Evaluation of small-intestinal abnormalities in adult patients with Henoch–Schönlein purpura using video capsule endoscopy (VCE). None of the patients experienced any adverse events. In three of the five examinations, the battery of the VCE became exhausted before the device reached the cecum. It did however detect small-intestinal lesions in all cases. In contrast, for two of the patients computed tomography (CT) was able to detect only small-intestinal edema. VCE findings were classified as petechiae/redness, or erosions/ulcers. Petechiae/redness, which was referred to as “intestinal purpura”, was observed throughout the small intestine in all cases (Fig. 1). Erosions/ulcers were observed in four patients (Fig. 2). A biopsy sample obtained by balloon enteroscopy from a petechial area showed extravasation of red blood cells in villi with mild inflammation (Fig. 3).

VCE is useful for comprehensive evaluation of small-intestinal HSP lesions that may not be detected by CT.

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References


Bibliography

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