

# Leiomyoma of the jejunum diagnosed by capsule endoscopy in a pediatric patient

# UCTN

A 14-year-old girl had been enjoying good health until December 2001, when she received a minor blunt trauma against the left side of the body during gymnastic exercises. Thereafter, she developed intermittent pain in the epigastrium, as well as fatigue, dizziness, and paleness. There was no melena or bright red blood per rectum, but the color of the stool changed to maroon. In June 2002, gastroscopy and colonoscopy revealed no abnormalities. Because of persistent symptoms and iron-deficiency anemia, upper endoscopy was repeated in October 2002, again with no obvious source for the bleeding being found.

After another 2 months, she was admitted to hospital for further evaluation of obscure gastrointestinal bleeding. On presentation, the patient reported continuing symptoms. The physical examination did not reveal any abnormalities, apart from pale lips. Laboratory tests showed reduced values for hemoglobin (8.8 g/dl; normal range 12–16 g/dl), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (21 pg; normal range 27–32 pg), mean corpuscular volume (70 fl; normal range 82–92 fl), total protein (5.4 g/dl; normal range 6.0–8.0 g/dl), albumin (3.2 g/dl; normal range 3.5–5.0 g/dl) and serum ferritin (<5 ng/ml; normal range 10–120 ng/ml).

A capsule endoscopy (CE) examination was carried out, which identified a large tumor with an irregular surface 11 min after the pylorus had been passed (Figure 1). A push enteroscopy examination was performed, which confirmed a neoplasia 50–80 cm after the ligament of Treitz (Figure 2). Biopsies showed that the lesion was an ulcerated mesenchymal neoplasm with leiomyomatous differentiation.

In January 2003, the girl underwent laparoscopic resection of the tumor. Histology showed a completely resected mesenchymal tumor of the jejunal wall, measuring 4 cm in diameter, with infiltration of the mucosa and superficial ulceration.



Figure 1 Capsule-endoscopic image of an irregular tumor of the jejunum with an unclear malignant status, with a mucin layer.

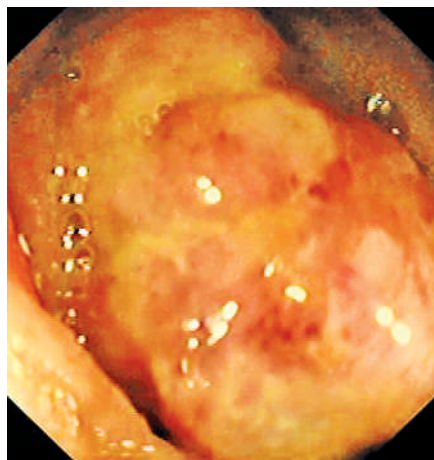


Figure 2 Confirmation of the tumor on push enteroscopy.

sion, but with no vascular invasion (Figure 3a). Immunohistochemistry confirmed leiomyomatous differentiation (Figure 3b). The patient was discharged 8 days after surgery in good condition.

Three years after the resection, there have been no signs of recurrence of the tumor and there have been no further symptoms.

Two studies have been published focusing on CE in children [1,2]. Taking these together, CE was safely performed in 42 children over the age of 10 and showed a high diagnostic yield. The main indication

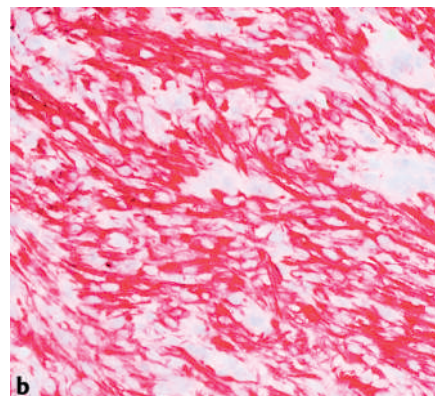
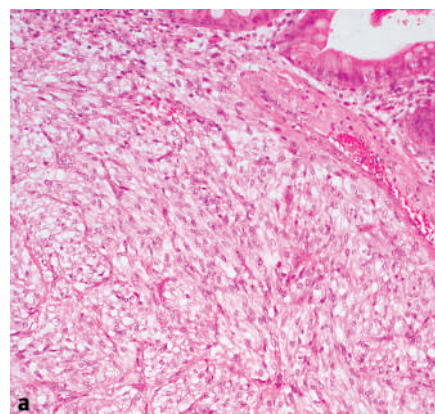


Figure 3 a Histology shows a spindle-cell neoplasm immediately under the intestinal epithelium (hematoxylin-eosin, original magnification  $\times 40$ ). b Immunohistochemistry reveals strong reactivity for desmin, confirming leiomyomatous differentiation (immunoalkaline phosphatase, original magnification  $\times 200$ ).

for CE in the two trials was a clinical suspicion of Crohn's disease. In the small group of children who had obscure gastrointestinal bleeding ( $n = 4$ ), CE confirmed a diagnosis of vascular malformations in three cases [1]. In the present case, CE revealed a tumor of the jejunum with unclear malignant status 1 year after the onset of the initial symptoms. Leiomyomas of the intestine are rarely found in pediatric patients and usually appear in late adult life. To date, there have only been a few reports on smooth-muscle tumors of the small bowel in immunocompetent children [3–6].

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