

# Midgut Volvulus In A Young Adult Patient Due To Intestinal Malrotation

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- An 18-year-old male patient
  - complaints of abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
  - started about two hours ago.
  - in his medical history: periodic abdominal pain complaints

# Physical Examination

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- Fever: 36,4°C,
- Pulse: 76/min
- Blood pressure: 140/80mmhg
- And respiratory rate: 20/min
- The abdomen was epigastric tenderness and muscular defense.
- Other systemic findings were normal.

# Laboratory Parameters:

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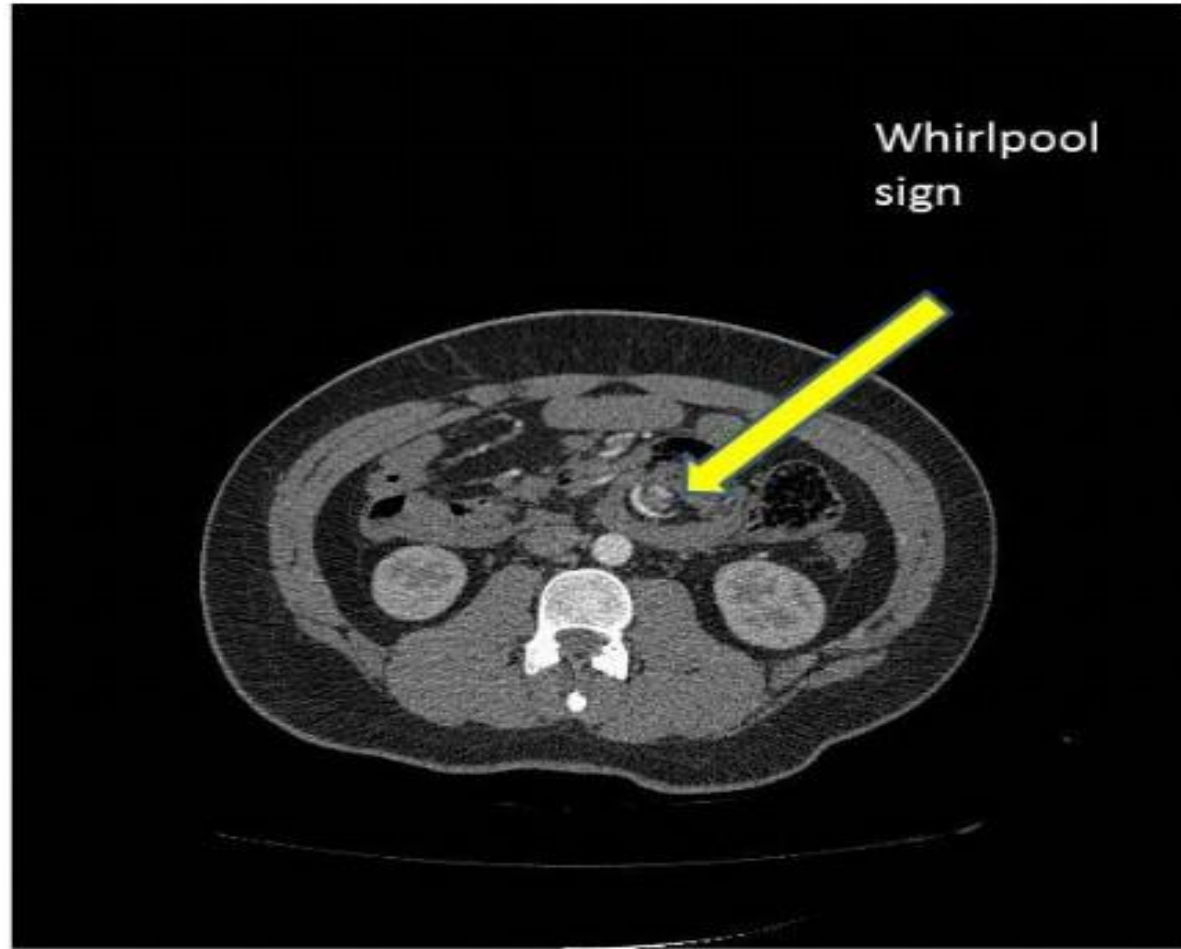
- White blood cell count: 6,76, neutrophyl: 77,9%.
- Other systemic laboratory findings were normal.

# Abdominal Computed Tomography

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- Contrast material was observed in the proximal part, approximately 6-7 cm, of the superior mesenteric artery.
- From this point on there wasn't any contrast flow in the distal part and suspected an occlusion.
- It was observed that the small intestinal mesenteric part and small intestines in this area turned around the superior mesenteric artery.





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- Patient underwent to a surgical intervention after general surgery consultation.
  - Post-operatively the patient improved clinically and was discharged on the third day of hospitalization.



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- Intestinal malrotation is a developmental anomaly due to the inappropriate fetal rotation of the midgut and is accompanied by fixation.
  - It is a congenital anomaly, and symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction occur in the first year of life.

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- Midgut volvulus is a rare malrotation that occurs as a result of rotation around the superior mesenteric artery of the small intestine mesenteric root.
  - It is rarely seen in adults and usually occurs in 6 to 8 decades.

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- Intestinal obstructive symptoms may occur due to ladd bands and narrow mesenteric base.
  - The ladd bands extend between the intestines or extend from the intestines to the abdominal wall.

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- It can be difficult to diagnose midgut volvulus.
  - Rarely asymptomatic.
  - in the asymptomatic period, the diagnosis is usually coincidental.

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- Volvulus associated with malrotation can be diagnosed on abdominal CT by the "whirlpool" sign.

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- Surgical intervention is needed if clinical symptoms occur.
  - Early and accurate diagnosis prevents intestinal necrosis and reduces the mortality and morbidity rate.

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- With this case, we aimed to emphasize that midgut volvulus should be kept in mind among early adult patients.

# Conclusion:

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- Midgut volvulus is a rare clinical condition generally seen between 60-70 years.
- But it should be remembered that it can also be seen in young adult period.
- In spite of the fact that the disease is seen rarely, if a suspicion occurs for this disease computerized tomography imaging should be preferred for rapid and accurate diagnosis.