Wandering spleen with splenic arteriovenous torsion

Genichi Hashiguchi¹, Takashi Hamada¹, Mampei Yamashita¹, and Tamotsu Kuroki¹

¹National Hospital Organisation Nagasaki Medical Center

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Abstract

This was a rare case of wandering spleen with splenomegaly and abdominal pain due to splenic arteriovenous torsion after childbirth.

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Genichi Hashiguchi, MD, Takashi Hamada, MD, Manpei Yamashita, MD, PhD, Tamotsu Kuroki, MD, PhD
Department of Surgery, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center

Correspondence to: Dr. Takashi Hamada, Department of Surgery, National Hospital Organization Nagasaki Medical Center, 2-1001-1 Kubara, Omura City, Nagasaki 856-8562, Japan

Tel.: +81-957-52-3121, Fax: +81-957-54-0292

Email: taka.hama84@gmail.com

Conflicts of interest:

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported herein.

Statement of informed consent:

Informed consent to publish these images was obtained from the patient.

A 35-year-old Japanese woman had been diagnosed with a wandering spleen 20 years ago. No symptoms such as abdominal pain was observed before the delivery of her full-term infant. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CE-CT) was conducted post-delivery. The patient's spleen was located in the middle of the abdomen (a). A few months post-delivery, she began to have frequent left-sided abdominal pain. CE-CT showed that her spleen had enlarged and moved into the pelvis (b). The splenic artery and vein were spirally twisted 1260° (c). The congestion of the splenic vein caused splenomegaly and hypersplenism. The abdominal pains cause was intermittent blood flow disturbance due to splenic arteriovenous torsion. A laparoscopic splenectomy was performed. No abdominal pain occurred post-surgery. The weight of the removed spleen was 350 g. This was a rare case of wandering spleen with splenomegaly and abdominal pain due to splenic arteriovenous torsion after childbirth.

(a)



(b)



(c)

