

Recurrent Rapenzul Syndrome in a Male Child; A Rare Surgical Entity

Nand Lal Kella, Mumtaz Ahmed Qureshi, Imtiaz Ahmed Qureshi

ABSTRACT

Rapunzel syndrome is a rare entity when the undigested tuft of hairs accumulated in the stomach and extends beyond the pylorus in the small intestine with a presentation of vomiting, pain in epigastrium and a palpable mass. Recurrence of this pathology is extremely rare, and upto now, only six cases have been reported. We report a male who was partially deaf and dumb, presented with trichophagia and trichobezoar in the age of 5 and 9 years. Both times gastrostomy was performed and trichobezoars were removed completely which were extending in the small intestine. Post-operative recovery was un-eventful and the patient has been referred to the psychiatrist for further management.

KEY WORDS: Trichobezoar, Psychiatric, Rapunzel syndrome, male child

This article may be cited as: Kella NL, Qureshi MA, Qureshi IA. Recurrent Rapenzul Syndrome in a Male Child; A Rare Surgical Entity. J Liaquat Uni Med Health Sci. 2018;17(02):106-8. doi: 10.22442/jlumhs.181720560

INTRODUCTION

Rapunzel syndrome (RS) is a rare surgical condition, it occurs when gastric trichobezoar extends beyond the pylorus and may reach to the small intestine but occasionally reaches up to the colon¹. Rapunzel syndrome was first described by Vanghan in 1968, and it is named after the long- haired 12 years old princess Rapunzel imprisoned (Captive) by a witch in the castle. It is a German fairy tell written by two brothers Jacob and Wilhelm in 1812².

Rapunzel syndrome is an uncommon problem in children and most commonly affected females' ranges from 20-40 years. Till now 88 cases of Rapunzel syndrome has been searched in literature till the end of 2016³.

Recurrent Rapunzel syndrome is an extremely rare pathology in children, so for only six cases have been reported, all the affected children were girls⁴. Memon reported the first recurrent Rapunzel syndrome in twelve years old girl⁵. We present an additional first male recurrent Rapunzel syndrome.

CASE REPORT

A 5 Year old male child was first admitted in June 2013, with vomiting, decrease intake and pain in epigastrium for last few months. History favors that child was too much eager to pick hairs from beds, floor and even on roads, but never plucks/eats his own hair. Clinical examination showed a non-tender hard big palpable mass extending from the left hypochondrium to epigastrium. Child was anemic with normal vitals. He had, hearing and talking issues. He can partially listen but unable to talk properly and do work on commands. If anybody does not obey him he

becomes aggressive and beat himself and parents also.

Blood Investigations; Serum electrolytes, urea, creatinine, amylase and liver function tests were within normal limits, while complete blood count showed low hemoglobin level and slightly raised total leukocytes count. X-ray abdomen erect posture was insignificant with few calcifications in left hypochondria. Ultrasonography revealed a 10 cm echogenic mass casting posterior acoustic shadow seen within bowel loops in epigastric region with calcifications. Barium study showed a large filling defect in stomach suggestive of trichobezoar (**Fig I**). After blood transfusion, surgery was planned and gastrostomy did, a long trichobezoar removed acquiring the shape of the stomach and extending up to the jejunum/ileum approximately length was around 70 cm (**Fig II**). Stomach was closed in two layers. Patient was discharged without any problem on 6th post-operative day. The Patient was referred to a psychiatrist for evaluation and treatment. After surgery, he consulted me up to two months then having no communication.

FIGURE I: BARIUM MEAL IMAGE SHOWING FILLING DEFECT

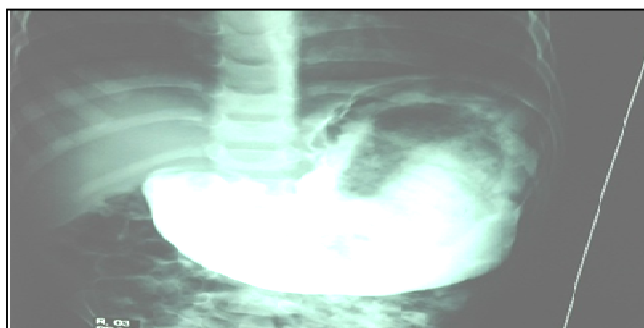


FIGURE II: PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TRICHOBEZOAR BEING EXTRACTED DURING FIRST LAPAROTOMY



FIGURE II: PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING TRICHOBEZOAR BEING EXTRACTED DURING SECOND LAPAROTOMY



In October 2017 Parents communicated with us about the patient having same problems of hair picking/eating, anemia and vomiting. Parents were educated and know that same pathology has occurred and the patient needs surgery. On enquiring they described that, patient has taken anti-psychotic drugs for few months. He has been consulted to different doctors for hearing and talking issues and had EEG, CT scan brain, and other investigations, but overall recovery was not satisfactory and they were poor and left the treatment.

In this recent visit his age was 9 years, he tried to communicate with me but unable to take out the words. Vitally he is stable with mild anemia. Routine blood investigations were within normal limits. A big palpable mass in epigastrium with hard to touch and non-tender. Ultrasound favored a big echogenic mass of approximately of 10.8 cm in epigastrium with calcification. The Patient was prepared for surgery, abdomen opened from the same scar, stomach was adherent to omentum and peritoneum, after releasing that area gastrostomy made and long trichobezoar removed from the stomach as well as from small intestine (**Fig III**). Post-operative recovery was uneventful and the patient was discharged on the seventh post-operative day with a suggestion to have psychiatrist consultation for proper treatment and follow-up.

FIGURE III: EXTRACTED TRICHOBEZOAR IN FIRST LAPAROTOMY

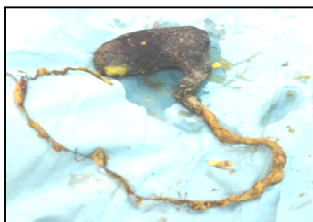


FIGURE III: EXTRACTED TRICHOBEZOAR IN SECOND LAPAROTOMY



DISCUSSION

Trichobezoars are formed as a result of the accumulation of hairs in the stomach. Hairs being slippery

trapped in gastric rugae and get accumulated in the form of mass getting a shape of the stomach when it extends beyond the pylorus it is supposed to be as Rapunzel syndrome⁴.

About 90% of cases of trichobezoar are found in females with age ranges from 13-19 years with undiscovered psychiatric problem⁶. Gupta in his series showed that 37.5% patients were male with youngest one of four years². Our patient was male with five years age.

The psychological disorder associated with this entity is trichotillomania (plucking of hairs) which was described in the literature in 1889 as an impulse control disorder according to the diagnostic statistic manual DSM-IV). About 30% of trichotillomania patient having trichophagia and 50% patient having trichophagia leading to trichobezoar^{2,4}. Our patient had strong history of trichophagia but having no trichotillomania. Recurrent Rapunzel syndrome (RRS) is the extremely rare entity. Till now only six cases of RRS have been reported, three under the age of 12 years and remaining three above the age of fifteen years⁴. All affected patients were females, while our patient was the first male with recurrence.

Recurrent Rapunzel syndrome patients usually present with pain in abdomen, nausea and vomiting, weight loss, anemia and a palpable mass in epigastrium⁵. If left untreated may lead to complications; intestinal perforation, pancreatitis and acute intestinal obstruction⁷. Our patient presented at the age of 5 and 9 years with complaints of pain in abdomen, vomiting and weight loss and trichophagia. Majority of patients with Rapunzel syndrome present late while a high index of suspicion should be made with trichophagia, vomiting, pain in abdomen and a palpable mass in epigastrium.

X-Ray plain of the abdomen is not helpful, but may give an appearance of mottled masses, outlined by gases in the distended stomach². Upper GI contrast reveals a large intraluminal filling defect with extension in small bowel in the case of Rapunzel syndrome⁴. Classical honeycomb appearance is seen when barium becomes trapped in the interstices of bezoar. In the first presentation, our patient had the classical appearance of honey comb on upper GI contrast, while second- time ultrasonography was suggestive of the trichobezoar.

Ultrasonography has the diagnostic efficacy of 80%, while CT scan has 97% sensitivity for trichobezoar^{7,8}. CT scan is highly suggestive of trichobezoar⁹ while endoscopy is suggested as gold standard for diagnostic as well as therapeutic for small bezoar⁵.

Successful treatment and good prognosis of the trichobezoar is removal of the mass and prevention of recurrence by treating the associated psychological

illness. Treatment options for Psychological illness are, anti-psychotic drugs, psychotherapy, and change of atmosphere. This can be done by parents and multidisciplinary team approach^{2,10}

Treatment options include endoscopy removal, chemical dissolution, mechanical fragmentation and laser ignition, they are helpful for small bezoars⁷. Gorter¹¹ in his study of 108 cases had shown that laparotomy was 100% successful, while laparoscopy 75% and endoscopy had 5% success rate. We had done laparotomy both times because of big size and expected adhesion for the second time.

CONCLUSION

Recurrent Rapunzel syndrome is an extremely rare entity, may be anticipated in the patient having improper attention for psychological treatment. A multi-disciplinary team approach for previously diagnosed trichobezoar can prevent the relapse of this entity.

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AUTHOR AFFILIATION:

Prof. Nand Lal Kella (Corresponding Author)

Department of Pediatric Surgery
Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences
(LUMHS), Jamshoro, Sindh-Pakistan.
Email nckella@gmail.com

Dr. Mumtaz Ahmed Qureshi

Assistant Professor
Department of Pediatric Surgery
LUMHS, Jamshoro, Sindh-Pakistan.

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Qureshi

Assistant Professor
Department of Pediatric Surgery
LUMHS, Jamshoro, Sindh-Pakistan.