radiologically, it may be difficult to convince oneself that a trivial act like coughing could inflict such a serious injury. Radionuclide bone scanning has been found to be effective in highlighting the fracture sites as regions of abnormal accumulation of activity.  

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Final diagnosis

Cough-induced rib fractures.

Keywords: cough fracture of ribs

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2 Richardson RC. Indirect fracture of the rib in pulmonary tuberculosis. JAMA 1936; 106: 1543.
8 Wynn-Williams N, Young RD. Cough fracture of ribs including one complication. Tubercle 1959; 40: 47.
Answers

QUESTION 1
The diagnosis was superior mesenteric artery (SMA) syndrome or Wilkie’s syndrome. The condition was first described in 1861 by Von Rokitansky and presents with intermittent compression of the third part of the duodenum against the aorta by the overlying SMA. Predisposing factors include rapid weight loss, growth spurt, prolonged supine positioning, immobilisation in a spinal orthosis, and decreased abdominal tone. The symptoms are those of gastric outlet obstruction with nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension and pain, increasing postprandially. The SMA arising from the aorta at the level of the first lumbar vertebra, runs ventrally and caudally in the root of the mesentery over the third part of the duodenum. This places the horizontal segment of the duodenum between the vertically oriented SMA and aorta. Retroperitoneal fat and lymphatic tissue elevate the mesenteric root away from the aorta, the normal angle between the two varying between 38° and 65° in an erect posture. A decrease in this angle can result in compression of the duodenum, described as the ‘nutcracker effect’. Rapid weight loss decreases the protective layer of periduodenal areolar tissue. Spinal hyperextension and increased lumbar lordosis which occur with a spinal orthosis, push the duodenum ventrally against the SMA. A flaccid abdominal wall with visceroptosis exerts downward traction on the mesenteric pedicle and SMA. All these result in a decrease in the aorto-mesenteric angle.

Diagnostic investigation includes contrast radiography and CT, which show dilatation of the first and second part of the duodenum with an abrupt extrinsic compression of the third part of the duodenum and a delay in transit through the gastroduodenal region. Angiography may be used to measure the aorto-mesenteric angle.


QUESTION 2
Management is usually conservative, when there is a known predisposing factor. Small frequent meals and positioning the patient on the side (lying or knee-elbow position) after meals, and administration of metoclopramide is usually successful.

In patients where the above have failed or when no predisposing factors are found, surgical intervention is needed. Gastrojejunostomy, duodenojejunostomy, lysis of the ligament of Trietz and derotation of the small bowel and right colon being the described procedures.

QUESTION 3
The results of a gastrojejunostomy are not always satisfactory as the duodenal obstruction is not completely relieved. The biliary and pancreatic secretions still collect in the duodenum causing recurrent symptoms, blind loop and marginal ulceration.

QUESTION 4
The second procedure performed was a duodenojejunostomy which, by decompressing the duodenum, is probably a better operative option.

Conclusion
This case illustrates the failure of a widely used form of surgical intervention necessitating the use of a secondary procedure. This suggests that duodenojejunostomy should be employed in preference to a gastrojejunostomy for SMA syndrome.

Final diagnosis
Superior mesenteric artery syndrome

Keywords: superior mesenteric artery syndrome
Gastric outlet obstruction--with a difference.

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