Venous Aneurysm of the Jejunum

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A 29-year-old woman repeatedly developed bloody stool. Esopahagogastroduodenoscopy and total colonoscopy failed to detect the bleeding source. Double-balloon enteroscopy revealed a protruding tumor in the jejunum (Picture 1). The tumor was reddish brown and edematous and appeared to protrude from the mucosa. Partial resection of the jejunum was performed laparoscopically. A histological evaluation with Elastic-Masson staining revealed that the main part was occupied by fibrotic intimal hyperplasia in the submucosal tissue (Picture 2), narrowing the vascular lumen (arrowheads). The thickness of the tunica media remained normal (arrows). As there were no other enlarged veins around this tumor, it was diagnosed as a venous aneurysm. Venous aneurysm is a rare vascular abnormality that can develop anywhere in the body (1). It is a locally expanded segment of a vein showing a saccular shape and is clearly distinguished from varicose veins, in which varying degrees of continuously dilated veins run as meandering and/or bending vessels. With respect to intraperitoneal development, deaths due to rupture of the portal vein, spleen, and superior mesenteric venous aneurysm have been reported (2). However, there has been no report on the development of this lesion in the digestive tract, as in our patient. When clinicians note similar findings, the possibility of a venous aneurysm should be considered, and surgery should be considered in order to prevent intestinal bleeding.

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References


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