CLINICAL IMAGES



Ischemic Gastritis in a Patient with Chronic Constipation

Solmaz Ehteshami-Afshar, MD, MSc¹, Christopher Sankey, MD¹, and Emily Pinto Taylor, MD²

¹Yale School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Yale New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT, USA; ²Division of Geriatrics and Gerontology, Department of Internal Medicine, Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA

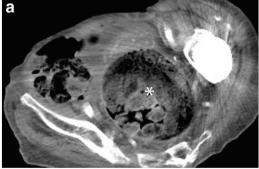
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A 90-year-old woman with Parkinson's disease presented with acute abdominal pain, nausea, and coffee-ground emesis. Her abdomen was distended with diffuse tenderness and hypoactive bowel sounds. Computed tomography (CT) showed a distended rectum with stool measuring up to 9 cm (Fig. 1A) and pneumatosis in the posterior gastric wall and air within the portal venous structures (Fig. 1B). She was diagnosed with probable stercoral colitis based on a history of chronic constipation and evidence of fecal impaction in the rectosigmoid and dilation of the colon in the CT scan,

causing ischemic gastritis. Given hemodynamic stability, she was managed non-surgically with enemas, antibiotics, and a nasogastric tube and discharged home with hospice.

Ischemic gastritis is a rare but rapidly life-threatening diagnosis in the elderly that can present with nausea, vomiting, upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and distention. Diagnosis is made primarily by the presence of extraluminal gas in the portal venous system and pneumatosis of the gastric wall. Management is usually conservative, with antibiotics, proton-pump inhibitors, and parenteral nutrition, though surgical resection may be considered in severe cases. This case illustrates that chronic constipation, slowed gastrointestinal motility, and chronic gastric distention from Parkinson's disease

Fig. 1 A Computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen, demonstrating a distended rectum with stool measuring up to 9 cm (asterisk). B Pneumatosis of the posterior gastric fundal wall (white arrow) and air within the portal venous structures (black arrow), suggestive of ischemic gastritis





are potential risk factors for stercoral colitis and, if progressive, ischemic gastritis. ^{1,3–5}

Corresponding Author: Solmaz Ehteshami-Afshar, MD, MSc; Yale School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Yale New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT, USA (e-mail: solmaz.ehteshamiafshar@yale.edu).

Author Contribution SEA and EPT took care of the patient. SEA wrote the first draft of the manuscript. EPT and CS revised and edited the draft. All of the authors commented on the manuscript and approved the final version.

Consent for Publication Consent for publication was received from the patient's family.

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