Meckel's Diverticulum Diagnosed by Capsule Endoscopy

Yoshitaka Kitayama, Toshihiko Tomita*, Tomoaki Kono, Katsuuki Tozawa, Tadayuki Oshima Hirokazu Fukui, Jiro Watari and Hiroto Miwa

Department of Internal Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Japan

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Clinical Image
A 16-year-old man was admitted to a local hospital due to acute melena and hematochezia. He was undergone Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), Colonoscopy (CS) and Contrast Computed Tomography (CE-CT). Nevertheless they could not detect cause of gastrointestinal bleeding. He repeated melena and hematochezia during admission and was transferred total 6 units of packed erythrocyte. He was transferred to our hospital for further examination. Firstly, we examined Capsule Endoscopy (CE) for obscure gastrointestinal bleeding. The small bowel was investigated

Figure 1: Endoscopic image of Meckel's diverticulum detected by capsule endoscopy.

Figure 2: Endoscopic image of Meckel's diverticulum detected by double balloon endoscopy with erosive lesion in the ileum.

Figure 3: Small bowel series showing the lumen of Meckel's diverticulum.
with a third generation Pillcam SB 3. It revealed the orifice of Meckel’s diverticulum in the ileum (Figure 1). In addition, we performed Double-Balloon Enteroscopy (DBE). Meckel’s diverticulum was detected with erosive lesion in the ileum within 100 cm of the ileocecal valve (Figure 2). Additionally, small bowel series showing the lumen of Meckel’s diverticulum. (Figure 3). The patient is going to be performed diverticulectomy.