A 52-year old man with recurrent vomiting was referred for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. During endoscopy, superficial erosions were found on the upper part and obstruction in the middle part of the stomach (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). The stomach was rotated around an axis connecting the gastroesophageal junction and the pylorus. The antrum was rotated in the opposite direction toward the fundus. The organoaxial type of gastric volvulus that was seen in our patient is associated with sliding hiatal hernia (Fig. 3). In patients with acute gastric volvulus, endoscopic reduction and de-rotation should be attempted. During the procedure, the suction of trapped air and placement of a nasogastric tube after devolvolvulization are obligatory [1]. In this case, endoscopic reduction of the volvulus was unsuccessful (Video 1), and the patient was referred for surgical devolvolvulization. During laparotomy, the stomach was decompressed and fixed to the abdominal wall (gastropexy) to prevent recurrence. Gastric necrosis was not detected during the surgery, and the patient was discharged from the hospital 3 days later. Gastric volvulus is characterized by abnormal rotation of the stomach along its horizontal or vertical axis. It is classified as primary (idiopathic) or secondary based on the etiology, as organoaxial or mesenteroaxial according to the axis of rotation, and as acute or chronic depending on the clinical presentation [2]. In organoaxial volvulus, the stomach rotates along its long axis through a line that connects the gastroesophageal junction to the pylorus. The antrum rotates anterosuperiorly and the fundus rotates posteroinferiorly. Strangulation of the stomach is relatively common in this type of volvulus (up to 30% of cases) [3]. In mesenteroaxial volvulus, the stomach rotates around its short axis through a perpendicular line connecting the greater and lesser curvatures, and the antrum becomes displaced above the gastroesophageal junction. In another, complex form of gastric volvulus, elements of organoaxial and mesenteroaxial rotation are combined [4].

The combination of pain, vomiting, and the inability to pass a nasogastric tube, known as Borchardt’s triad, is present in as many as 70% of patients with acute gastric volvulus [5]. Imaging studies, including computed tomography of the abdomen or chest and an upper gastrointestinal series, may be used for the diagnosis [4]. Endoscopy is unreliable for the diagnosis of gastric volvulus (failure rate of approximately 68%) but can be used for the differentiation of other clinical possibilities and decompression. Acute gastric volvulus is a surgical emergency and is associated with a 30% to 50% mortality rate when the diagnosis is missed [4].

Endoscopic view in a patient with acute gastric volvulus

A 52-year old man with recurrent vomiting was referred for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. During endoscopy, superficial erosions were found on the upper part and obstruction in the middle part of the stomach (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). The stomach was rotated around an axis connecting the gastroesophageal junction and the pylorus. The antrum was rotated in the opposite direction toward the fundus. The organoaxial type of gastric volvulus that was seen in our patient is associated with sliding hiatal hernia (Fig. 3). In patients with acute gastric volvulus, endoscopic reduction and de-rotation should be attempted. During the procedure, the suction of trapped air and placement of a nasogastric tube after devolvolvulization are obligatory [1]. In this case, endoscopic reduction of the volvulus was unsuccessful (Video 1), and the patient was referred for surgical devolvolvulization. During laparotomy, the stomach was decompressed and fixed to the abdominal wall (gastropexy) to prevent recurrence. Gastric necrosis was not detected during the surgery, and the patient was discharged from the hospital 3 days later. Gastric volvulus is characterized by abnormal rotation of the stomach along its horizontal or vertical axis. It is classified as primary (idiopathic) or secondary based on the etiology, as organoaxial or mesenteroaxial according to the axis of rotation, and as acute or chronic depending on the clinical presentation [2]. In organoaxial volvulus, the stomach rotates along its long axis through a line that connects the gastroesophageal junction to the pylorus. The antrum rotates anterosuperiorly and the fundus rotates posteroinferiorly. Strangulation of the stomach is relatively common in this type of volvulus (up to 30% of cases) [3]. In mesenteroaxial volvulus, the stomach rotates around its short axis through a perpendicular line connecting the greater and lesser curvatures, and the antrum becomes displaced above the gastroesophageal junction. In another, complex form of gastric volvulus, elements of organoaxial and mesenteroaxial rotation are combined [4].

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Competing interests: None

Abdol Rahim Masjedizadeh, Pezhman Alavinejad
Research Institute for Infectious Diseases of the Digestive System and Department of Internal Medicine, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

References

Endoscopic view of gastric volvulus.

Fig. 1 Organoaxial gastric volvulus with 180 degrees of rotation and stenosis in the middle part of the stomach of a 52-year-old man with recurrent vomiting.

Fig. 2 Superficial erosions on the body due to chronic ischemia.

Fig. 3 Diaphragmatic defects are the most common cause of gastric volvulus in adults.

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Corresponding author
Abdol Rahim Masjedizadeh, MD
Research Institute for Infectious Diseases of the Digestive System
Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Department of Internal Medicine
Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences
Ahvaz
Iran
Fax: +98-613912533
Rahim.masjedi@gmail.com