CASE REPORT

Spontaneous Perforation of the Common Bile Duct in a 3 Years Old Boy

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ABSTRACT

Peritonitis caused by biliary tract perforation is unusual. After other causes, such as trauma, biliary tract stone, cyst of choledocal duct, can be ruled out, we should reconsider leakage or rupture of biliary tract. We report a 3 years old boy was administered to emergency room with abdominal distended, vomiting and diarrhea, low-grade fever, and diffuse abdominal pain. There’s no history of jaundice and abdominal pain before, neither trauma. Sign of peritonitis were found. The patient underwent laparotomy, perforation at common bile duct was found without any other disease. Intra abdominal drain was placed near the leak and primary repair was done with tube drain inside the duct. The patient discharged after 8 days hospitalized uneventful.

Keywords: Billiary peritonitis, CBD perforation, Bile duct disease, Choledochal cyst, Biliary trauma

INTRODUCTION

Idiopathic perforation of the extrahepatic bile duct is an unusual case. More than one hundred and fifty cases have been reported. It could present in acute condition without any history of biliary tract disease. The symptoms usually with jaundice, abdominal distended with peritonitis, also sometimes with shock septic. The diagnostic without hepatobiliary scan usually cause the delay in surgical intervention. A few described that clinical signs and X-ray can be used as prediction in diagnosis of biliary perforation. This helps the surgeon to make a decision and give the treatment more early.

We report one case of bile duct perforation without any history of biliary tract disease. Preoperative diagnose was peritonitis and the patient underwent surgery for exploration.

CASE REPORT

A 3 years old boy presented in emergency department with history of progressive abdominal distension, vomiting, fever, and constipation for 5 days. Clinical examination revealed mild fever, no jaundice, and sign of peritonitis was found. There’s no history of jaundice and abdominal pain before, neither trauma. Signs of peritonitis were found upon examination. Laboratory values revealed hemoglobin of 8,9 gram/dL and total leucocyte count of 10,660/mm3. There was no free gas from abdominal X-Ray and floating intestine was found from this study, presenting ascites in this patient (Figure 1). We optimized the patient’s condition and get to the operating room.

Laparotomy showed bilious ascites (almost 500ml) with perforation of CBD at 3 cm below the junction with the cystic duct (Figure 2). We do primary repair of CBD with drain tube inside the duct and external drain was placed in foramen Winslow. Other abdominal viscera were normal. We administer cephalosporin as therapeutic antibiotic in the postoperative period.

Figure 1: Plain abdominal X-Ray demonstrate free fluid but there’s no free air

Figure 2: Laparotomy showed bilious ascites (almost 500ml) with perforation of CBD at 3 cm below the junction with the cystic duct.
The dilated bile duct may cause infection of the duct wall, resulting in inflammation and abscess, high risk in perforation. In our case, there’s no history of jaundice or biliary disease, no history of trauma, probably the cause of CBD perforation is PBM.

The operative management depend on patient’s condition and intra operative finding and cholangiogram if available. Simple peritoneal drainase can be done if the cholangiogram show no abnormality. In our patient, we repaired the perforation and insert tube drain inside the duct and external drain placed in foramen Winslow. Usually we use T-drain for this procedure, but unfortunately, the item is unavailable at that time. Although some author suggest repair of the perforation can be hazardous and the risk of stricture postoperative.

Our patient recovered and discharge at 8th day after surgery uneventful.

CONCLUSION

The diagnosis of CBD perforation is very difficult, because it’s an unusual case and the symptoms that we found from our case is only diffuse abdominal pain which show the sign of peritonitis and ascites from plain abdominal X-ray. The diagnosis was made during the operation after we found bile ascites and after exploration showed perforation of CBD. Simple peritoneal drainage was done in this case and repair the perforation result in good outcome in this patient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to acknowledge the parents of the boy for allowing us to share his details.

REFERENCES