

Case	(665) Bowel wall thickening ...it is a great "mimicker"
Authors	P. Carreño Moran, S. Yañez Castaño, D. Vargas Jimenez, P. Arias Rodriguez, A. Sanchez Martin, J. Uzcategui Leon. Causa Complejo Asistencial Salamanca;
Centre	Hospital Universitario La Paz.

CASE PRESENTATION

73 years hepatic transplantation, constitutional syndrome and immunosuppressive therapy. Colonoscopy: ulcerated lesion in cecum. Abdominopelvic TC: diffuse and segmentary symmetric thickening in wall cecum and ileal loops, low attenuation adenopathy and patchy airspace opacities in the right upper lobes.?

DISCUSSION

DIFERENCIAL DIAGNOSIS ALGORITHMIC: SPECTRUM OF FIVE ATTENUATION PATTERNS OBSERVED IN BOWEL WALL DISEASE:

1. Bowel wall thickening.

a) focal <5cm

- irregular asymmetric heterogeneous: primary or secondary neoplasm or granulomatosis diseases (amyloidosis: concentric thickening wall, hepatosplenomegaly and high attenuation adenopathy), sarcoidosis,, Mycobacteria's TBC or MAI (low attenuation adenopathy) and Chron diseases. -Regular symmetric homogeneous thickening small well differentiated adenocarcinoma.

With fat stranding disproportionately more severe than wall thickening suggest inflammatory disease: diverticulitis, appendagitis, omental infarction and appendicitis

b) Segmental o diffuse 6-40 or >40cm suggest Benign, (except lymphoma 3 patterns: aneurismatic dilated wall, polypoid o adenopathy's).

2. Pattern of attenuation:

-White: ischemia or active inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Avid contrast material enhancement that uniformly affects the majority of the thickened bowel wall. Suggest 2 pathologies: (a) vasodilation and/or (b) injury to intramural vessels with accompanying interstitial leakage. "Shock bowel" diffuse ischemia of the small bowel in hypotensive adults who have sustained blunt trauma) white attenuation pattern represents a reversible ischemic.

-Gray: ischemia, chronic IBD o radiation enteritis (RE) Stratified: ischemia/vasculitis, active IBD, infection, RE, portal hypertension

- Black: pneumatosis ischemic (portal o vein gas), infection o benign.

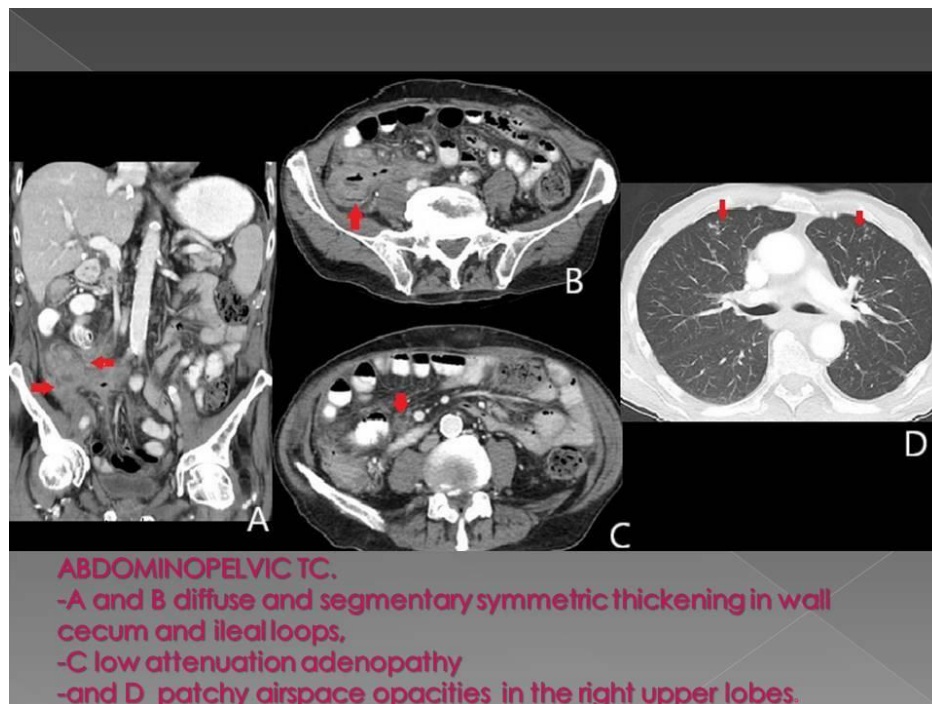
- Water halo: stratification within a thickened bowel wall that consists of either 2 o 3 ("target sign":) continuous, symmetrically thickened layers. Halo sign with two layers

(double halo) is composed of either a higher-attenuation outer annular ring surrounding a second, is most valuable as an unequivocal observation of bowel wall injury, often of an acute nature. Infections, IBD, vascular disease o RE - The pattern of the fat halo sign refers to a three-layered target sign of thickened bowel in which the middle or "submucosal" layer has a fatty attenuation (<10UH) : colitis ulcerosa, RE .Diferencial diagnosis:

- Mycobacteria's
- Sarcoidosis
- Lymphoma

CONCLUSION

- Mycobacterium tuberculosis positive. Diagnosis: TBC cecoileitis.
- Inmunosupresión, QTP, o immunotherapy : high risk reactivation TBC
- Differential diagnosis algorithm is an useful tool.26.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Sugi MD, Menias CO, Lubner MG, Bhalla S, Mellnick VM, Kwon MH, Katz DS. CT Findings of Acute Small-Bowel Entities. Radiographics. 2018 ; 38: 13521369.
- Fernandes T, Oliveira MI, Castro R, Araújo B, Viamonte B, Cunha R. Bowel wall thickening at CT: simplifying the diagnosis. Insights into Imaging. 2014; 5: 195-208.