização. A metastização cólica de neoplasias gástricas é rara. A ingestão de corpos estranhos não constitui um evento raro e a maioria dos casos cursa sem sintomas ou complicações. Contudo, estes podem ficar retidos em áreas de estreitamento ou angulação do lúmen intestinal. Os autores descrevem uma rara forma de apresentação clínica de impactação de corpo estranho numa estenose retal maligna secundária a metástases de neoplasia gástrica, que condicionou obstrução cólica maligna. Após remoção endoscópica do corpo

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estranho, verificou-se resolução da sintomatologia sem necessidade de tratamento cirúrgico ou colocação de prótese. Este caso ilustra a importância da inspeção minuciosa das estenoses malignas previamente à colocação de prótese para exclusão de outras causas de obstrução cólica, como corpo estranho impactado.

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1. Introduction

Gastric signet ring cell carcinoma (SRC) is a mucin-secreting adenocarcinoma. Ninety-nine percent of SRC occurs in the stomach, mainly in body or lower stomach and it is more common in younger patients.^{1,2} Advanced SRC is more often associated with larger tumors, lower curative rates, more serosal invasion and greater peritoneal dissemination compared with other advanced gastric cancers.²

The most frequent metastatic locations of gastric cancer are to the liver, peritoneal surfaces, and distant lymph nodes. Colonic metastases from gastric cancer are rare.³

Our case report highlights a pathological narrowing of the intestinal lumen secondary to rectal metastasis of a gastric neoplasia that resulted in an impacted chicken bone causing an acute malignant colonic obstruction.

2. Case report

A 51-year-old man presented with a 1-day history of intense abdominal pain, vomiting, constipation and inability to pass gas. His past medical condition comprised an advanced gastric SRC (T3N2M0), diagnosed when the patient was 47 years old. He was submitted to distal gastrectomy

and adjuvant chemotherapy and three years later, palliative chemoradiotherapy for non-obstructive rectal and prostate metastasis. Physical examination revealed no signs of peritoneal irritation. Laboratory tests showed an acute kidney injury. An abdominal X-ray demonstrated marked colonic distension and computed tomography (CT) revealed a malignant rectal stenosis with proximal colonic dilation (Fig. 1A–C). Considering his medical condition, the patient was referred for palliative stenting and underwent a sigmoidoscopy. The sigmoidoscopy depicted a malignant stricture with an impacted chicken bone leading to edema and complete obstruction (Fig. 2A). After removal of the foreign body with a rat-tooth forceps (Fig. 2B and C), the colonoscope was easily passed beyond the stricture (Fig. 2D). Due to reestablishment of bowel movements, stenting was postponed. Upon CT review, a radiopaque object was found within the rectal stricture (Fig. 1C).

3. Discussion

Malignant colorectal obstruction is a serious complication of advanced cancers, including colorectal cancer, adjacent organ cancer or distant metastases.⁴ In advanced digestive cancers, bowel obstruction is usually insidious and presents

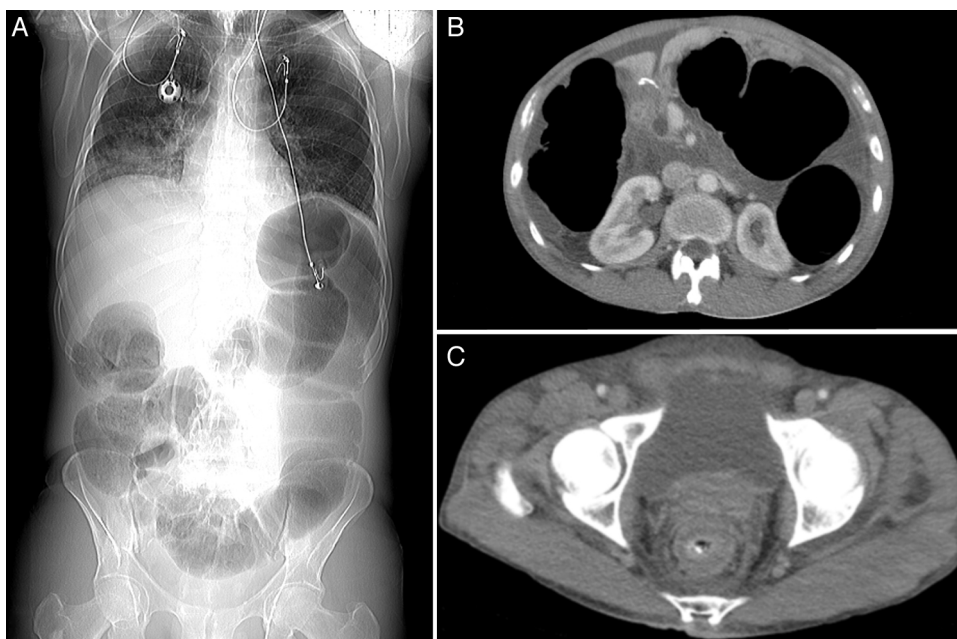


Figure 1 CT images revealing a large distension of the colon (A and B) proximally to a rectal stenosis with thickened wall and a radiopaque image in its lumen (C).

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