Intestinal ischemia secondary to mesenteric vessel avulsion in abdominal trauma

Isquemia intestinal secundaria a avulsión de los vasos mesentéricos en traumatismo abdominal

J. García-Espinosa, A. Martínez-Martínez, J.L. Díez-Vigil

Unidad de Gestión Clínica de Radiodiagnóstico, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Granada, Granada, Spain
Servicio de Cirugía General y del Aparato Digestivo, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Granada, Granada, Spain

A 31-year-old male was taken to the emergency service of our hospital with multiple trauma caused by a traffic accident. The whole body CT scan revealed hemoperitoneum, slight pneumoperitoneum and diffuse intestinal loop thickening (Fig. 1). Intravenous contrast (IVC) uptake was seen to be absent in a jejunal loop, consistent with hypoperfusion (Fig. 2), and intestinal perforation foci (Fig. 1). Emergency surgery confirmed the ischemic loop secondary to the avulsion of small-caliber mesenteric vessels. The avulsion of mesenteric vessels secondary to closed abdominal trauma is infrequent, particularly in the absence of associated solid organ damage. Although mesenteric hematoma and the extravasation of IVC constitute more specific signs, the condition should be suspected in the presence of an intestinal segment showing hypoperfusion with a thickened wall, pneumoperitoneum and hemoperitoneum without solid organ damage.

Figure 1 Abdominal CT scan showing peritoneal fluid (asterisk), pneumoperitoneum (arrow heads) and focal perforation (arrow) of a bowel loop with a thickened wall.

Figure 2 Abdominal CT scan showing the absence of intravenous contrast uptake in a jejunal segment, suggestive of ischemia (arrows).