

Endoscopic ultrasound of pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis

Fernando Castro-Poças^{1,2},
Tarcísio Araújo¹, Isabel Pedroto^{1,2}

¹ Department of Ultrasound and Department of Gastroenterology, Santo António Hospital, Porto Hospital Center, Porto, Portugal

² Institute of Biomedical Sciences Abel Salazar, University of Porto, Portugal

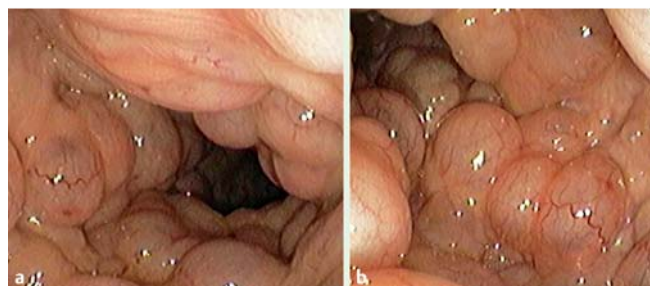


Fig. 1 Colonoscopic views in a 65-year-old asymptomatic man showing multiple bumps in the wall protruding into the lumen.

References

- 1 Abu-Hamda E, Erickson R. Bumps in the colon: utility of EUS for colonic submucosal masses. *Visible Hum J Endosc* 2003; 2: 2–6
- 2 Bamakhrama K, Abdulhady L, Vilmann P. Endoscopic ultrasound diagnosis of pneumatosis cystoides coli initially misdiagnosed as colonic polyps. *Endoscopy* 2014; 46 (Suppl. 01): E195–E196
- 3 Pontes J, Cattré A. Diagnosis of pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis by endoscopic ultrasound [Abstract]. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2000; 51: AB286
- 4 Chang Y, Chang M, Wei S et al. Pneumatosis cystoides coli. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2006; 64: 820–821

Bibliography

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1391873>
Endoscopy 2015; 47: E274
© Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York
ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

Fernando Castro-Poças, MD
Department of Gastroenterology
Santo António Hospital
Largo Prof. Abel Salazar
4099-001 Porto
Portugal
Fax: +351-22-2053218
castro.pocas@sapo.pt

An asymptomatic 65-year-old man with an unremarkable medical history underwent colonoscopy for colon cancer screening. This showed multiple bumps in the bowel wall of variable size (2–25 mm) protruding into the lumen. These appeared to be interconnected and covered with normal-looking mucosa, with no areas of sparing in the sigmoid and proximal rectum (● Fig. 1). No other lesions of the mucosa were observed. The patient's physical examination was normal and the results of routine laboratory analysis showed no abnormalities.

To clarify the diagnosis, endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) was performed with a 12-MHz miniprobe that was advanced through the working channel of the colonoscope. This showed multiple hyperechoic air pockets (very echogenic with shadowing) in the submucosal layer, establishing the diagnosis of pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis (PCI) (● Fig. 2). No further evaluation or management was needed.

PCI is a rare condition defined as the presence of air-filled cysts in the bowel wall. It occurs in two forms: primary, which is benign and usually asymptomatic, with normal mucosa; and secondary, which is generally due to chronic pulmonary disease or bowel ischemia.

There have been few reports of the use of EUS in the evaluation of bumps in the colon that are suggestive of PCI [1–4]. Colonoscopy and EUS performed with a miniprobe allow for the detailed characterization of bumps in the colonic wall and the diagnosis of PCI in a single procedure with no additional risks. Therefore, it is possible to establish a diagnosis and other diagnostic tests, such as computed tomography (CT) scanning, do not need to be performed. This approach can also avoid the inadvertent and dangerous endoscopic resection of such lesions.

Endoscopy_UCTN_Code_CCL_1AF_2AH

Competing interests: None



Fig. 2 Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) views showing multiple hyperechoic air pockets in the submucosa of the colonic wall, consistent with pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis.