Commentary

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Chronic Inflammatory Disorders of the Digestive Tract, And They Involve Systemic Inflammatory Diseases

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Description

Isolated humeral trochlea fracture is a rarely reported entity, because theoretically it inaccessible to direct trauma. The mechanism of this injury is still under speculation, also consistent with the limited information available, and a medical consensus on the management does not exist. We report the case of a patient with an isolated trochlea fracture and discuss the underlying mechanisms and the clinical, radiological and therapeutic features of this injury. This work will significantly advance our understanding of this particular fracture. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD) are chronic inflammatory disorders of the digestive tract, and they involve systemic inflammatory diseases known as Extra-Intestinal Manifestations (EIMs). Timely and correct diagnosis of mucocutaneous EIMs could assist with detecting and monitoring IBD. We present a case of 52-year-old male patient of ulcerative colitis with 2 rare EMIs together at the same time: pyostomatitis vegetans in the oral cavity and Sweet syndrome on the skin. They presented as multiple small white or yellow pustules on the surface of the hyperemic fragile oral mucosa and abrupt appearance of painful, swollen, and erythematous papules on the skin, respectively. The final diagnosis was made based on clinical manifestations, skin and oral tissue biopsies, and the ulcerative colitis history. This rare case report may remind dentists of rare mucocutaneous EIMs of IBD that might be overlooked. Dentists and dermatologists could contribute to the early diagnosis and management of systematic diseases. Penile fracture is defined as a tear of tunica albuginea that covers the corpus cavernosum during an erection. It is a rare finding that both the corpora cavernosum and corpora spongiosum are involved in penile fracture. Herewith, we reported a rare case of 44 years old presented with penile fracture during woman on top sex position with both corpora cavernosum and corpus spongiosum rupture with urethral disruption. On clinical examination, the penis was swollen, and there was a sudden loss of erection and ecchymosis. Cystoscopy examination revealed urethral rupture.

Gastrointestinal Manifestations

Emergent surgical repair was then performed. During emergency surgery, we found a defect of 3 cm in bicorporal cavernosa with urethral and corpus spongiosum disruption. The penis was degloved, and debridement with water-tight suturing of tunica albuginea was performed to repair the tear in corpora cavernosa. End-to-end anastomosis urethroplasty with spatulation was also performed to repair the urethra. After 21 days following surgery, erectile function was good and no difficulties in voiding function as shown in uroflowmetry result with Qmax >15 mL/s. The patient had a favorable recovery. This was a rare case report, and with early and prompt surgical intervention, this case could result in a good outcome in preserving erectile function and voiding function. Amisulpride is a benzamide derivative classified as an atypical antipsychotic due to its low affinity for 5-HT2 receptors and negligible extrapyramidal side effects, as well as specific dopamine D2 and D3 receptor antagonism. Cyclospora spp. is an important cause of traveler's diarrhea or water and food-borne diarrhoeal diseases. We present an interesting but rare case report of cyclosporiasis in a 51-year-old male who had undergone renal allograft transplant six years ago. He also had a past history of tuberculosis, cytomegalovirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), and hepatitis C infection and was being treated with immunosuppressants. The patient had a prolonged history of gastrointestinal manifestations with recent acute onset of watery diarrhea associated with abdominal cramps. Stool examination after modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining revealed oocysts of Cyclospora spp.

The patient was successfully treated with cotrimoxazole. Leiomyomas are considered as rare, benign, slow-growing, and smooth muscle tumours which may present in all regions in the body. The presentation of leiomyoma in genitourinary tract specifically in paratesticular region is extremely rare. The patients may present with palpable and painful mass in the inguinal region hence mimicking the nature of inguinal hernia. Herewith, we report our experience of 36-year-old male which had been referred for the suspicion of incarcerated inguinal hernia manifesting with painful mass in the right inguinal and testicular region. During testicular exploration surgery, a benign tumour was incidentally discovered. The lesions were then surgically removed by performing radical orchiectomy with the pathology result confirmed the presence of paratesticular leiomyoma. The post-operative course was uneventful and the

patient was discharged on first post-operative day. The patient remained free from metastases or local recurrence after 12 months of regular follow up. This case report demonstrated a rare presentation of paratesticular leiomyoma with misleading manifestation of inguinal hernia. Careful and tailored investigation should be performed to avoid misleaded diagnosis of this case.

Presence of Paratesticular Leiomyoma

Osseus Choristoma is a normal bone tissue that develops ectopically in a region otherwise devoid of bone formation. It is usually developed at the dorsum of the posterior third tongue in the oral region, specifically at the circumvallate papilla region near the foramen caecum. Definitive diagnosis is by histopathological examination, and surgical excision is the treatment of choice. The etiology, however, remains debatable. In this paper, we reported this rare case report of a base of tongue osseous choristoma, which is located posterior to the terminal sulcus of the tongue. Myxomas are rare benign mesenchymal neoplasms and mostly occur in cardiac atrium and with lower prevalence, appear in sinonasal tract, gnathic bone, skin and joints. Benign primary tumors of the small intestine are quite unusual accounting about 3% of all the gastrointestinal tract neoplasms. Ectopic Pancreatic Tissue (EPT) is a rare clinical entity, which is defined as the presence of pancreatic tissue without any anatomic or vascular connection with the main body of the pancreas. EPT could be found anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract; most commonly in stomach. The aim of this study is to present a rare case report of EPT located in the gallbladder. The trigeminocardiac reflex in maxillofacial surgical procedures can occasionally lead to sudden bradycardia in response to the manipulation of maxillofacial bony structures. However, asystole induced by TCR during maxillofacial surgery has rarely been reported. Here, we report an extremely rare case of ventricular asystole induced by the TCR in a 56-year-old female patient, which was caused by zygomatic fracture repositioning during the surgical repair of a zygomaticomaxillary complex fracture. Chest compressions that were performed immediately by the oral-maxillofacial surgeons were successful, and an electrocardiogram confirmed the patient's return to sinus rhythm. The patient's postoperative clinical course was unremarkable. Anaplastic Large-cell Lymphoma is a rare but aggressive type of NHL that develops from mature post-thymic T-cells. ALCL constitutes approximately 2% of all lymphoid neoplasm. It is typically found among children and young adults, accounting for 10–15% of pediatric NHL, compared to 2% of adult NHL. Frohse syndrome is a very rare upper limb compression syndrome. It is caused by compression of the posterior interosseous nerve at the arcade of Frohse. It is clinically diagnosed, by a low paralysis of the radial nerve, a deficit of extension of the fingers, a radial deviation of the wrist, and a complete wrist extension. Additional paraclinical investigations will be conducted to determine the cause of the compression. The treatment is almost always surgical and consists of a neurolysis of the posterior interosseous nerve at the elbow. Splenic lymphangiomas are an extremely rare entity that is mainly diagnosed in children. They are often found in the neck and axilla region. Cystic lymphangioma in the abdomen is unusual and the spleen is an exceptional location for lymphangiomas.