Laparoscopic colorectal resection for a giant colonic diverticulum – video vignette

H. C. L., Hugo Cardoso-Louro, MD
A. F. B., Ana Fonte-Boa, MD
L. L., Luís Lencastre, MD
P. L., Pedro Leão, MD, PhD
J. V., Jaime Vilaça, MD

1 - Surgery department of Hospital da Luz Arrábida, Vila Nova de Gaia
2 - Surgery department of Centro Hospitalar Vila Nova de Gaia\Espinho, Vila Nova de Gaia
3 - Surgery department of Instituto Português de Oncologia do Porto Francisco Gentil, Porto
4 - Anesthesiology department of Centro Hospitalar Vila Nova de Gaia\Espinho, Vila Nova de Gaia
5 - Surgery department of Hospital de Braga, Braga

Conflicts of interest: the authors state that there is no conflict of interest

Corresponding author: Hugo Louro, hclouro@hotmail.com

A giant colonic diverticulum (GCD) is rare with less than 200 cases reported in the literature (1,2). By definition, a GCD is larger than 4cm in diameter with a close relationship to the sigmoid colon in more than 90% of cases (3,4). En bloc resection of the diverticulum along with a segment of colon followed by a primary anastomosis is the best approach (5, 6).

The authors present a case of a 62-years-old man with sigmoid diverticulosis and several episodes of diverticulitis presenting with a painless hypogastric/left iliac fossa abdominal mass. CT scan showed a round 11 cm smooth walled structure filled with gas, adjacent to the antimesenteric border of the sigmoid and to the urinary bladder. The patient underwent a laparoscopic colorectal resection with partial cystectomy for this giant colonic diverticulum.

Four trocars were used for laparoscopic access, with a step-by-step approach as follows: i. splenic flexure mobilization, ii. giant diverticulum dissection with partial bladder resection, iii.
closure of bladder, iv. sigmoid colon and intra-peritoneal rectum resection with primary anastomosis.

The post-operative course was uneventful and the patient was discharged home on day 4. The urinary catheter was removed on the 10th post-operative day.

The pathological specimen confirmed the pre-operative diagnosis of a GCD.

There is a consensus that this extremely rare complication of diverticular disease should have a prompt resection due to a high risk of rupture. The laparoscopic approach is feasible and safe despite a complex dissection due to the large diverticulum.

Supporting information: video

References


