

Intestinal Obstruction from an Adhesion Band Mimicking Peritonitis due to a Complicated Induced Unsafe Abortion: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Miss E.N. a 19-year old nullipara presented at the Accidents and Emergency unit of the Ebonyi State University Teaching Hospital (EBSUTH), Abakaliki on the 17/5/06 with symptoms and signs of peritonitis from possible uterine and bowel perforation secondary to induced unsafe abortion. At surgery, it was discovered that her problem was due to mechanical small bowel obstruction from adhesion band following appendicectomy two years previously. The case highlights the similarities of its presentation to some of the complications of induced unsafe abortion. (*Afr J Reprod Health* 2007; 11[2]:113-116).

RÉSUMÉ

Occlusion intestinale à partir d'une bande d'adhésion de la péritonite mimétique dû à un avortement dangereux provoqué et compliqué: Un rapport de cas ademoiselle E.N. une nullipare, âgée de 19 ans s'est présentée aux services des Accidents et des Urgences du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de l'état d'Ebonyi (EBSUTH), Abakaliki, le 17 mai 2006 avec des symptômes et des indices de la péritonite causée probablement par à la perforation utérine et intestinale secondaire à l'avortement dangereux provoqué. Au cours de l'opération chirurgicale, il a été découvert que son problème a été causé par une petite occlusion intestinale de la bande d'adhésion suite à une appendicectomie deux ans avant. Le cas met l'accent sur les similarités de la présentation aux certaines complications de l'avortement dangereux provoqué. (*Rev Afr Santé Reprod* 2007; 11 [2]:113-116).

KEY WORDS: *Intestinal obstruction, induced unsafe abortion, post operative adhesion band, peritonitis*

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Introduction

Injury to a viscus during induced abortion is a common occurrence especially in the hands of the untrained, and they abound in our environment. This injury may go unrecognized particularly after a fine penetrating injury by instruments. This unrecognized injury may become apparent after 72 hours with nausea, anorexia, lower abdominal pains and fever, progressing to vomiting, peritonitis and ileus¹. Induced abortion with uterine perforation and injury to visceral organs are known to be associated with this typical clinical picture. However, intestinal obstructions from adhesions following previous surgeries may share the same clinical evolution of symptoms and signs². In this report, we present a mechanical intestinal obstruction caused by a band of adhesion from previous surgery, mimicking perforated viscus from induced unsafe abortion.

Case Report

Miss E.N., a 19-year old secondary school student, who was single and nulliparous, presented at the Accidents and Emergency Unit of the Ebonyi State University Teaching Hospital (EBSUTH), Abakaliki on the 17/5/06 with complaints of colicky lower abdominal pains, nausea and vomiting of 4 days duration and fever of two days duration. She was unable to pass stool since the onset of symptoms but passed flatus. She also noticed that her abdomen was distending slowly.

Five days prior to the onset of these problems, the patient had terminated an eight-week old unwanted pregnancy at a patent medicine dealer's shop in her village. She was awake during the procedure and disclosed that the man inserted some metallic instruments into her womb.

She had appendicectomy done in a private hospital in 2004 and there was no complication.

On examination, she was ill looking, rather anxious, febrile to touch and pale. The pulse rate

was 92 beats per minute and blood pressure was 110/70mmHg. The chest was clinically clear and heart sounds were normal. The abdomen was moderately distended with generalized tenderness but more marked at the lower abdomen. There was no palpable mass but percussion notes were hyperresonant and bowel sounds were reduced. The rectum was empty on rectal examination. Vaginal examination revealed a circumcised vulva and no obvious vaginal discharge. The cervix was central and the anterior lip had some marks of instrumentation. The cervical os was closed. There was positive cervical excitation tenderness. The uterine size could not be assessed, as patient was uncooperative because of the lower abdominal tenderness.

An initial assessment of uterine perforation with bowel injuries following unsafe abortion was made and patient was admitted for investigations and management. She was commenced on intravenous antibiotics (ampiclox, gentamicin and flagyl) and infusion of dextrose/saline. A general surgeon also reviewed her. Her haemoglobin came out to be 9.6g/dl and urinalysis showed no abnormality. Ultrasound findings were not contributory and plain abdominal X-rays (erect and supine) were inconclusive. Chest X-ray did not reveal any gas under the diaphragm. Requests were also made for endocervical and high vaginal swabs for microscopy and culture as well as the renal function tests. The renal function was normal and swabs yielded growth of coliforms, sensitive to antibiotics already in use.

A nasogastric tube was passed and kept in-situ. Patient was eventually scheduled for exploratory laparotomy by a combined team of surgeons and gynaecologists. Intraoperative findings included: normal sized uterus with no obvious injury, distended loops of small intestine, band of adhesion binding down a segment of the ileum, about 3cm from the caecum (band was from the appendicectomy site), no injuries were noticed in other visceral organs. Release of the adhesion band was done and the distended

proximal bowel loop was decompressed by milking it backwards into the stomach to drain out via the nasogastric tube.

Patient made an uneventful recovery and was discharged on the 9th postoperative day. When seen six weeks later, she was cheerful and had no complaints. She was then referred to the family planning clinic for contraceptive advice.

Discussion

Intestinal obstruction is one of the common and potentially fatal complications following previous surgery. Adhesions, usually secondary to previous surgical procedure, have been shown to be the most common cause of intestinal obstruction and are responsible for 49-74% of small bowel obstruction in developed countries³. In Nnewi, Eastern Nigeria, 29% of intestinal obstruction in adult was due to adhesions from previous surgeries.⁴ Gynaecological procedures, appendectomies (as in the case presented) and other intestinal surgeries are the three most common types of surgical procedures performed before the occurrence of these observed substantial peritoneal adhesions⁵.

Obstruction of the small intestine leads to accumulation of intestinal secretions and swallowed air, which further distends the loops of bowel and hence the abdomen. With further distention, the accumulated fluids in the intestine with its bacterial contamination seep through some areas of necrosis into the body system thereby making the patient more toxic².

The clinical presentation of this patient shared the same characteristic features of septic abortion with injury to visceral organs, and this tilted the diagnosis in that direction. The management of small bowel intestinal obstruction due to postoperative adhesions differs slightly. Some workers had achieved high success rate by simple gastrointestinal intubation of the patient⁶⁻⁸. Carey and Fabri (1992)⁹ recommended that patients that should be managed conservatively are those who had been operated on severally and are known

to have dense intestinal adhesions, those with known widespread intra-abdominal malignancy and those who develop obstruction in the early post-operative period. But it is recommended generally that initial approach to the management of intestinal obstruction from adhesions and bands from previous abdominal surgery is conservative with correction of fluid and electrolyte imbalance and decompression of the distended loops of intestine.⁶ Where conservative management fails, surgery must be employed to save the life of the patient. The quick operative intervention in this patient was necessitated by the history of induced abortion with possible damage to visceral organs.

In conclusion, adhesions and bands formation after surgery are great causes of morbidity and mortality. This case highlights the similarities of its presentation to some of the complications of induced unsafe abortion. It also highlights the need for careful and detailed evaluation of every clinical history on its own merit, and Surgeons should always be mindful of the effects of previous surgeries in making their diagnosis even in the face of seemingly obvious diagnosis.

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