Acute gastric dilatation following blunt abdominal trauma: Short Communication

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Citation

Abstract
We are reporting a rare case of acute gastric dilatation in a young female child. Many diseases lead to gastric dilatation. Gastric dilatation followed post blunt abdominal trauma. The presentation was as an acute abdomen. Patient was managed conservatively.

INTRODUCTION
Blunt trauma abdomen is a surgical emergency. A subtle to acute clinical manifestations occur. Single to multiple organ damage can be inflicted. Blunt abdominal trauma leading to acute gastric dilatation is a rare entity. This can be encountered in many conditions. It has rapid progression with high mortality if untreated.

CASE PRESENTATION
A 13 year old female presented to us after 3 hours history of fall suffering upper blunt abdominal trauma. She has upper abdominal pain, nausea and few episodes of non-copious vomiting. Pulse was 76/min., blood pressure 110/80 mm. Hg with respiratory rate being 22/min. Systemic examination was normal. Distension was noted in upper abdomen extending upto umbilicus downwards, right lumbar, left lumbar and umbilical area. Mild tenderness of upper abdomen was noted on palpation. Scratch auscultation was consistent with distended stomach. Percussion note being tympanic. No succussion splash was auscultated. All routine blood and the urine examination were within normal limits. Serum electrolytes were normal. ECG had no abnormal T- wave changes. X-ray abdomen in upright position showed a dilated stomach 13 × 8 cm. (Fig.1)

DISCUSSION
Acute gastric dilatation was first described by SE Dupley in 1833. In surgical practice, this may present after a gastric or an abdominal operation, in cases of the trauma abdomen and with body casts, other causes being diabetic.
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gastroparesis, hypoxemia, large dose of anticholenergic drugs, pneumonia, sometimes it is idiopathic. Secondary third part duodenal obstruction due to superior mesenteric artery syndrome and the distended stomach have been proposed as mechanism for dilatation. Abdominal pain and vomiting being common clinical features, with more than 90% having copious vomiting. Abdominal distension is a pathognomonic sign of acute gastric dilatation. Gaseous distension mainly accounting for dilatation with aspirate of 2-3 liters in most cases, although postmortem case has reported up to 8 liters of fluid in the stomach. Patient may develop hypokalemia, metabolic alkalosis, and respiratory acidosis and death, if not treated promptly. There has been seen dramatic ECG T-wave changes with acute gastric distension which resolve with gastric decompression, mechanism for this remains unknown. Sometimes ischemic necrosis of the stomach can occur due to acute gastric dilatation but being rare. Modality of the treatment being decompression of stomach. Operative intervention required in cases where ischemia of the stomach occur.

CONCLUSION

Acute gastric dilatation although rare following blunt abdominal trauma needs close observation to look for any ischemic necrosis of the stomach to develop and the patient can be managed conservatively most of the times. Acute gastric atony following blunt trauma could be proposed as cause. Active gastric suction and rest to the stomach are basic principles for management.

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References

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