A bezoar is a tightly packed mass of undigested material that can be found anywhere within the gastrointestinal tract, from the esophagus to the rectum. Bezoars are most commonly found in the stomach but they occasionally form in the colon [1]. We report a 37-year-old man with what appeared to be a colonic mass but which was in fact a bezoar in the transverse colon that had been caused by watermelon.

A 37-year-old man was admitted to our hospital with a 1-year history of constipation. He had no history of chronic illness, surgery, or chronic drug usage. The results of physical and laboratory examinations were within normal limits. Colonoscopy was performed after 5 days of bowel preparation which comprised a clear liquid diet and oral sodium phosphate. A large mass was detected in the transverse colon (Figure 1). While the endoscopist was planning a forceps biopsy of the mass, a watermelon seed was noticed on the near surface of the mass and normal mucosa was seen underneath the movable lesion (Figure 2). On questioning, the patient reported that he had eaten a large watermelon 1 day before as part of his preparatory liquid diet. His constipation resolved with medical treatment.

Phytobezoars, which are composed of vegetable matter, are the most common type of bezoars. There have been some reports in the literature of phytobezoars causing intestinal obstruction, but colonic obstruction is rare [2, 3]. In our patient the transverse colon was partially obstructed; the vegetable bezoar was not hard, and it was found to be mobile when pushed by the colonoscope. If we had not seen the watermelon seed or the normal-appearing mucosa under the suspicious mass and if we have not questioned the patient about the diet he undertook in preparation for the colonoscopic procedure, we would have taken a colonoscopic biopsy needlessly, which would have been a waste of resources.

References


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DOI: 10.1055/s-2006-944656