

Gastroenterology & hepatology

Crohn's colitis in a 10 year old BOY

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BACKGROUND AND AIM

Crohn's disease is a chronic, granulomatous, inflammatory bowel disease which can affect the entire gastrointestinal tract and extraintestinal organs but it is most commonly located in the terminal ileum. Rarely occurs in children under 10 years of age. This is a rare case of Crohn's colitis in a young boy.

METHODS

10 year old boy presented with liquid stools in the past 4 months, perianal abscess and fistula treated surgically. At admission with liquid stools, abdominal pain and pale skin. On examination: wide anal opening with purulent secretion, a site of a previous fistulous opening was seen, anal sphincter with lost tone. Blood tests: ESR=71/min, Hgb=102 g/l, Hct=31,9%, Wbc=12,5x10⁹/l, CRP=28,7mg/l, Serum Iron=4umol/l, Vitamin D=20ng/ml. Immunological tests were realized-ASCA IgA=313IE/ml, fecal calprotectin >2285,70mg/kg. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy: The antral gastric mucosa is discretely hyperemic. Colonoscopy: The terminal ileal mucosa is diffusely inflamed, numerous

ulcers are seen, the mucosa of the valvular region, cecum, and colon ascendens, also markedly inflamed, with numerous aphthous erosions and irregular ulcers with fibrin exudates. Mucosa of the rectum, sigma, colon descendens and transferum with rare aphthous erosions in several places.



FIGURE 1:



FIGURE 2:

**FIGURE 3:**

RESULTS

Colon biopsy with pathohistological findings in support of Crohn's disease. The child was prescribed Prednisone 2x20 mg, Mesalazine 3x500 mg, Omeprazole 1x20 mg, Vitamin D 1x1000 mg. Due to the frequent stools, the dose of mesalazine was increased 3x1 g and Azathioprine was introduced.

CONCLUSIONS

Crohn's disease is rare in childhood, especially as Crohn's colitis and should be considered in children with chronic diarrhea and perianal changes such as fistula and abscess.