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Case report / Приказ болесника

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anticoagulant drug intoxication**

Спонтани интрамурални хематом дуоденума као последица интоксикације
антикоагулантним лековима

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Spontaneous intramural hematoma of the duodenum secondary to anticoagulant drug intoxication – case report

Спонтани интрамурални хематом дуоденума као последица интоксикације антикоагулантним лековима – приказ случаја

SUMMARY

Introduction. Duodenal hematomas commonly are traumatic, caused by blunt abdominal trauma. Nontraumatic spontaneous intramural hematomas of duodenum are rare, and in most cases induced by anticoagulant therapy. The diagnosis is based on clinical and biochemical parameters, endoscopy, and radiological examinations. The objective of this report was to present clinical and radiological presentation of intramural duodenal hematoma caused by anticoagulant therapy.

Case outline. A 43 year-old female was presented with epigastric pain, nausea, haematemesis and melena. She had a positive medical history of deep venous thrombosis of the pelvis, which was diagnosed the previous month, why she has received oral anticoagulant therapy (cumarin). Physical examination revealed diffuse abdominal tenderness and laboratory analyses markedly elevated international normalized ratio (INR) of prothrombin time (INR >7), which indicated the anticoagulant intoxication. Computed tomography (CT) showed luminal narrowing with uniform circumferential wall thickening of the descendent and horizontal part of duodenum, which was hyper dense in the native series and slight and uniform ring-formed enhancement in post-contrast phases, a typical CT presentation of intramural duodenal hematoma. Periduodenal and right sided pararenal hematomas were also visualized. After stopping the anticoagulant therapy and performing conservative treatment (vitamin K) with good therapeutic effect being monitored by physical examination, laboratory analyses and transabdominal ultrasonography (US), spontaneous resolution of the duodenal hematoma was revealed by follow-up CT examination two weeks after onset.

Conclusion. US and CT are useful diagnostic tools in recognition of the intramural duodenal hematoma and other locations of hemorrhage and in monitoring therapeutic effects.

Keywords: Duodenal hematoma, anticoagulant intoxication, ultrasonography, computed tomography

САЖЕТАК

Увод. Хематоми дуоденума су најчешће трауматске етиологије, прузроковани ударном повредом трбуха. Нетрауматски спонтани интрамурални хематоми дуоденума су ретки и у највећем броју случајева узроковани антикоагулантном терапијом. Дијагноза се базира на клиничким и биохемијским параметрима, радиолошким прегледима и ендоскопским налазима. Циљ овог рада је приказ клиничке слике и радиолошке презентације интрамуралног хематома дуоденума проузрокованог антикоагулантном терапијом.

Приказ болесника. Жена стара 43 године се јавила лекару због епигастричног бола, мучнине, хематемезе и мелене. У личној анамнези је постојао податак о дубокој венској тромбози која је дијагностикована месец дана раније, због чега је примала антикоагулантну терапију на бази кумарина. Физикалним прегледом је констатована дифузна болна осетљивост трбуха, а лабораторијским анализама повишен *INR* (преко 7) што је указивало на интоксикацију антикоагулансима. Компјутеризованом томографијом (*CT*) је приказано сужење лумена, са равномерним, циркуферентним задебљањем зида десцендентног и хоризонталног дела дуоденума, који је зид био хипердензан у нативној фази, са слабом и равномерном контрастном опацификациом у виду прстена у постконтрастним фазама, што је типична *CT* презентација интрамуралног хематома дуоденума. Такође су визуализовани перидуоденални и деснострани параренални хематом. Након обустављања антикоагулантне терапије и укључивања конзервативне терапије (витамин К), са dobrim терапијским одговором који је потврђен физикалним налазом, лабораторијским анализама и ултразвуком, док је на контролном *CT* прегледу након две недеље констатована спонтана резулација интрамуралног хематома дуоденума.

Закључак. Ултразвук и *CT* су корисне дијагностичке методе у препознавању интрамуралног хематома дуоденума, екстрамуралне и других локализација крвављења, као и у праћењу терапијског ефекта.

Кључне речи: Хематом дуоденума, интоксикација антикоагулансима, ултразвук, компјутеризована томографија

INTRODUCTION

Intramural hematoma of the duodenum commonly is traumatic, caused by a blunt abdominal trauma [1]. Nontraumatic spontaneous intramural hematomas are rare, and most cases have been induced by anticoagulant therapy [2, 3]. Such case was reported first time in 1838 [4]. Duodenum is the rarest site of the spontaneous intramural hematoma of the small bowel (about 10%) in comparison to the jejunum and ileum [5, 6]. This condition can be life threatening if bleeding is massive so a rapid and accurate diagnosis is required. The diagnosis is based on clinical and biochemical parameters, endoscopy and radiological examinations such are X-ray contrast upper gastrointestinal examination, endoscopic ultrasound (EUS), transabdominal ultrasonography (US), computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Early identification by using the CT is very important in order to promptly stop the oral anticoagulant therapy and introduce the antagonists of warfarin, which would allow avoiding the surgical treatment [7]. The objective of this report was to present clinical and radiological presentation of intramural duodenal hematoma caused by anticoagulant therapy.

CASE REPORT

A 43 year-old female patient was presented with the epigastric pain, nausea, haematemesis and melena. She had a positive medical history of deep venous thrombosis of the pelvis one month ago, why she has received cumarin anticoagulant therapy (acenocoumarol). Physical examination revealed diffuse abdominal tenderness without defense and subcutaneous hematoma of the left lower leg with the presence of melena on digital rectal examination. Laboratory analyses showed leukocytosis ($24 \times 10^9 / L$), anemia (hemoglobin 113 g / L, MCV 82), elevated C-reactive protein (CRP - 243 mg / L) and markedly elevated international normalized ratio (INR) of prothrombin time (INR >7), which

indicated the anticoagulant intoxication (reference range of INR is <1,3). Upper flexible endoscopy demonstrated narrowed lumen of the descendent duodenum with the intact mucosa.

Transabdominal US showed distended stomach and circumferential, uniformly hypoechoic duodenal wall thickening with the periduodenal fat stranding and small amount of fluid in the hepatic-renal recess (Fig. 1). Abdominal CT examination was performed using the following protocol: after ingestion of 1.5 l of water, the three-phase CT scanning was done (native phase and late arterial and portal venous post-contrast phase). Computed tomography (CT) showed luminal narrowing with uniform circumferential wall thickening of the descendent and horizontal part of duodenum, which was hyper dense in the native series and slight and uniform ring-formed enhancement in post-contrast phases, a typical CT presentation of intramural duodenal hematoma. Periduodenal and right sided pararenal hematomas were also visualized. CT revealed luminal narrowing with the uniform circumferential wall thickening of the descendent and horizontal part of duodenum (Fig. 2A). Thickened duodenal wall was hyper dense in native (Fig. 2B), and both post-contrast phases, with mild and uniform post-contrast attenuation of whole wall and marked hyper attenuation of the mucosal layer (Fig. 2C). Periduodenal strips were propagated towards the right anterior pararenal fascia, hepatic-renal recess, mesentery and recto-uterine recess (Fig. 2C). According to the CT presentation, the diagnosis of intramural duodenal hematoma together with the periduodenal hematoma and right perirenal hematoma was established (Figs. 2A-C).

After stopping the anticoagulant therapy and performing conservative treatment (vitamin K was given to reverse the anticoagulant effect of cumarin) with the good therapeutic effect being monitored by laboratory analyses and trans abdominal US, spontaneous resolution of the duodenal hematoma was revealed by follow-up CT examination two weeks after onset.

DISCUSSION

Spontaneous intramural duodenal hematoma is usually associated with coagulation factors abnormalities resulting from anticoagulation drugs [8]. The vitamin K antagonist warfarin remains a primary agent for oral anticoagulation in the treatment of thromboembolic disorders [9]. Due to its extensive inter-patient variability and narrow therapeutic range, warfarin requires frequent laboratory monitoring by INR testing and close patient follow-up [10] in order to prevent adverse effects of therapy such as spontaneous bleeding. Hemorrhagic complications of the anticoagulant therapy could be manifested by hematuria, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, cerebral hemorrhage, soft tissue hematoma, epistaxis, and retroperitoneal hematomas [11]. An incidence of the spontaneous intramural hematoma of the duodenum of one per 2500 patients who receive the warfarin-based anticoagulant therapy was reported [12]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of the spontaneous intramural duodenal hematoma secondary to oral anticoagulant therapy intoxication reported in Serbia.

Gastrointestinal hemorrhage can be life-threatening due to frequent subclinical manifestations, possibilities of intramural and extra luminal bleeding, difficult endoscopic diagnosis in case of massive intraluminal and intramural bleeding and poor results of surgical treatment. Surgical treatment should be considered when there is no evidence of partial resolution after conservative treatment, or in cases of perforation or peritonitis, which increases the size of the hematoma [13, 14].

Noninvasive imaging diagnostic tools such as abdominal US or CT scans may help in early diagnosis of intramural hematomas but also in detecting other locations of bleeding such as retroperitoneum and peritoneum, urinary tract and soft tissues. US and CT also serve the imaging tools in evaluating the therapeutic effects of conservative and surgical treatment. Transabdominal ultrasonography is useful in detection of thickened duodenal wall and distended fluid-filled stomach as indirect sign of “gastric-outlet” obstruction. CT is crucial in

diagnosing intramural hematoma and its causes, and important in monitoring the effects of therapy [1, 2]. If duodenal hematoma is suspected, abdominal CT should be performed in both unenhanced and contrast-enhanced phases after the peroral preparation (stomach and duodenum distended with water) [15]. Typical CT presentation of intramural duodenal hematoma, like other intramural hematomas, includes circumferential ring-like hyper dense duodenal wall thickening with luminal narrowing in native phase, without marked post contrast enhancement in both arterial and venous phases [1, 2, 15, 16]. In addition to the intramural hematoma, duodenal perforation or intraluminal, periduodenal and retroperitoneal active bleeding can be detected by contrast-enhanced CT [1, 2]. Due to similar CT presentation, complicated duodenal ulcer (hemorrhagic or perforated), villous adenoma, or lymphoma of the duodenum could be considered in differential diagnosis with the intramural duodenal hematoma [1].

In summary, we described a rare complication of oral anticoagulant drug therapy, the spontaneous intramural duodenal hematoma. We concluded that intramural duodenal hematoma should be considered in patients presenting with symptoms of gastric outlet obstruction and gastrointestinal bleeding following the anticoagulant therapy.

Ultrasonography and CT are useful diagnostic tools in detecting hematoma, extramural and other locations of hemorrhage and in monitoring the therapeutic effects.

Conflict of interest: None declared.

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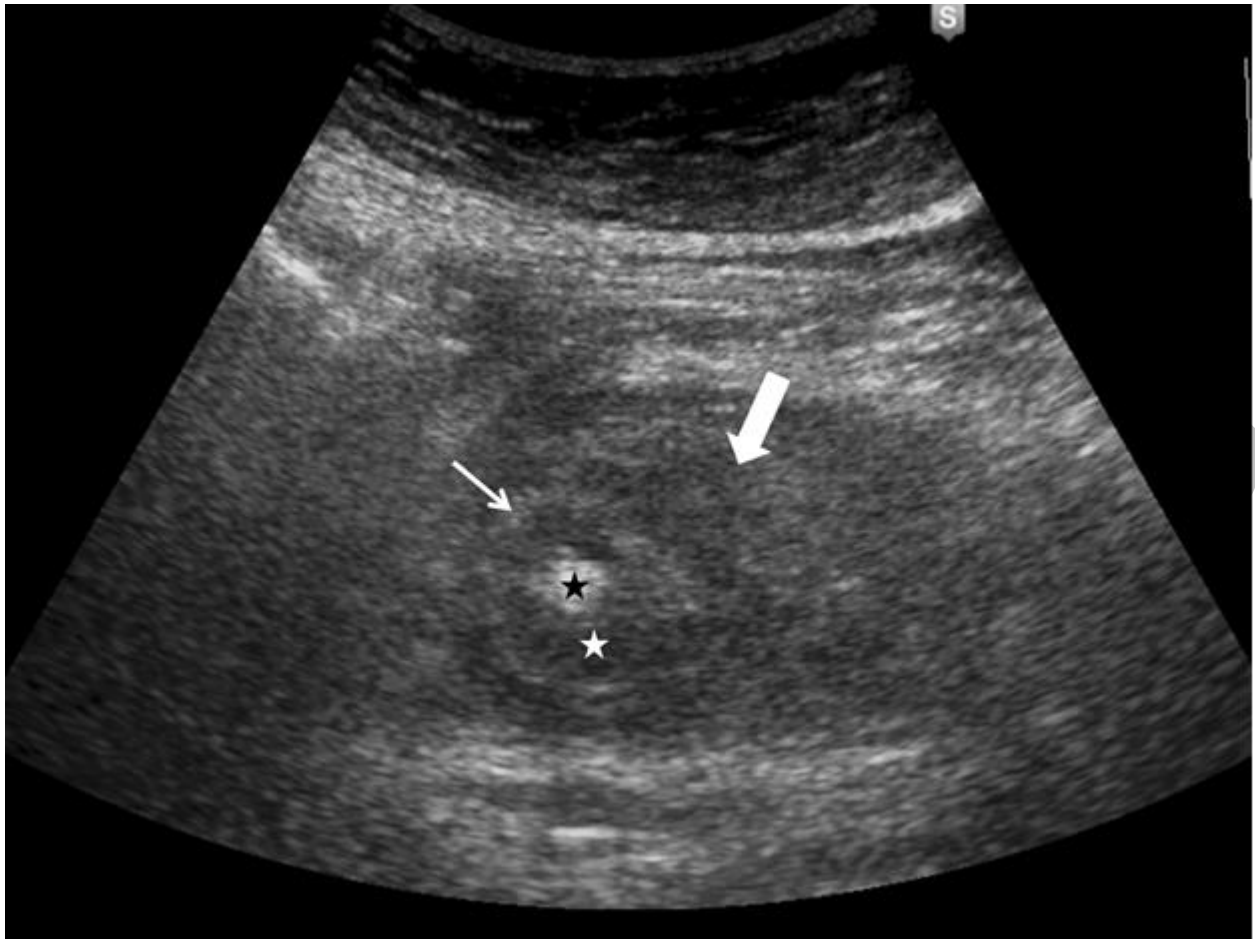


Figure1. Transabdominal ultrasonography- axial US scan in right hipohondrium: thickened and homogenous hypoechoic D2 duodenal wall (white star, thin arrow) with the hypoechoic periduodenal mass (thick arrow) represent intramural and periduodenal hematoma (black star indicates narrowed duodenal lumen).



Figure 2A. Contrast enhanced abdominal CT- axial scan: thickened and predominantly hyperdense D2 duodenal wall (white star), with luminal narrowing and hyperdense periduodenal mass (thick arrow), represents intramural and periduodenal hematoma. Notice also right perirenal hematoma (thin arrow).

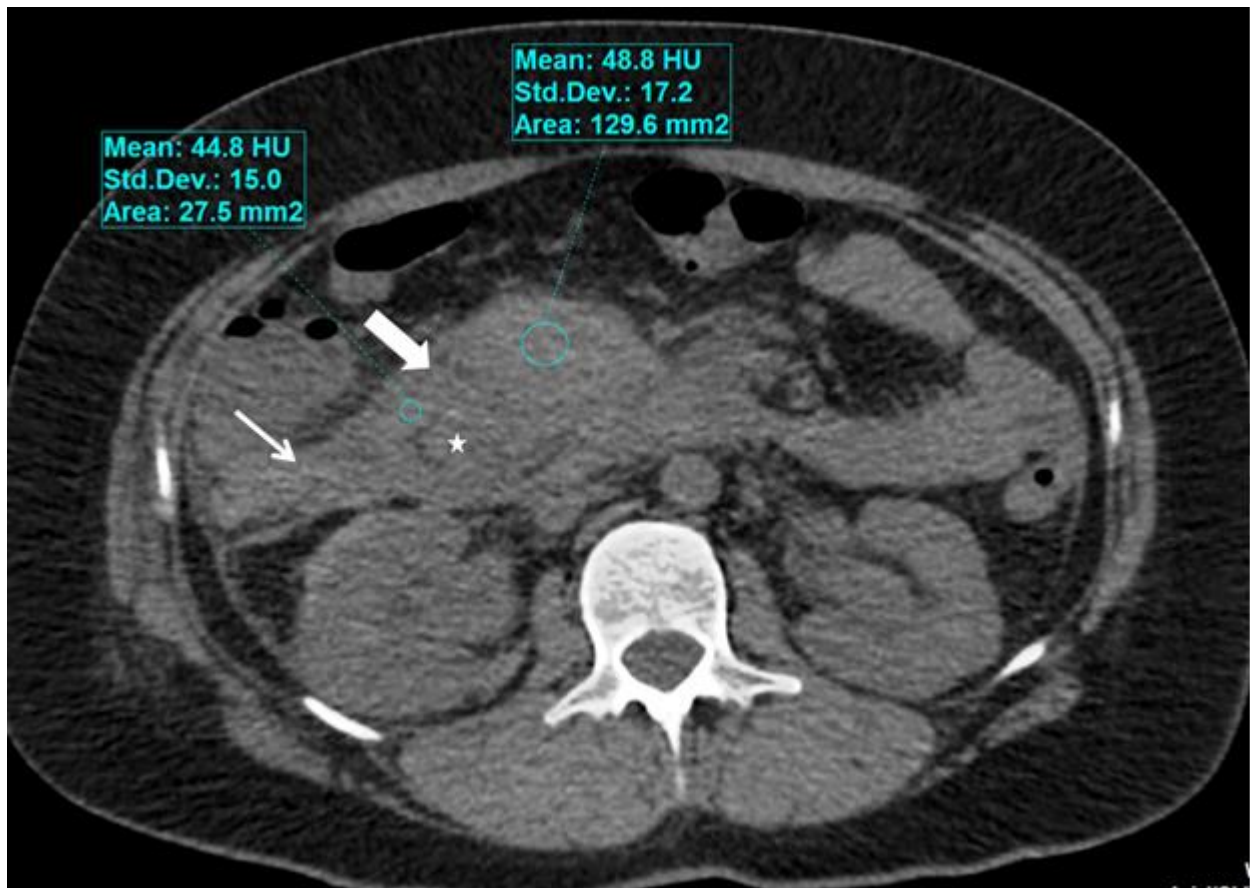


Figure 2B. Noncontrast abdominal CT- axial scan: thickened and hyperdense D2 duodenal wall (average attenuation 44.8 HU) (white star: lumen of the duodenum), with hyperdense periduodenal mass (thick arrow; average attenuation 48.8 HU), represent intramural and periduodenal hematoma. Notice also right perirenal hematoma (thin arrow).

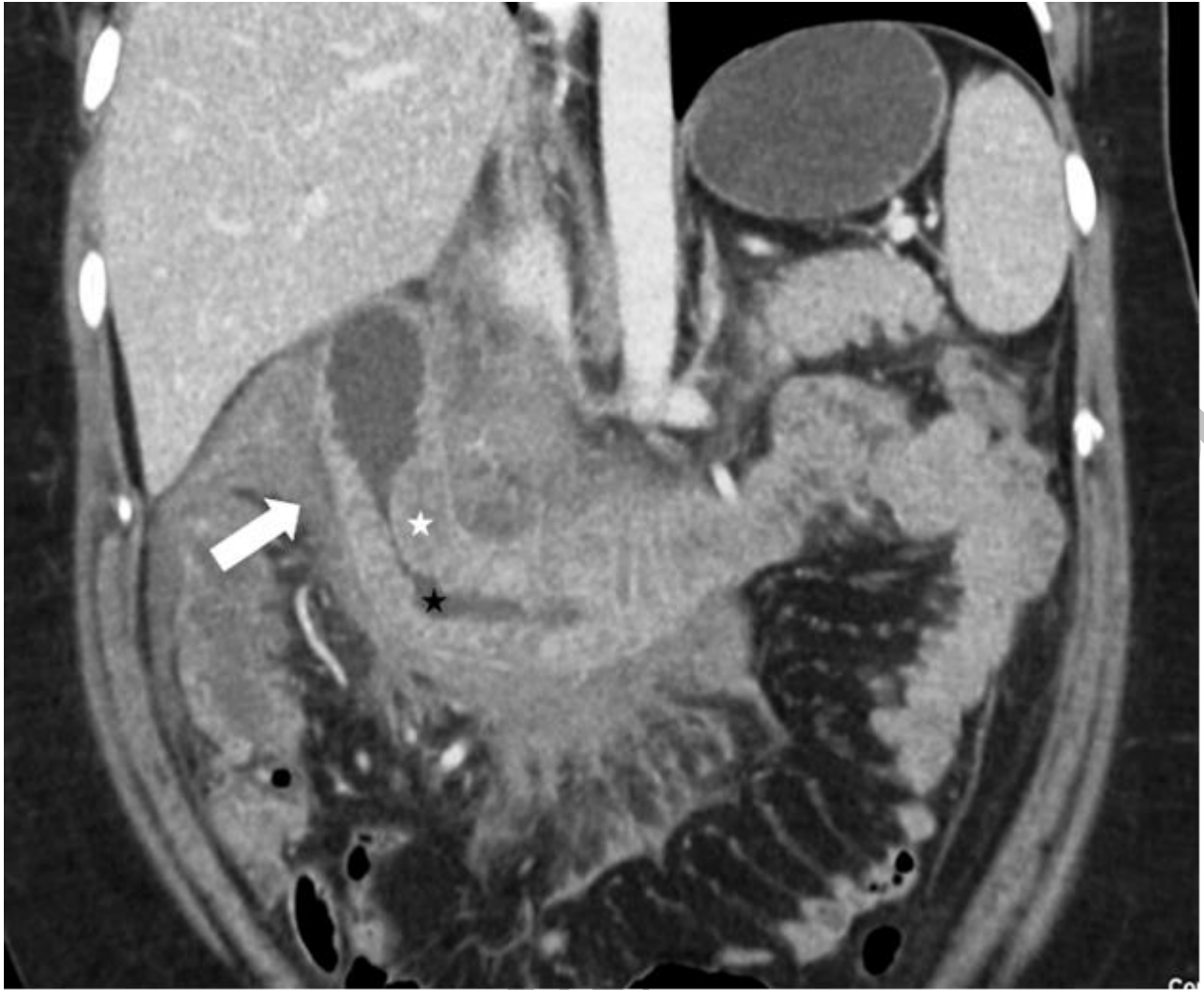


Figure 2C. Contrast enhanced abdominal CT- multiplanar coronal reconstruction: thickened and predominantly hyperdense D2 and D3 duodenal wall (white star), with luminal narrowing, and hyperdense periduodenal mass (thick arrow), represent intramural and periduodenal hematoma.