

中文題目：以雙氣囊小腸鏡診斷梅克爾憩室:台灣一中部醫學中心之經驗

英文題目：Double-balloon enteroscopy for diagnosis of Meckel's diverticulum: A single-center experience in middle Taiwan

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Background: Meckel's diverticulum (MD) is a common congenital abnormality of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Although a few patients with MD present symptoms, preoperative diagnosis of MD is a clinical challenge because of its endoscopic inaccessibility. The aim of the present study was to investigate patients with MD diagnosed by double-balloon enteroscopy (DBE) in Taiwan.

Method: We conducted a retrospective study in a tertiary referral center in middle Taiwan. The clinical characteristics, endoscopic features, histopathological findings, treatment methods, and outcomes of patients with MD diagnosed by DBE were analyzed.

Results: A total of 14 male patients with MD diagnosed by DBE were enrolled. The mean age was 32.3 years. GI bleeding (78.6%) accounted for the major indication of DBE. The mean distance between the ileocecal valve and MD was 68.9 cm. The average length of 12 patients with surgically resected MD was 5.2 cm. MD presented as a large ostium in 13 patients (92.9%), a small ostium in 1 patient (7.1%), and bleeding signs in 10 patients (71.4%). Twelve patients (85.7%) underwent surgical treatment and 2 patients (14.3%) received conservative treatment. Heterotopic gastric tissue was identified in 4 patients (28.6%).

Conclusion: The present study showed that DBE is a more powerful modality in detecting MD than the other conventional modalities in Taiwan.