

Case report

ACUTE INTESTINAL NECROSIS IN COVID-19 PATIENT: REPORT OF A CASE

Aims: We present a case of acute intestinal necrosis due to multiple thrombosis in a female patient with confirmed SARS Cov 19 infection.

Presentation of Case: A 69-year-old female patient was administered in Emergency Department in our hospital with symptoms of general weakness, loss of appetite and elevated body temperature up to 38°C which started three days before the admission, followed by abdominal distension with pain and confusion. After clinical examination and diagnostic investigations, an emergency laparotomy was performed, which showed discontinuous gangrenous changes in terminal ileum, two of which were already perforated, signs of diffuse stercoral peritonitis, spleen with changed morphology (whitish patches and uneven capsule). Resection of the terminal ileum with ileostomy and splenectomy were performed.

Discussion: Acute intestinal gangrene is a rarer but devastating complication in patients with SARS Cov 19 infection. Its first symptoms cannot always be confirmed by diagnostic investigations, so great caution is required.

Conclusion: Life-threatening, extrapulmonary complications should be considered in Covid 19 confirmed patients.

Keywords: acute intestinal necrosis, SARS Cov 19 infection, extrapulmonary complications

1. INTRODUCTION

SARS-CoV-2 possesses the ability to penetrate inside its host cells via the interaction between its transmembrane glycoprotein, called protein S, and its functional receptor, angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). In the respiratory tract, SARS-CoV-2 is thus able to infect epithelial cells alveolar and pulmonary endothelial cells. It results from intense local inflammation spreading to endothelial cells and causing endothelitis.

Until today we do not understand the mechanism of these complications during the disease COVID-19 this is due either to diffuse endothelial inflammation secondary to viral infection of the endothelial cell or to an elevation of procoagulant factors (factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, fibrinogen) without forgetting the role of cytokines induced by the virus which causes coagulation and activation of fibrinolysis [1-3]. In addition to many circulating prothrombotic micro vesicles that supply platelets or monocytes as well as mediators released by activated neutrophils are also hypercoagulable factors.

While thrombosis is a well-known complication of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection, reports on intestinal necrosis due to intestinal ischemia caused by thrombosis are extremely rare but also occur. Its initial symptoms might not be captured by CT

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scans, therefore caution is required. It is possible that a microthrombus occurring in the ileum vessel caused the intestinal necrosis.

We herein report a case of intestinal necrosis of terminal ileum due to multiple thrombosis in a COVID-19 patient.

2. PRESENTATION OF CASE

A 69-year-old female patient was brought to the Emergency Center due to diffuse abdominal pain and distension, elevated body temperature (up to 38C), loss of appetite, general weakness and confusion. The complaints started 3 days before she called for an examination and the previous day due to the development of urine retention, a urinary catheter was placed. Obtained data on the patient's history shown some neurological conditions for which investigations were conducted at the Neurology Clinic in Skopje, North Macedonia looking for the reason of the appearance of moderate to severe flaccid quadriplegia three months ago. Available medical documentation shown that the patient was vaccinated with two doses of Sinovak vaccine (second dose received 5 months previously). The patient was also positive for SARS-Co 19 infection a month and a half ago when she had no symptoms related to the infection, rather she was tested due to the necessary hospitalization at the Department of Neurology to determine the causes of the neurological deficit, according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health. Clinical examination revealed rigid abdominal wall, strong pain and peritoneal irritation. The patient was bradypsychic, bradylalic, with a dry and coated tongue, with concentrated urine, heart rate around 100/min, blood pressure 110/60 mm Hg. Laboratory findings shown leukocytosis (21.3), CRP (286.4), urea 34.6, creatinine 240, LDH 347, Hgb 3.21, Hct 25.8, D dimers 2300. Imaging investigations were performed. Abdominal CT showed pneumoperitoneum, mesenterial and intestinal oedema. ChestX-ray showed normal findings without elements of consolidation.

A quick antigen test for SARS-Co 19 infection was done, which was positive and then confirmed with PCR testing.

We decide to perform urgent exploratory laparotomy according to the findings, from vital indications, with a high risk, which was accepted by the patient and her family with an appropriate signature.

The operation was performed in OETA. Intraoperatively a large amount of free small intestinal content was found in the abdomen, with parietic intestines, signs of diffuse visceral and parietal peritonitis, discontinuous gangrenous changes of the ileum starting 20 cm proximal to the ileocecal valve, in a length of about 80 cm, with two holes from perforation (Figure 1).

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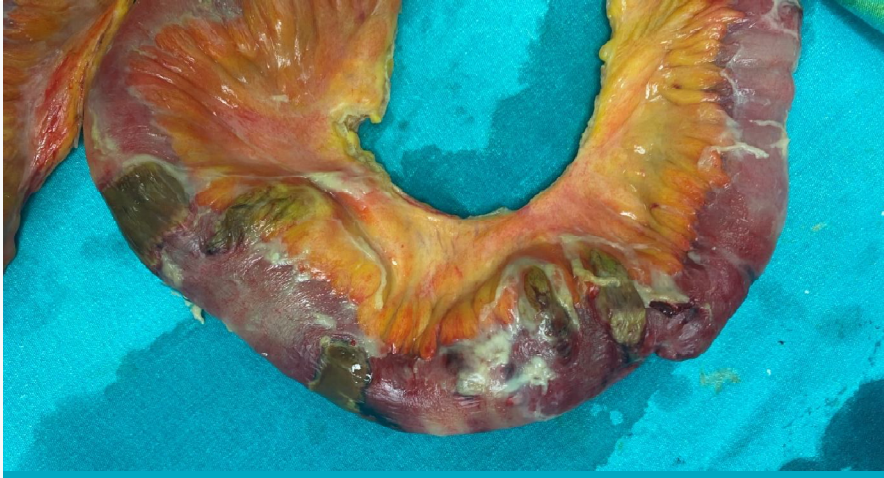


Figure 1. Appearance of the resected terminal ileum with discontinuous gangrenous changes

The spleen had also a changed morphology, with whitish patches and uneven capsule presented (*Figure 2*).

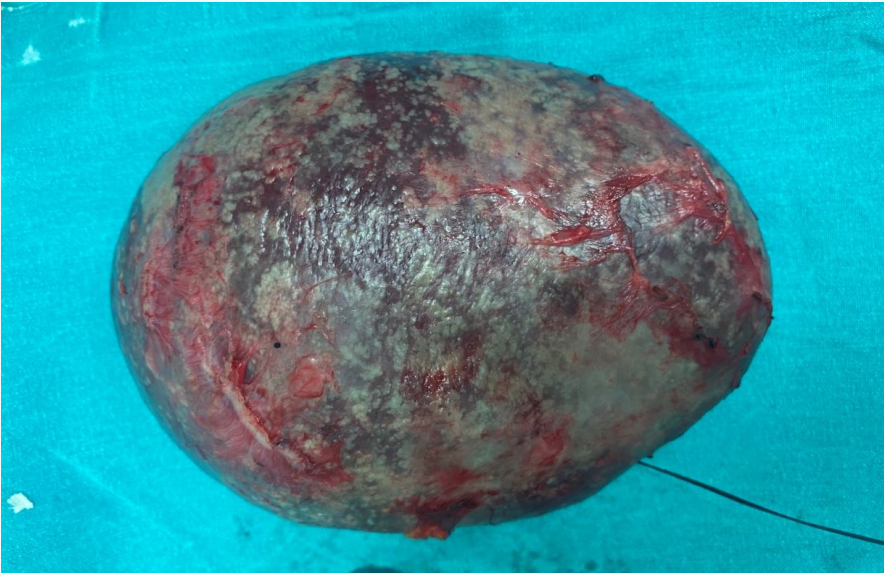


Figure 2. Appearance of the spleen (whitish patches and uneven capsule).

Resection of the ileum was performed, with splenectomy and creation of a terminal ileostomy. Extensive intraoperative lavage of the abdominal cavity was performed with double intraabdominal drainage, one of the recess of Douglas and other placed in the left subphrenic recess.

Postoperatively, the patient was placed in the COVID INTENSIVE UNIT for mechanical ventilation, antibiotic therapy, anticoagulant therapy (heparin pump 25000 IU/24h), infusion solutions, dopamine and norepinephrine stimulation. Unfortunately there was gradual deterioration of vital parameters, with oliguria to anuria, followed by rhythm disturbance, bradycardia, drop in saturation and asystole and consecutive death on the 6th postoperative day.

The pathohistological finding showed the existence of a transmural infarct on the intestinal wall with an abundant polymorphonuclear inflammatory infiltrate that affected the mesenteric fat tissue and formed multiple abscesses. On the intestinal serosa, there were signs of acute and peritonitis in the organization, and in part of the blood vessels there were fibrin thrombi. Part of the resected small intestine has only ulcer-erosive changes of the mucosa and submucosa, and a smaller part has preserved regular histoarchitectonics. The spleen has stagnant changes and signs of acute splenitis represented by a polymorphonuclear inflammatory infiltrate. The capsule has signs of acute and organized peritonitis.

3. DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a fast-evolving situation, so reports of unique aspects of this infection are essential to aid clinicians in managing these patients. Thrombotic complications associated with COVID-19 have been described [4].

Complications from thrombosis can be fatal and require prophylaxis, early diagnosis, and therapeutic intervention. We would like to report on a case in order to help with the future diagnosis and treatment of such patients.

AMI is a rare abdominal emergency that usually requires a wide intestinal resection [5]. A prompt diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion and is essential for successful treatment. The precise pathological mechanism leading to the complication of AMI in COVID-19 is not known. COVID-19-related hypercoagulability is likely a multifactorial-direct viral infection of the endothelial cell leading to diffuse endothelial inflammation, increased procoagulant factors like factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, fibrinogen, and high inflammatory state associated with the cytokine storm leading to coagulation and fibrinolysis activation. In our case, we believe that the microthrombus which occurred in the ileum vessel led to a shower embolism, which in turn caused intestinal necrosis in multiple areas of the ileum, as intestinal necrosis was localized in the terminal ileal region.

Additional explanations for the hypercoagulability may be the presence of large numbers of prothrombotic circulating microvesicles, which are cytoplasmic microparticles stemming from platelets or monocytes and neutrophil extracellular traps released from activated neutrophils that constitute a mixture of nucleic DNA, histones and nucleosomes[6]. Another possible mechanism includes direct bowel damage by the novel beta-coronavirus given expression of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 on enterocytes of the small bowel, the target receptor for SARS-CoV-19.

In a report examining acute mesenteric ischemia of COVID-19 patients, small bowel ischemia (46.67%) was the most prevalent abdominal finding, followed by ischemic colitis (37.3%). Non-occlusive mesenteric ischemia (NOMI; 67.9%) indicating microvascular involvement was the most common pattern of bowel involvement. 50% of the patients receiving conservative/medical management died, highlighting high mortality without surgery [7-9].

Delays in the diagnosis of AMI are common and associated with high rates of morbidity and mortality. Prompt diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion and early contrast CT imaging

[10]. Treatment of this condition is focused on gastrointestinal decompression, fluid resuscitation, hemodynamic support, surgical resection of the necrotic bowel, and restoration of blood flow to the ischemic intestine. The diagnosis of an ischemic bowel should be one of the top differentials in critically ill patients when clinical symptoms are suggestive.

4. CONCLUSION

Complications from thrombosis can be fatal and require prophylaxis, early diagnosis, and therapeutic intervention. This report adds to the literature regarding the extrapulmonary complications of COVID-19 and in order to help with the future diagnosis and treatment of such patients.

Health care providers should have a high index of suspicion regarding life-threatening complications of COVID-19 so that timely intervention can be done.

CONSENT

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and accompanying images.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

As per international standard or university standard written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the authors.

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