

Case Report

Ulcerative Colitis Prone to Delayed Diagnosis in a Nigerian Population: Case Series

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Abstract

Inflammatory bowel disease is an emerging disease burden in the developing world. In Nigeria there is a persisting perception among physicians that it is a very rare disease, and publications on it are sparse. Early manifestations of ulcerative colitis (UC) are therefore likely to be missed at many health institutions. This publication aims to contribute to the growing literature on UC among Nigerians. We present 3 cases of UC that were diagnosed at very late stages. It took a range of 2–7 years for the diagnosis to be made from onset of symptoms. UC was confirmed in the first patient after bowel resection for massive gastrointestinal haemorrhage. The other two had colonoscopy and biopsy for confirmation. An increased awareness about UC is necessary in Nigerian population, because the condition may be commoner than hitherto thought. Provision of colonoscopy services to a wider population will assist in early discovery of this disease.

Keywords: Delayed diagnosis, Nigeria, Ulcerative colitis

Introduction

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) has emerged as a global disease. Temporal trends indicate an increasing incidence and prevalence across various regions of the world.^[1] Whereas this increase has largely been attributed to environmental influences consequent on urbanization and industrialization, better diagnostic tools and increased awareness by physicians have been contributory. The disease burden may be plateauing in Western nations, but this is not the case in previously low incidence regions like Eastern Europe, Asia and other developing nations.^[2] In Nigeria and indeed Africa, there is still the perception among physicians that ulcerative colitis (UC) is a rare disease. However, the increasing reports from Nigeria of this subtype of IBD does suggest that the few case reports and case series in literature may just be the tip of the iceberg.^[3-5] This condition is most likely an under diagnosed problem in our environment. We report a case series of UC seen over an 18 months period at two South-eastern Nigerian centres with

active gastrointestinal endoscopy services: Federal Medical Centre Owerri and Carez Clinic Owerri. This will serve as a contribution to the wider body of knowledge about UC in Nigeria.

Case Reports

Case 1

A 64 Nigerian male was referred to our general surgery outpatient clinic on account of 6 months history of progressive weight loss, frequent stooling 5–7 times per day and haematochezia. He had similar bowel complaints 2 years prior to presentation which subsided on unspecified medications. He has had no previous surgical operation. He looked cachectic and anaemic on examination with tenderness on the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) done showed thickened bowel which was initially suggested to be a neoplasm of the colon. However, further evaluation of the CT images showed circumferential and diffuse thickening of the rectum as well as the colon; features which are indicative of an inflammatory condition [Figure 1]. On account of the ongoing blood loss he had an emergency laparotomy. There was no tumour found intraoperatively, rather gross inflammation of the entire colon, more pronounced on the descending and sigmoid and transverse colon was noticed. Subtotal colectomy was done. Photomicrograph of the resected bowel segment is as shown [Figure 2]. Postoperatively patient had anastomotic

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Case 2

Case 3

Discussion

kV 36.1cm
 ND
 kV 120
 mA 220
 Large
 5.0 mm/2.0:1
 Table : 40.0
 3.0 cm/100 12:44:25 IV:09.60
 0:073 3:33
 P 100

A histological micrograph showing a large, irregular, necrotic mass with surrounding inflammatory infiltrate, characteristic of a pyogenic abscess. The mass is composed of dead tissue and is surrounded by a dense collection of neutrophils. The surrounding tissue shows signs of inflammation and necrosis.

between 1st January 1995 and 21st May 2006.^[7,8] Apart from the compounding problems of absence of population based health surveys and adequate medical recording system, the perception that UC is a disease of the Caucasian population points to condition that is potentially under-diagnosed.

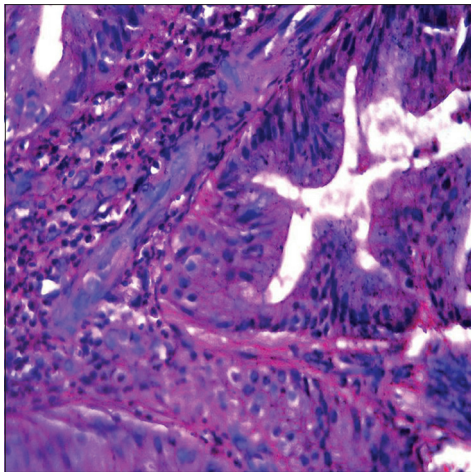


Figure 4: Photomicrograph of case 3 showing crypt abscesses, epithelial mucin depletion and crypt distortion

Diagnostic delay is a topical issue in the management of IBD in several countries. The Swiss IBD cohort study group reported a median diagnostic delay of 4 months from the onset of symptoms to a diagnosis of UC which is significantly shorter than that for Crohn's.^[9] The alarming nature of bloody diarrhea may be a contributory factor for the earlier diagnosis of UC. However, the delay in the diagnosis of our cases is unduly too long. This may be the reason why all our patients presented with severe disease and associated pancolitis. Patients are likely to self-medicate when they have mild bloody diarrhea as was the case in our first patient. Physicians are also more likely to attribute bloody diarrhea to amoebic colitis, other bacterial infective causes prevalent in the tropics, human immunodeficiency virus and less commonly to colonic neoplasia.^[10] Thus it is the severe case that gets to be investigated more comprehensively. Even in this regard options are limited because colonoscopy facilities are still rudimentary in many parts of Nigeria. In our centre, it is barely 1-year. The poor radiologic service in our practice is also being highlighted by this study. The initial CT scan report for Case 1 suggested colonic malignancy as cause of the haemorrhage. It was only in hindsight that another radiologist was able to outline the diffuse thickening of the bowel that is in keeping with an inflammatory process.^[11]

As an aid in diagnosis, it needs to be reinforced among our physicians that the skin is the most common extraintestinal organ to be affected in IBD.^[12,13] Two of our patients had skin manifestation which heightened our suspicion of UC. A drawback in this regard is that there is a huge dearth of dermatologists in our country.

Treatment of patients with UC has profound challenges in our society. It may be difficult sourcing the basic drug, sulphasalazine. The national drug agency does not seem to have any company that is licensed to import it. Patients occasionally get supplies from neighbouring countries. In order to access infliximab a special application had to be made to the same agency. Ultimately this makes costs prohibitive for patients.

We believe that establishing a national database on UC is pertinent at the moment; as the disease condition becomes increasingly diagnosed and reported in our environment. This will make some sense from the various cases reported from some various health institutions. It will also provide the opportunity for timely and indigenous research on a condition that will likely compound the various health challenges in a sub-Saharan African environment.

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