

CASE REPORT

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Intestinal obstruction, pneumoperitoneum, and colon carcinoma within an inguinoscrotal hernia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Inguinal hernias with neoplastic contents in the sac are extremely rare.

Case Report: We present a case of intestinal obstruction due to a sigmoid colon carcinoma hosted in an incarcerated left inguinal hernia, with cecum perforation. The computed tomography (CT) scan demonstrated pneumoperitoneum. Surgical treatment consisted in subtotal colectomy with protective ileostomy.

Conclusion: Complicated colon neoplasms included in hernia sacs require tailored treatment, depending on the patient's condition and related morbidity.

Keywords: Colon carcinoma, Inguinal hernia, Intestinal obstruction, Pneumoperitoneum, Strangulation

How to cite this article

de Castro M, Larraz E, Artero SM, Cereceda P, Martin L, Calvo M. Intestinal obstruction, pneumoperitoneum, and colon carcinoma within an inguinoscrotal hernia. Edorium J Surg 2021;8:100055S05MC2021.

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Received: 30 November 2020 Accepted: 17 March 2021 Published: 25 June 2021

Article ID: 100055S05MC2021

doi: 10.5348/100055S05MC2021CR

INTRODUCTION

Colonic neoplasms included in hernia sacs are uncommon. Complicated cases, with bowel obstruction due to incarceration of the hernia contents, are even more rare. The first description of a colon carcinoma located in a hernia sac was made by Fieber and Wolstenholme in 1955 [1]. We report the case of a patient with intestinal obstruction due to an incarcerated inguinoscrotal hernia containing an obstructive sigmoid carcinoma, and pneumoperitoneum due to a cecum perforation.

CASE REPORT

A 79-year-old man presented to the emergency department with a 3-day-history of abdominal pain and distension without emission of gas or stool. He reported no fever. He had past medical history of left inguinal hernia, hypertension, and chronic ischemic heart disease, with controlled atrial fibrillation. On physical exam, the abdomen showed distension, pain on deep palpation and guarding. A giant non-reducible inguinoscrotal hernia was identified (Figure 1).

Computed tomography scan showed pneumoperitoneum with a small amount of free fluid, a severe dilation of the colon and a giant left inguinoscrotal hernia (Figure 2).

The patient underwent surgical treatment. A midline supra-infra-umbilical laparotomy was performed. A small perforation was identified in the cecum, which was severely dilated, as was the rest of the colon. The sigmoid was found passing through an inguinal ring and included in the sac of a giant left inguinoscrotal hernia. After reducing it back to the abdominal cavity, a stenotic sigmoid mass of malignant appearance was found Edorium J Surg 2021;8:100055S05MC2021. www.edoriumjournalofsurgery.com

(Figure 3A and B). Subtotal colectomy with ileo-rectal anastomosis was performed, leaving a lateral protective ileostomy. The hernia ring was repaired with suture from the inside of the peritoneal cavity. The patient developed postoperative pneumonia with a favorable course on antibiotics and physiotherapy. Pathological exam revealed a colorectal stage II carcinoma (T3NoMo).



Figure 1: Giant non-reducible inguinoscrotal hernia.

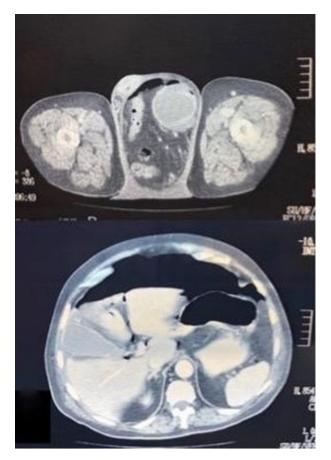


Figure 2: CT scan: pneumoperitoneum with a small amount of free fluid, a severe dilation of the colon and a giant left inguinoscrotal hernia.

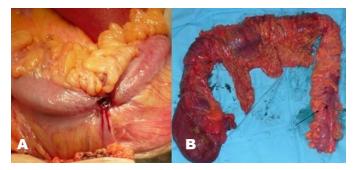


Figure 3 (A, B): The sigmoid colon was found passing through an inguinal ring and with a stenotic mass of malignant appearance (the arrow shows the stenosis).

DISCUSSION

Simultaneous finding of an inguinal hernia and a colorectal carcinoma is a rare event; it represents less than 0.5% of incarcerated hernias [2].

Lejar [3] classifies hernia contents as saccular or extrasaccular, depending on their location. Saccular contents include primary peritoneal tumors, such as mesothelioma, or peritoneal metastases; intrasaccular usually corresponds to intestinal tumors. Some publications report perforated colonic tumors hosted inside an inguinal hernia sac, which severely complicate the patient's prognosis [4–6]. Cases of colon perforation in ventral hernias have also been reported [7, 8].

In the present case, we found an incarcerated hernia with a sigmoid colon carcinoma hosted in the sac. There was no perforation inside the sac. However, there was bowel obstruction and a micro-perforation in the cecum due to hyper-pressure. Clinical suspicion about neoplasia in a hernia sac must be taken into account in patients older than 70 years, who suffer from large long-lasting hernias [9]. Computed tomography scan was essential for diagnosis in our case, as it demonstrated both colonic obstruction and pneumoperitoneum.

Surgical approach in these complicated cases of bowel obstruction and inguinal hernia remains controversial [10]. We decided an open laparotomy because of the presence of pneumoperitoneum. This allowed us to clearly identify a cecum micro-perforation, responsible for the pneumoperitoneum, and to perform an oncological colonic resection, namely subtotal colectomy with lateral protective ileostomy. We did not perform an anterior repair of the inguinal hernia to avoid surgical wound contamination, as the surgery was considered as Class III. We decided to close the hernia ring from the abdominal side. Thus, we considered not to use prosthetic material for reinforcement. In uncomplicated cases, surgical approach may vary from a wide transverse laparotomy [5] to initial inguinal approach and subsequent laparotomy if needed [9]. There are some reported cases of laparoscopic approach to an incarcerated hernia containing a cecum carcinoma inside the sac [11].

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, colonic carcinomas included in hernia sacs with associated complications such as the ones we describe in this case are very rare. Surgical approach is variable and must be tailored to the patient.

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Author Contributions

Mar de Castro - Conception of the work, Design of the work, Acquisition of data, Drafting the work, Revising the work critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

Elena Larraz – Conception of the work, Design of the work, Analysis of data, Interpretation of data, Revising the work critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

Sonia Morales Artero – Conception of the work, Design of the work, Acquisition of data, Drafting the work, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

Pablo Cereceda – Conception of the work, Revising the work critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

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Guarantor of Submission

The corresponding author is the guarantor of submission.

Source of Support

None.

Consent Statement

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this article.

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability

All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

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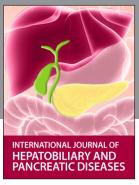
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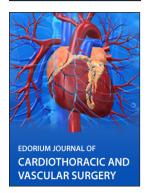














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