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Osteopoikilosis: a rare case with interesting imaging

Background: Osteopoikilosis (OPK) is a rare osteosclerotic dysplasia. It is usually asymptomatic and diagnosis is made incidentally by radiographic findings. It has a unique radiographic presentation with multiple small, well-defined, circular, or ovoid radiodensities which are distributed symmetrically in the epiphysis and metaphysis of long bones.
Aim of the work: In this case report, a 38-year-old man with mild joint discomfort was diagnosed with OPK according to his radiographic findings and literature review.
Conclusion: It is important to diagnose OPK and to distinguish it from other medical conditions to calm the patient and to reduce unnecessary investigation.

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A case of hepatic intraductal papillary neoplasm of the bile duct

Introduction: Intraductal Papillary Neoplasm of the Bile ducts (IPNB) is a rare entity characterized by exophytic growth of the bile ducts.
Case presentation: In this report, we present a 57-year-old male with no prior medical history consulted for upper right abdominal pain, jaundice and pruritus. Abdominal Ultrasound (US) and magnetic resonance imaging/Bili-magnetic resonance were performed. They revealed that the circumferential parietal thickening of the common hepatic duct had extended approximately 4 cm with moderate dilatation of the left intrahepatic bile ducts. Computed tomography showed no evidence of distant metastasis.
Biopsy revealed a high-grade intraductal papillary neoplasm. After 40 days, the patient had left hepatectomy with resection of the main bile duct and the gallbladder.
Macroscopic examination of the surgical specimen showed a dilatation duct at the hilum with thickening of their walls.
The histopathology report revealed multiple intra-hepatic papillary neoplasms with high-grade dysplasia with an invasive carcinoma component in the left hepatic duct without extending to the biliary wall, classified as pT1N0.
Conclusion: This premalignant lesion has the potential to transform into invasive carcinoma if not properly diagnosed.
Our case illustrates how early identification can lead to potential surgical resection.

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Non-operative management of perforated jejunal diverticulitis

Diverticula can affect all segments of the gastrointestinal tract, from the esophagus to the colon. In order of decreasing, the jejunoileal location is the least frequent location [1] and has a prevalence of less than 2% of the population [2]. This location was first described by Sommering in 1794 [3]. More than two-thirds of small bowel diverticula occur in the jejunum. They appear mainly after the age of 60 with higher prevalence in males and rarely occur in patients under the age of 40 [4]. Jejunal diverticula are in general multiple and bigger than ileal ones [5]. Most of them are asymptomatic and do not require surgical treatment. Clinical presentations are diverse and not specific with no pathognomonic clinical symptoms.

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Primary follicular lymphoma arising from the ascendant colon: A case report

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Lymphomas are common hematological malignancies with an increasing incidence in recent years. The main site of extranodal non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is the gastrointestinal tract, representing 40% of cases. The most common site of gastrointestinal lymphoma is the stomach, followed by the small intestine, accounting for 25% - 50% and 20% - 30%, respectively [1,2]. Primary colorectal lymphoma is a rare disease, accounting for 0.2% to 1% of all colorectal malignancies [1]. Males are more commonly affected with a peak incidence in the sixth and seventh decades of life [3]. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is the most commonly described subtype of colonic lymphoma [1].

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Vesicovaginal fistula: an uncommon complication of a perineal burn in a 12-year-old girl

Perineal burns are a rare finding in children that may cause severe complications. Vesicovaginal fistulas are an uncommon complication of a perineal burn that can be a tragedy for girls suffering from them. Fistula and/or its treatment are a socially debilitating problem with significant medicolegal implications. We present a rare case of a girl with a history of traumatic perineal burns who was diagnosed with a vesicovaginal fistula and repaired through a transvaginal approach.
