



Figure 1 Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, showing a giant trichobezoar occupying the entire stomach (a, b) and extending into the duodenum (c).



Figure 2 The surgically extracted trichobezoar (14 × 8 cm).

drome) [1,4]. In this case, the bezoar extended from the stomach into the proximal small bowel (duodenum). Trichobezoars are resistant to enzymatic dissolution and have to be removed endoscopically or surgically. Different endoscopic methods have been reported for retrieving them, but large bezoars are still a problem to resolve. Despite the development of new endoscopic devices that have recently been described for fragmenting large bezoars, such as the bezo-tome [5], giant trichobezoars are extracted surgically in the majority of cases [1, 4] as in the present one.

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A 10-year-old girl was admitted with abdominal pain and vomiting that had started 2 weeks earlier, following weight loss during the previous 3 months. She had a 2-year history of ingesting hair and carpet fibers (trichophagia). On examination, a firm mass was palpable in the upper abdomen. Sonography revealed a voluminous and heterogeneous formation within the stomach. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy showed a large bezoar occupying the entire stomach (Figure 1a, b) and extending into the duodenum (Figure 1c), making passage of the endoscope difficult. A few attempts were made to remove it endoscopically, using forceps and a snare, but these were unsuccessful. The trichobezoar was then surgically removed

by gastrotomy. It measured 14 × 8 cm and had almost completely occluded the stomach and duodenum (Figure 2). The girl had an uneventful postoperative course and was referred to a psychiatrist.

Trichobezoars are an infrequent form of bezoar, consisting of ingested hair retained in the gastrointestinal tract [1]. Most are encountered in the stomach, usually in young women with psychiatric disorders [2]. Pediatric trichobezoars are associated with emotionally disturbed children with habits of pulling hair (trichotillomania) and swallowing it (trichophagia) [3]. Rarely, trichobezoars may extend through the pylorus into the small intestine, forming a tail (Rapunzel syn-

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