

Ulcerative colitis CT presentation - case report

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Introduction: Ulcerative colitis is inflammatory bowel disease that mostly affects young adults but also has extraintestinal involvement. CT almost is universally accepted as the primary modality for the evaluation of patients suspected for idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease or other colonic diseases.

Materials and methods: Ulcerative colitis typically manifests in young adults (25-40 years) and prevalent in males. We present interesting case of young adult with acute fulminant bloody diarrhea and suspicious of angiodysplasia intestine that underwent on MDCT including arterial and venous phase on Siemens Definition 65. CT findings was loss of haustration and bowel edema along descendent colon, sigma and involvement of rectum with colitis symptoms. Wall thickening, edema till 10mm, it is preserved with two enhanced layers concentric with halo sign in the middle, submucosal edema, water halo sign that represent acute decrease. Enhanced inner representing inflamed mucosa and outer muscularis propria. There is no identification of complication. Mesenteric artery with vein are patent and there is presentation of pyoperitoneum. Laboratory results the liver part of the common portal was immediately hospitalized and because of the anemia transfusions with blood were performed. After one day he presented disturbed consciousness and underwent CT of the brain were sinus thrombosis was detected.

Conclusion: MDCT is a primary modality of choice of fast recognition for detecting colonic disease extension of extracolonic involvement, evaluation of complication and high accurate in differential diagnosis especially for acute pyoperitoneum.

ACUTE COLITIS PULMONARIS

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