

4-4-2014

Emphysematous Gastritis: An Ominous Diagnosis Managed Conservatively

Brent E. Murchie
Cleveland Clinic

Andrew C. Berry
Kansas City University

Andrew Ukleja
Cleveland Clinic

Ryan McPherson
Kansas City University

Ariel Caplan
Palm Beach Centre for Graduate Medical Education

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.kansascity.edu/studentpub>

Recommended Citation

Murchie BE, Berry AC, Ukleja A, McPherson R, Caplan A, Reuther WL. Emphysematous Gastritis: An Ominous Diagnosis Managed Conservatively. *ACG Case Reports Journal*. 2014; 1(3). doi: 10.14309/crj.2014.22.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Research@KCU at DigitalCommons@KCU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@KCU. For more information, please contact jberry@kansascity.edu.

Authors

Brent E. Murchie, Andrew C. Berry, Andrew Ukleja, Ryan McPherson, Ariel Caplan, and Warren L. Reuther
3rd

IMAGE | STOMACH

Emphysematous Gastritis: An Ominous Diagnosis Managed Conservatively

Brent E. Murchie, MD¹, Andrew C. Berry, BS², Andrew Ukleja, MD¹, Ryan McPherson, BA², Ariel Caplan, DO³, and Warren L. Reuther III, MD⁴

¹Digestive Diseases Institute, Cleveland Clinic Florida, Weston, FL

²Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, Kansas City, MO

³Internal Medicine Department, Palm Beach Centre for Graduate Medical Education, West Palm Beach, FL

⁴Department of Radiology, West Palm Hospital, West Palm Beach, FL

Case Report

A 54-year-old female with HIV, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) presented with altered mental status, diabetic ketoacidosis, nonspecific gastrointestinal symptoms, and a buttock abscess. Initial abdominal and pelvic computed tomography (CT) without contrast demonstrated a small pericardial effusion, air in the gastric wall, and perianal abscess. Amid worsening leukocytosis (22,500/mm³), a wide excisional debridement of abscess was performed and later repeated. CT angiography of the chest demonstrated a markedly distended stomach with small amount of portal venous air (Figure 1). Abdominal X-ray of the kidney, ureters, and bladder (KUB) demonstrated a distended stomach with wall emphysema and gas collection within the gluteal region (Figure 2). Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) revealed black eschars and exudates in the stomach body and fundus (Figure 3). When gastric wall air is present, emphysematous gastritis—with a mortality rate of 50–80%—must be properly distinguished from the more common and less devastating gastric emphysema.^{1,2} Air within the



Figure 1. CT chest angiography demonstrating portal venous air and a mottled, non-linear air pattern in the gastric wall.



Figure 2. Abdominal X-ray of kidney, ureters, and bladder (KUB) showing gas/air within both the gastric lumen and the stomach wall.

ACG Case Rep J 2014;1(3):120–121. doi:10.14309/crj.2014.22. Published online: April 4, 2014.

Correspondence: Andrew C. Berry, Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences, 1750 E. Independence Ave. Kansas City, MO 64106 (ABerry@kcumb.edu).

Copyright: © 2014 Murchie et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

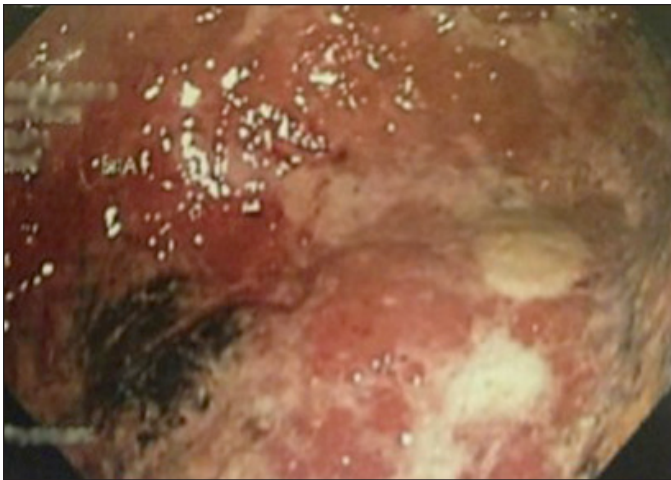


Figure 3. EGD demonstrating black eschars and exudates in the body and fundus of the stomach.

gastric wall, together with portal venous air, leukocytosis, and a source of infection all support the diagnosis of emphysematous gastritis.^{3,4} Without evidence of sepsis or ischemia, surgical intervention was not indicated. Conservative management with bowel rest, parenteral nutrition, and broad-spectrum antibiotics was successful.⁵ The role of endoscopy in cases like this is strictly to monitor severity, identify gastric necrosis, and exclude other pathology.

Disclosures

Author contributions: All authors contributed to evaluating and managing the case and to writing the manuscript. AC Berry is the article guarantor.

Financial disclosure: No financial support or conflicts of interest to report.

Informed consent was obtained for this case report.

Received: November 18, 2013; Accepted: March 16, 2014

References

1. Iannuzzi J, Watson TJ, Little VR. Emphysematous gastritis: A young diabetic's recovery. *Int J Surg Case Rep.* 2012;3(4):125–7.
2. Yalamanchili M, Cady W. Emphysematous gastritis in a hemodialysis patient. *South Med J.* 2003;96(1):84–8.
3. Kussin SZ, Henry C, Navarro C, et al. Gas within the wall of the stomach: Report of a case and review of the literature. *Dig Dis Sci.* 1982;27(10):949–54.
4. Loi TH, See JY, Diddapur RK, Issac JR. Emphysematous gastritis: A case report and a review of literature. *Ann Acad Med Singapore.* 2007;36(1):72–3.
5. Szuchmacher M, Bedford T, Sukharamwala P, et al. Is surgical intervention avoidable in cases of emphysematous gastritis? A case presentation and literature review. *Int J Surg Case Rep.* 2013;4(5):456–9.

Publish your work in ACG Case Reports Journal

ACG Case Reports Journal is a peer-reviewed, open-access publication that provides GI fellows, private practice clinicians, and other members of the health care team an opportunity to share interesting case reports with their peers and with leaders in the field. Visit <http://acgcasereports.gi.org> for submission guidelines. Submit your manuscript online at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/acgcr>.