

NSAIDS Induced Ileal Strictures: A Rare Case Report

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Background

NSAID's though useful in the treatment of inflammatory conditions, caused increased mucosal damage to upper git. During the past two decades the deleterious effects of NSAID's on small intestine and colon have been recognized like strictures, ulcerations, perforation and villous atrophy. However the proportion of patients who develop clinically important NSAID induced enteropathy remains relatively small.

Material & Methods

A 25 year old gentleman presented with complaints of pain abdomen, malena since two months, easy fatigability, and shortness of breath and constipation since 5 days. Patient's past history was unremarkable apart from an intramedullary nail placed in the right femur 2 years back for fracture shaft of femur for which he was

using tablet voveran 50 mg since 2 years .An upper gi endoscopy was suggestive of a small growth in second part of duodenum. On laprotomy multiple strictures were found in the distal 30 cms of ileum. On treatment resection of the terminal ileum and ileo ascending anastomosis was done. Post operative biopsy was suggestive of chronic non specific inflammation. Patient is on follow up receiving paranteral and oral b12 supplementation and is doing well.

Results & Conclusions

NSAID enteropathy exists and may have clinically significant squeal. COX isozyme non-selective NSAIDs induces git side effects reflecting their widespread use and high toxicity. The forthcoming generation of selective and preferential COX-2 inhibitors, offer a potential therapeutic advance in terms of reducing side-effects throughout the gastrointestinal tract.
