

Giant Colonic Diverticulum: Diagnosis on CT Scan

Hamza Wani*, Sadananda Meher, Pramod Kumar Samantaray and Mohammad Ibrarullah

Department of Surgical Gastroenterology, Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar, India

*Corresponding Author: Hamza Wani, Department of Surgical Gastroenterology, Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar, India.

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Abstract

We report CT scan images of a giant right colonic diverticulum presenting as a right sided abdominal lump in a 78 year old female.

Keywords: Giant Diverticulum; Abdominal Lump; Diverticulosis; Constipation

A 78-year-old-female presented with chronic constipation and colicky abdominal pain for six months. Abdominal examination revealed a smooth, non tender lump in the right lumbar region approximately ten cm in diameter. On contrast CT scan, a heterogenous mass (10 cm x 10 cm) with air pockets, was observed in relation to ascending colon (Figure 1a, b). Colonoscopy revealed

multiple diverticula all along the colon and a wide mouth diverticulum at the junction of caecum and ascending colon (Figure 2a) containing inspissated fecal matter. At laparotomy, the mass was confirmed to be a giant diverticulum arising from ascending colon, which was subsequently excised (Figure 2b).

Figure 1: (a). CECT abdomen showing a heterogenous large mass (arrow) in relation to caecum and proximal ascending colon. (b) coronal reconstruction of the same.

Figure 2: (a) Operative finding of a giant colonic diverticulum (arrow) at the junction of caecum and ascending colon. (b) Excised diverticulum with inspissated fecal matter inside.

A giant colonic diverticulum (GCD) is defined as a large diverticulum more than 4 cm in diameter. Through a secondary ball valve mechanism, gas enters the diverticulum but is unable to leave, leading to the formation of a GCD. About 33 - 48% of giant diverticula present as palpable lump & mostly in relation to sigmoid colon [1,2]. Giant diverticulum arising from right colon is extremely rare, particularly in India, where the disease itself is uncommon. Excision is usually recommended to prevent complications.

Bibliography

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