

中文題目：缺鐵性貧血病患合併腹痛及異常體重減輕三個月

英文題目：An iron deficiency anemia patient with abdominal pain, poor appetite and weight loss for 3 months

作者：李耿列¹黃庭章²周益聖³李熹昌²林志陵²廖麗瑛²王鐘貴²陳冠仰²

服務單位：¹臺北市立聯合醫院仁愛一般內科，²臺北市立聯合醫院消化內科，³臺北市立聯合醫院血液腫科

Background

Urothelial cell carcinoma (UCC) frequently metastasizes to lymph nodes, liver, lungs and bone. However, metastasis to the gastrointestinal tract is rare. We will present a case of bladder cancer with complete remission then relapsed with abdominal pain, poor appetite and weight loss for 3 months. Incidentally, metastatic small intestinal tumor associated with transitional cell carcinoma was found after images and double balloon enteroscopy.

Case presentation and brief summary

74 y/o male, Caucasian, had history of iron deficiency anemia and bladder cancer s/p Transurethral Resection of Bladder Tumor (TURBT) and Bacillus Calmette–Guerin (BCG) immunotherapy at other hospital 4 years ago. He suffered from intermittent abdominal pain and post-prandial fullness since last year. Adhesion ileus was diagnosed and he was admitted for conservative treatment in this January.

However, symptoms became worse. General weakness, poor appetite, weight loss about 8kg within 3 months were occurred. IDA and positive fecal occult blood test were presented so he visited our hematology outpatient department (OPD). Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) and colonoscopy showed only superficial gastritis and mild internal hemorrhoid, respectively. Abdominal computed tomography scan was performed and showed focal wall thickening of small bowel with Lymphadenopathy (LAP). Double balloon enteroscopy (DBE) showed two mild raised and centrally ulcerated lesion in ileum. Jejunum or ileum ulcers, r/o Crohn's disease, r/o tuberculosis were under impression. Small intestine, endoscopic biopsy, showing poorly differentiated carcinoma, metastatic. The result is compatible with a metastatic poorly differentiated urothelial carcinoma on 107/03/26. Another TURBT was done on 107/4/13, it's revealed urinary bladder cancer, high-grade urothelial carcinoma with lymph nodes and small bowel metastasis

Final diagnosis

Urinary bladder cancer, high-grade urothelial carcinoma with lymph nodes and small bowel metastasis

Conclusions

Small intestine metastasis is encountered more frequently and may differ from country or ethnicity .Diagnosis is often delayed due to their nonspecific symptoms
A combination screening method by using videocapsule endoscope(VCE) and contrast-enhanced abdominal computed tomography scan (CE-CT) is recommended.
Solitary lesion were reported to be more common than multiple lesion .Metastatic tumors had the poorest overall survival, surgery not only palliates symptoms but may also lead to improved overall survival.

Key words: Urothelial cell carcinoma (UCC), bladder carcinoma with small bowel metastases

中文關鍵字：尿路上皮細胞癌 膀胱腫瘤併小腸轉移