Trans-abdominal sonography of the small & large intestines

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Trans-abdominal sonography of the small and large intestines can reveal following diseases: bacterial and viral entero-colitis. An ulcer, whether it is superficial, deep with risk of impending perforation, perforated, sealed perforation, chronic ulcer, post-healing fibrosis, stricture, polyps, diverticulum, benign intra-mural tumors, intra-mural haematoma, Intestinal ascariasis, foreign body, necrotizing entero-colitis, tuberculosis, intussusception, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, crohn's disease. Complications of an inflammatory bowel disease – perforation, stricture. Neoplastic lesion is usually a segment involvement, and shows irregularly thickened, hypoechoic and aperistaltic wall with loss of normal layering pattern. It is usually a solitary stricture and has eccentric irregular luminal narrowing. It shows loss of normal gut signature, enlargement of the involved segment seen, shouldering effect at the ends of stricture is most common feature. Primary arising from wall itself and secondary are invasion from adjacent malignancy or distant metastasis. All these cases are compared and proved with gold standards like surgery and endoscopy. Some extra efforts taken during all routine or emergent ultrasonography examinations can be an effective non-invasive method to diagnose primarily hitherto unsuspected benign and malignant gastro-intestinal tract lesions, so should be the investigation of choice.