Ileal lipoma: A rare cause of ileo-colic intussusception in adult

İleal lipoma: Erişkinlerde nadir bir ileokolik intususepsiyon nedeni

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Introduction

Acute intussusception in adults is rare; it represents 1 to 5% of obstruction causes in adults and its diagnosis is difficult and usually late. In the adult, an organic cause of intussusceptions is often found and the treatment is always surgical [1-3]. A case of bowel obstruction admitted to the emergency room, generated a lot of interest from the guard team; it is the case of an adult who had an intussusception of the small intestine on the colon, due to the presence of a lipoma. The surgery was minimalistic and the evolution was towards healing. The rarity of the case has led us to want to share it with the scientific community.

Case presentation

A 40 years old patient, who has been smoking for 20 years, was admitted to the emergency room for peri-umbilical and right iliac fossa abdominal pain of sudden onset, rebellious to symptomatic treatment, associated with a bowel obstruction. The patient was in good general condition stable with a blood pressure at 140/80 mmHg, the heart rate was 89 beats / min, and apyrexic. On the other hand, abdomen was distended, tympanic and painful requiring the administration of the morphine derivative. However, no abdominal mass was noted, water-air noises were present, and hernia areas were free. The usual laboratory tests did not show leukocytosis (whites at 9000 / mm), anemia (Hemoglobin at 14.5g / dl), correct kidney function and the rest of the biological parameters were also correct. An abdominal x-ray did not find any pneumoperitoneum, but it revealed the presence of diffuse hydroaeric levels. Abdominal CT was urgently indicated and referred to the diagnosis by showing the presence of an invaginated intestinal loop over a 30mm oval lump, of a lipoma-like fat nature.

In this case of small bowel – large bowel invagination on a lipoma, the surgical intervention was carried out urgently, and the operative exploration showed the presence of a distended intestinal upstream over an invagination of about 80 cm of the colonic ileum (Figure 1).
Intestinal invagination is defined by a thrusting of one portion of the intestine into the underlying portion. It is much more common in children but rare in adults, since only 5% of them occur in adults [1,2]. In adults, it is often secondary to an organic cause in 90% of cases, either a benign or malignant tumor (50 to 90% of cases), or inflammatory lesions (appendicitis, Meckel diverticulitis), or cicatricial adherences. In the small intestine, there are most frequently benign tumors, unlike the colon where most often there are malignant causes. Lipoma can be found at all levels of the digestive tract, but it is often seated in the colon in 70% of cases [3] and only in 20 to 25% of cases the lipoma is in the small bowel. It is often unique and develops in the submucosal layer of the intestinal wall. Primary malignant tumors (adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, carcinoid, leiomyosarcoma) or metastatic (melanoma) represent 6 to 30% of cases.

Intussusception is rarely idiopathic in adults (less than 10% of cases) [4], mostly ileoileal. The diagnosis is difficult and most of the time is intraoperative. It is frequently manifested by nonspecific and variable signs of episodic occurrence, favoring delayed diagnosis; more rarely, it is manifested by an acute syndrome related to occlusion or perforation with acute peritonitis. CT scan is the better suited [5] to distinguish intussusception from other causes of intestinal obstruction. It shows a tissue density corresponding to the edematous wall of the invaginated loop, accompanied by an eccentric crescent image of greasy density corresponding to the mesentery. Sometimes, it identifies the causal lesion (fat density of a lipoma). The surgical procedure must be systematic in the adult, which makes it possible to carry out an intestinal resection taking away the cause. It is reasonable not to make any attempts at withering and to consider from the start a resection of the affected small bowel in the case where the presence of a malignant tumor is suspected. In this case, the resection should be wide and oncologic. In the late stage of irreversible necrosis, it is better to perform a resection without intestinal extroversion.

In case the diagnosis is made early, at a stage without ischemia or intestinal necrosis, the first reduction is justified. The laparoscopic approach of a small intussusception could be performed immediately if the preoperative imaging evokes the existence of a benign cause and if the patient is seen early [6]. In the case of colonic intussusception, laparoscopy does not seem appropriate because of the frequency of malignant tumors.

**Discussion**

Intestinal intussusception is defined by a smashing intestinal portion into the underlying potion. It is much more common in children but rare in adults, since only 5% of them occur in adults [1,2]. In adults, it is often secondary to an organic cause in 90% of cases, either a benign or malignant tumor (50 to 90% of cases), or inflammatory lesions (appendicitis, Meckel diverticulitis), or cicatricial adherences. In the small intestine, there are most frequently benign tumors, unlike the colon where most often there are malignant causes. Lipoma can be found at all levels of the digestive tract, but it is often seated in the colon in 70% of cases [3] and only in 20 to 25% of cases the lipoma is

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