

가

A Case of Intussuscepting Hemangioma of the Ileum

Seh Jin Chang, MD., Won Kyung Kang, MD., Ji Yeon Kim, MD., Chang Hyuk Ahn, MD., Seong Taek Oh, MD., Hae Myung Jeon, MD. and Seong Nam Kim, MD.

Intussusception in an adult is an uncommon condition. In contrast to the condition occurring in infants and children in adults, it is usually secondary to an intraluminal tumor. Hemangioma is a very rare cause of intussusception. The most frequent symptoms of intussuscepting hemangioma of the gastrointestinal tract are cramping abdominal pain, vomiting and melena. The treatment is usually resection. We experienced a case of hemangioma in the ileum with intussusception. After laparotomy and resection of the ileal segment, end to end anastomosis was performed. (J Korean Surg Soc 2002;63:437-440)

Key Words: Hemangioma, Intussusception, Ileum

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

5% , 1 5%가
 .(1)
 가 2
 ,
 가
 40 50%
 ,(2-4)
 1860 Gascoyen(5)
 ‘Naevi of the Viscera’
 가 1949 Gentry (6)
 가
 ,(2,6)
 가
 (Selective Visceral Angiography),
 Tc-99m-labeled (7)
 ,
 (Electric Cautery)
 가 가



가
 가
 , 2
 가
 가
 : , 505
 ☎ 137-701, 가
 Tel: 02-590-1436, Fax: 02-595-2992
 E-mail: stoh@catholic.ac.kr
 : 2002 8 6 , : 2002 8 8
 가
 1,2 가

: , , 66
 : 2
 :
 , , ,
 가 :

가
 : 140/80 mmHg, 76
 / , 20 / , 37.3°C

8100/mm³ (78%), 34.6%,
 12.1 g/dL, 237,000/mm³
 BUN 15.7 mg/dL, 0.84 mg/dL, AST
 27 IU/L, ALT 22 IU/L
 가 8,100/mm³ (Seg 78.3%)

: X
 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Plain abdominal film: Marked distended small bowel loops with diffuse haziness.

(Fig. 2).



Fig. 3. Operative findings: The intussuscepting ileum was showed. The intussucept was distended due to complete obstruction.



Fig. 2. Abdominal CT scan: A target appearance with centric enhancing mass at the mid portion of lower abdomen and proximal small bowel dilatation.

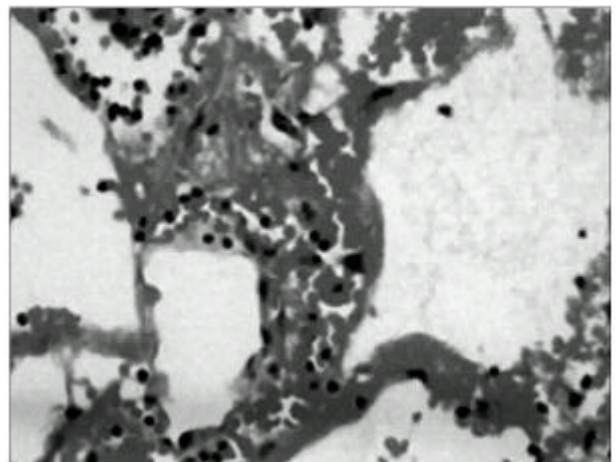
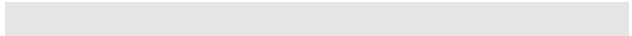


Fig. 4. Microscopic findings: Submucosal proliferation of many thin-walled vessels filled with erythrocytes (H&E, ×400).

가 500 ml
 15 cm 가 60 cm
 (Fig. 3).
 30 cm 가
 :
 가
 가
 (Carvernous type)
 : 10
 (Fig. 4).



가
 가 2
 가
 5% 가
 .(8,9)
 40 50
 가 가
 가
 .(9-13)
 가 20 40%
 .(9-12)
 가 가 .(10)
 가 70 80%
 가 90% 2
 가 80 90% 가 50 60%
 40
 50% .(8,9)
 가 .(1,11)
 .(2-4)
 10%

Weinstein (2)
 15 가
 가
 가
 40 50%
 가 .(8,10)
 1860 Gascoyen(5)
 'Naevi of the Viscera'
 가 1949 Gentry (6)
 가
 . Gentry (6)
 1,400,000 106
 , Railford(14) 11,500
 45,000 3
 Rissier(4)
 2 가
 가
 Gentry (5) 가
 (Table 1).
 mesodermal tissue embryonic sequestration
 가

Table 1. The classification of vascular lesions based on histopathologic detail

Benign vascular lesions
A. Telangiectasis (herediary and nonhereditary types)
B. Hemangioma
1. Capillary hemangioma (simplex, mostly single)
2. Mixed capillary and cavernous hemangioma
3. Cavernous hemangioma
a. Multiple phlebectasis (small caverous)
b. Simple polypoid (single cavernous)
c. Diffuse expensive (single contiguous)
d. Diffuse expensive (multiple noncontiguous)
Malignant vascular lesions
A. Hemangioendothelioma
B. "Benign metastasizing hemangioma"
C. Kaposi's sarcoma
D. Angiosarcoma

