An 18-year-old male patient was referred for decompression colonoscopy having been admitted 2 days previously for bowel obstruction. Upon admission, the patient had slight abdominal distension. Analgesic and laxative treatments were initiated but proved ineffective, and conventional radiography showed increasing distension of the cecum. Colonoscopy was performed up to the left colonic flexure (Fig. 1 a, b). Abdominal computed tomography confirmed a mechanical ileus with herniation of the left colon flexure, and radiographic contrast agent did not reach the transversum (Fig. 1 b). Abdominal computed tomography confirmed a mechanical ileus with herniation of the left colon flexure. Laparotomy was performed, and a 3 cm wide hiatus was found in the dorsolateral part of the diaphragm. The hernia was repaired, the diaphragm sutured, and part of the great omentum resected because of ischemia. The patient recovered without complications and was discharged 7 days postoperatively. The prevalence of congenital diaphragmatic hernias is reported to be 4.8/10000 births [1/C1773]. If symptoms of congenital diaphragmatic herniation manifest later, in children or adults, gastrointestinal problems such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, or bowel obstruction are most common [3]. In some reports of late-presenting hernias, bowel stricture was misdiagnosed as pneumothorax, basilar pneumonia, or empyema [4, 5]. Diagnosis is most often established with computed tomography. The most common congenital hernia (prevalence 6%), occurs in the posterolateral parts of the left diaphragm, and is known as Bochdalek’s hernia [5]. Retrosternal hernia occurring on the right side, known as Morgagni’s hernia, or retrosternal left-sided hernia, known as Larrey’s hernia, is less common (Fig. 2). We believe that the most likely cause of our patient’s problem was a rare, late manifestation of a congenital diaphragmatic hernia of none of the above-described types. Regardless of classification, symptomatic diaphragmatic hernia is a rare cause of mechanical bowel obstruction in young adults. If colonoscopy is performed, concurrent radiographic investigations can be helpful.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AD_2AJ

References

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Endoscopy 2008; 40: E76
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart - New York - ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author
J. Binek, MD
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Department of Internal Medicine
Kantonsspital
9007 St Gallen
Switzerland
Fax: +41-71-4942862
janek.binek@kssg.ch