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# Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome

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## 1. Introduction

Superior mesenteric artery syndrome (SMAS) mostly occurs in adolescent or young adults and is a rare disorder. The syndrome was first described by the Von Rokitansky in 1842 and since then about 400 cases has been reported in literature but SMAS is not well recognised and often diagnosed late till the patients are far advanced with their symptoms (Geer 1990, Raissi et al 1996). In general population the incidence with the help of upper gastrointestinal barium studies were reported to be around 0.013-0.3 % (Ylinen et al 1989). However after the scoliosis surgery the prevalence was reported to be in range of 0.5-4.7 % (Tsirikos, Jeans 2005). Geer (1990) reported that 75% of the cases occurred in patients aged between 10-30 years. In a large series of 75 patients it was reported that two third of the cases were women and one third men and the average age was around 40 years (Wilkie 1927). The morbidity caused by this syndrome and the difficulty in diagnosing it prompted this review, and at the same time it will also act as a fresh reminder for the clinicians.

## 2. Anatomy and pathology

The superior mesenteric artery (SMA) originates behind the neck of the pancreas at the level of the first lumbar vertebra and leaves the aorta at an acute angle. It forms an angle of approximately 45° with the abdominal aorta. The third part duodenum crosses caudal to the origin of superior mesenteric artery (SMA), coursing between SMA and aorta just inferior to the left renal vein from right to left (Fig 1). Any factor that sharply narrows the aortomesenteric angle from approximately 45° (range between 38-56°) to 6-25° will thus reduce the aortomesenteric distance to about 2-8mm (Hines et al 1984, Neri et al 2005). The mean radiographic aortomesenteric distance is 10-28 mm (Neri et al 2005). This can cause entrapment and compression of the third part of duodenum. Thus conditions such as loss of mesenteric and retroperitoneal fat and subsequent decrease of the aortomesenteric distance can cause SMAS.

## 3. Causes

- In elderly patients heavily calcified or tortuous aorta can cause SMAS.
- Other causes reducing the aortomesenteric angle are:
- Severe cachexia or catabolic states such as weight loss due to neoplasia, anorexia nervosa
- Severe head injuries or prolonged bed rest or severe burns
- Bariatric surgery or Nissan fundoplication, spinal scoliosis surgery
- Spinal deformities or trauma

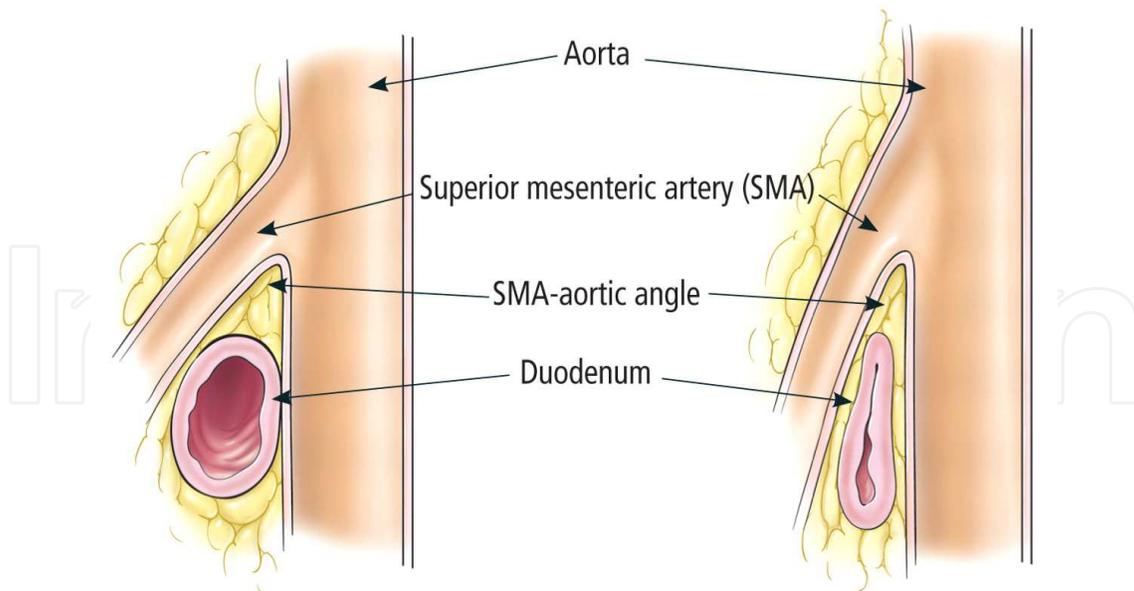


Fig. 1. Left, the normal angle between the superior mesenteric artery (SMA) and the aorta is 25 to 60 degrees. Right, in SMA syndrome, the SMA-aortic angle is more acute, and the duodenum is compressed between the aorta and the SMA (Reproduced with permission from Pasumarthy et al (2010) *Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine*. 77:45-50)

- Anatomic or congenital anomalies as high insertion of the ligament of Treitz, Intestinal malrotation, peritoneal adhesions and low origin of the superior mesenteric artery

#### 4. Symptoms and signs

The most common symptom in these patients is intermittent abdominal pain and copious vomiting. The abdominal pain can be postprandial and the nausea, vomiting can lead to anorexia and weight loss. Early satiety, eructations, and at times sub-acute small bowel obstruction can develop. The symptoms are relieved when patient lies in left lateral decubitus, prone or knee-to-chest position (Geer 1990, Wilkie 1927, Raissi et al 1996). They are often aggravated by in an asthenic patient in supine position. Examination of the abdomen may reveal a succussion splash. Peptic ulcer disease is found in 25-45% of the patients and hyperchlorhydria in 50 % ( Geer 1990, Ylinen et al 1989). Dilated duodenum and stomach could predispose a patient to aspiration pneumonia and acute gastric rupture.

#### 5. Diagnosis

To diagnose a patient with SMAS traditionally barium meal studies with hypotonic duodenography is being used. A positive diagnosis will include duodenal dilatation, retention of barium within duodenum, the classical vertical linear impression caused by extrinsic pressure in the third part of duodenum and frequent relief of obstruction in left lateral or decubitus position (Tsirikos , Jeans 2005, Raissi et al 1996). In the past angiographic measurement of the aortomesenteric angle was thought to be a gold standard. An aortomesenteric angle of  $< 22-25^\circ$  and a distance of  $< 8$  mm correlated well with symptoms of SMAS (Hines et al 1984). Because of its invasive nature, Computed tomography (CT) scan or CT angiogram/MR angiogram have taken over as a gold standard (Tsirikos , Jeans 2005,

Lee, Mangla 1978). CT or CT angiogram is also superior to ultrasound because it can measure the reduced aortomesenteric angle and show the gastric and duodenal dilatation at the same time. CT scan will also be helpful in finding the cause of SMAS e.g high insertion of ligament of Trietz or a neoplasia in that region. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is essential to rule out mechanical outlet obstruction of stomach or an ulcer (Ylinen et al 1989, Raissi et al 1996).

## 6. Treatment

If there is a neoplasm causing SMAS, anatomic or congenital abnormality then the treatment is surgical, otherwise this condition is treated conservatively. Patients are fed frequent small meals orally or if it is not possible then through enteral jejunal tube. After feeding the patient, he/she should be placed in either prone or lateral decubitus position. If patient cannot tolerate tube feeding because of excessive vomiting then he/she needs to be fed parentally. Both ways of feeding have shown to be effective (Barnes, Lee 1996). This conservative treatment should aim to correct the fluid and electrolyte balance and increase the body weight in an attempt to increase the retroperitoneal fat so that the aortomesenteric angle is corrected.

Surgical treatment is indicated if conservative treatment fails or if there is severe progressive weight loss, pronounced duodenal dilatation with stasis and complicating peptic ulcer disease. Several surgical procedures have been tried and tested in the management of SMAS. Gastrojejunostomy, dudenojejunosotomy, Strong's operation (duodenal mobilisation for lowering the duodenojejunal flexure) have been performed to treat this condition. Gastrojejunostomy and lysis of the ligament of Treitz provided adequate decompression of the stomach but was not helpful in overcoming the duodenal obstruction and at times leading to blind loop syndrome with reflux of bile necessitating duodenojejunosotomy (Lee, Mangla 1978). A review of 146 cases showed that duodenojejunosotomy was the treatment of the choice (Lee, Mangla 1978) and success rate was 90 % (Raissi et al 1996). Recently laparoscopic dudenojejunosotomy has become treatment of choice. Massoud (1995) reported his experience of laparoscopic division of the ligament of Treitz in 4 cases. It was successful in 3 cases. Gerson and Heniford (1998) reported first laparoscopic duodenojejunosotomy and then further cases were reported in the literature (Richardson, Surowiec 2001). Minimally invasive surgery with less operative time, quick post operative recovery and relief of the symptoms were the advantages over traditional duodenojejunosotomy.

## 7. Conclusion

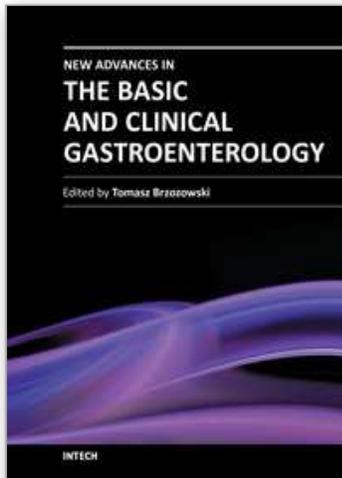
SMAS is a rare disorder and is under-diagnosed in our practice of medicine. It should be ruled out in the patients with postprandial abdominal pain, vomiting and weight loss. It is caused by compression of the third part of duodenum by the narrowed aortomesenteric angle. There are different predisposing factors but severe weight loss and cachexia, spinal deformities and congenital anomalies are some of them. SMAS is treated initially conservatively but laparoscopic duodenojejunosotomy has high success rate as well.

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