IMAGES

Catheter decompression of a tension pneumoperitoneum after colonoscopy

Descompresión mediante catéter de un neumoperitoneo a tensión tras la realización de una colonoscopia

Héctor Real Noval¹, Jennifer Fernández Fernández²

A 58-year-old man underwent a colonoscopy for the study of a faecal occult blood loss, during which a polyp of 3 mm was removed. Two hours after the procedure, he had abdominal pain and bloating. An x-ray and an abdominal scan were performed, in which a large volume pneumoperitoneum was observed. During the transfer from radiology to the emergency room, he had signs of clinical deterioration with tachycardia of 135 bpm, tachypnoea with 25 rpm, use of accessory musculature

and saturation of oxygen < 80%. We decided to place a catheter (Abbocath®) in the left hypochondrium through which abundant air came out and was accompanied by immediate clinical improvement. Once stabilized, a laparotomy with perforation closure was performed. The patient progressed satisfactorily. Percutaneous drainage of tension pneumoperitoneum may help as a pre-surgery bridging treatment in patients with pneumoperitoneum and hemodynamic repercussion.

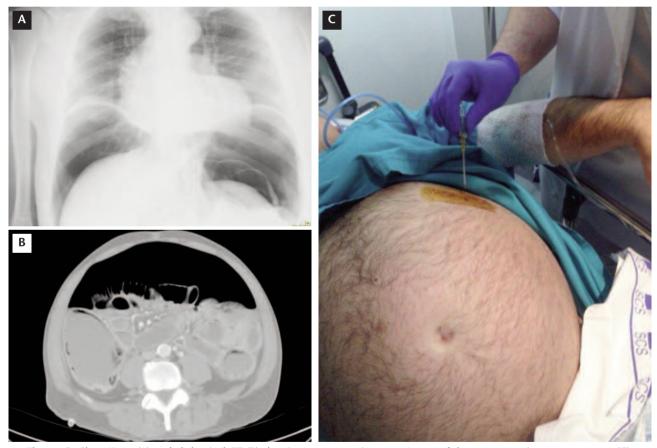


Figure 1. Chest X-ray (A) and abdominal CT (B) showing pneumoperitoneum. Image of the pneumoperitoneum puncture (C).

Author affiliation: 'Servicio de Cirugía General y del Aparato Digestivo, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, Cantabria, Spain. 'Servicio de Neurología, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, Cantabria, Spain.

Authors' contributions, funding and ethical responsibilities: The authors have confirmed their authorship, lack of funding and the maintenance of confidentiality and respect for patients' rights in the author's responsibilities document, publication agreement and assignment of Rights to EMERGENCIES.

Article not commissioned by the Editorial Committee and with external peer review

Editor: Aitor Alquéar Arbé, MD, PhD.

Corresponding author: Héctor Real Noval. Servicio de Cirugía General y Aparato Digestivo. Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla. Avda. de Valdecilla, 25. 39008 Santander. Spain. Email: hreal@humv.es

Information about the article: Received: 11-7-2016. Accepted: 1-9-2016. Online: 17-2-2017.

Conflicting interests: The authors declare no conflict of interest

Financing: The author declares the non-existence of external financing of this article.