A CASE OF FIBROCYSTIC DISEASE OF THE PANCREAS WITH INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION

BY

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Fibrocystic disease of the pancreas was first described by Landsteiner in 1905, and it is of interest, that intestinal obstruction was one of the features of his case. Since then, and particularly in the past two decades, many well authenticated cases have been described.

Andersen (1938), described three clinical syndromes as being associated with essentially the same pathological lesion in the pancreas. The first was characterized by intestinal obstruction in the first week of life (meconium ileus); the second by respiratory infection in the first six months of life; and the third by the development of the coeliac syndrome in later childhood. The division into these types has been generally supported both by authors considering all phases of the disease (Andersen, 1939; Deem and McGeorge, 1941; Jeffrey, 1941; Wolman, 1942; Farber, 1942 and 1943; Markel, 1944; Menten and Middleton, 1944; Baggenstoss and Kennedy, 1945; Pugh, 1945; Andersen and Hodges, 1946; Bodian, 1946; Macgregor and Rhaney, 1948; Torgersen, 1948; Jones, 1949; Matheson, 1949; Andersen, 1949), and by those concerned only with meconium ileus (Dodd, 1936; Sobel, 1941; Sprenger, 1942; Farber, 1944a and b; Swenson and Ladd, 1945; Glanzmann, 1946; Hiatt and Wilson, 1948).

The case described here is remarkable for the occurrence of intestinal obstruction at the age of 7 months. It appears to be the first recorded instance in which this feature has developed so late in infancy.

Case Report

J.R., a boy aged 9 weeks, was referred to hospital on February 29, 1949, from a welfare centre which the mother had attended because of feeding difficulties. The birth weight was 6 lb. 9 oz. and the infant had been breast fed. From the age of 3 weeks there had been a persistent, troublesome cough with attacks of diarrhoea and failure to gain weight. On admission the weight was 7 lb. 7 oz. The stools appeared green and undigested but pathogenic bacteria were not isolated on culture. The urine was normal and the haemoglobin 76% (Haldane). Stool examinations were negative for trypsin, and radiographs of the chest showed catarrhal changes in both lungs. The diagnosis of fibrocystic disease of

FIG. 1.—The appearance of the intestinal tract at necropsy.
the pancreas was made and the patient was discharged home. Breast feeding was continued until the age of 5 months when weaning began, and pancreatic (gr. 60 daily) was given throughout. Courses of penicillin were given on three occasions for exacerbations of the respiratory infection. Progress was satisfactory from the age of 4 months up to the terminal episode. The patient was readmitted to hospital on April 11, 1949, with a history of having vomited all feeds during the previous three days and absence of bowel action for four days. A tentative diagnosis of intussusception was made and an immediate laparotomy was performed. A small amount of straw-coloured fluid was present in the peritoneal cavity. The small gut was plum-coloured and distended, and there were haemorrhages at the root of the mesentery; the colon was contracted and empty. No cause for obstruction could be found, and the abdomen was closed without further interference. Convulsions occurred after the operation and the patientapsed into coma and died the next day.

Post-mortem Findings. The peritoneal cavity contained a small amount of fluid, and there were delicate fibrinous adhesions between the loops of bowel. The small intestine was distended and plum-coloured to within 12 cm. of the ileo-caecal valve. Small haemorrhages were present in the mesentery and the contents of the distended gut were of a putty-like consistency. There was no evidence of volvulus, intussusception, or other organic obstruction. The transverse colon showed some gaseous distension but the remainder of the large bowel appeared collapsed (Fig. 1). The pancreas was somewhat firmer than normal, but the main pancreatic and bile ducts were patent. Apart from some pallor of the liver and kidneys the other organs were essentially normal. There was no evidence of bronchiectasis.

Histological examination of the pancreas showed a great increase in fibrous tissue, the acini being split into small groups by broad bands of collagen. Cystic dilatation of the ducts was marked, and many contained desquamated epithelium and homogeneous eosin-staining material (Fig. 2). The clinical diagnosis of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas was thus confirmed. Histological changes in other organs were of a minor character and not relevant to this discussion. A histological examination of the gut was not made.

Discussion

In the Table a summary is given of the recorded cases of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas associated with intestinal obstruction and supported by post-mortem and histological studies. The cases of congenital intestinal obstruction reported by Torkel (1905), Bullowa and Brennan (1919), Hughes (1922), Exalto (1924), Meltzer (1936), Burger (1938), and Adamson and Hild (1939) have not been included. Although some of these may have been due to fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, histological proof is lacking. Other reported cases have been excluded as the available evidence points to a different underlying pathology (Soldin, 1913; Fanconi, 1920; Frick, 1934; Denzer, 1941; Jeffrey, 1941—second case; Sprenger, 1942—first case; and Hinden, 1950).

All the 55 accepted cases included in the Table occurred in the neonatal period; the obstructive element in all is therefore covered by the term meconium ileus. The presence of associated volvulus (cases 17, 41, 43, 44, and 54) can certainly be regarded as a secondary manifestation, and the presence of congenital bands (cases 4, 18, 42, and 46) as coincidental. However, it is interesting to note the high incidence of atresia of the small gut, no fewer than nine of the 55 cases showing this abnormality (cases 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 21, 24, 49, and 55). Andersen (1938) considered that such atresia was coincidental, but Zuelzer and Newton (1949) suggested that it was the direct result of the meconium ileus. They receive strong support from Lelong, Petit, Le Tan Vinh, and Borniche (1950) who produced striking histological evidence from examination of the intestinal wall in their case. They found replacement of the mucous membrane and muscle layers by granulation tissue which led to scar formation and secondary atresia.

In the case recorded here the only cause for the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Age at Onset</th>
<th>Associated Abnormalities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Landsteiner, 1905</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Fibrous band</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kornblith and Otani, 1929</td>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>Atresia small gut</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dodd, 1936</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Atresia small gut</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Andersen, 1938</td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Blackfan and May, 1938</td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Bronaugh and Lattimer, 1940</td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>Atresia small gut</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Deem and McGeorge, 1941</td>
<td>Neonatal</td>
<td>Atresia small gut</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sobel, 1941</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Jeffrey, 1941</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Hurwitt and Arnheim, 1942</td>
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<td>Flax, Barnes, and Reichert, 1942</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Sprenger, 1942</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Kaufmann and Chamberlin, 1943</td>
<td>Birth</td>
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<td>Menten and Middleton, 1944</td>
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<td>Baggenstoss and Kennedy, 1945</td>
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<td>Glanzmann, 1946, and Riniker, 1946</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Andersen and Hodges, 1946</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Hiatt and Wilson, 1948</td>
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<td>Andersen (unrecorded cases quoted by Hiatt and Wilson, 1948)</td>
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<td>Macgregor and Rhaney, 1948</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Lelong et al., 1950</td>
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Associated Abnormalities:
- Fibrous band
- Atresia small gut
- Cirrhosis of liver
- Meckel's diverticulum
- Volvulus
- Peritoneal bands
- Atresia small gut
- Birth
intestinal obstruction was the abnormal state of
the intestinal contents. Farber (1944b) stated that
meconium ileus without pancreatic disease might
be due to volvulus, stenosis of the ileo-caecal valve,
or biliary obstruction: none of these causes was
operative in the present case. Analysis of the
intestinal contents found at necropsy gave normal
figures for total and split fat (total fat 55·3 g. per
100 g. dried feces; 74% of the fat was split).
The usual findings in this disease are increased total
fat with a high percentage of unsplit fat (Shohl,
May, and Shwachman, 1943; Andersen, 1945).
Moreover the stools had not been bulky or mal-
odorous. The absence of such abnormalities may
not be surprising in view of the continuous adminis-
tration of pancreatin for the four months before
death. A high faecal nitrogen content is also
characteristic of this disease (Shohl et al., 1943),
but owing to the rapidity with which death took
place in the terminal episode no other biochemical
studies were carried out. Despite the failure to
 correlate the altered physical state of the intestinal
contents with any specific chemical abnormality,
it is reasonably certain that the alteration in this
case must be ascribed to the pancreatic lesion.

It is universally agreed that in meconium ileus
the obstruction is the direct result of the abnormal
physical character of the meconium. Further, in
cases uncomplicated by obstructing bands, atresia
or volvulus, the morbid anatomical picture is
uniformly that of a distended ileum only slightly
affecting the terminal loop, and a contracted empty
large bowel (Dodd, 1936; Sobel, 1941; Sprenger,
1942; Kaufman and Chamberlin, 1943; Farber,
1944b; Riniker, 1946). Except for the age of the
patient the case recorded here closely parallels the
features of meconium ileus. There are the same
lesion in the pancreas, a similar change in the
physical character of the intestinal contents, and an
identical morbid anatomical picture.

Farber (1942, 1944a and b) pointed out that
pancreatic achylia in the late intra-uterine period
causes meconium ileus, whereas if it develops later
in life it produces the coeliac syndrome. It should
not be surprising, therefore, that two clinical
conditions resulting from the same basic patho-
logical lesion show close similarity although
occurring at different ages.

Hiatt and Wilson (1948) in discussing meconium
ileus suggest that all gradations occur from partial
or subacute obstruction to complete obstruction,
and that in some cases obstruction is relieved
spontaneously by the passage of meconium plugs.
It seems clear that there is a transition from the cases
occurring early in infancy in which the obstructive
features predominate (meconium ileus) to the cases
developing later in which the features of steatorrhoea
(the 'coeliac syndrome') dominate the clinical
picture. The difference in the clinical features at
the different ages is no doubt related to the increased
muscular vigour, including the power of intestinal
peristalsis, in the older children. In these more
vigorous children the bowel is capable of propelling
the putty-like faeces through the ileo-caecal valve,
but even in these cases intestinal stasis develops and
may well be responsible for the vomiting which is
such a prominent clinical feature. It is in the
younger and more debilitated cases that complete
obstruction is liable to supervene.

Rasor and Stevenson (1941) describe a boy with
fibrocystic disease of the pancreas who died at the
age of 1 year with a combination of respiratory
infection and coeliac syndrome. Vomiting was a
particularly troublesome feature, and at necropsy
the intestinal contents were found to be of a putty-
like consistency. Unfortunately most authors do
not stress the putty-like character of the intestinal
contents in similar cases. It seems likely that such
a faecal abnormality is common in the coeliac phase
of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas.

In the case recorded here intestinal obstruction
developed at the unusually late age of 7 months
when the patient had already entered the coeliac
phase of the disease, a phase rarely encountered
before the age of 1 year. The case thus forms a
link between the classical 'meconium ileus' of the
neonatal period and the coeliac phase of later
childhood. The possibility of intestinal obstruction
at this age, even when volvulus is present, being due
to an altered physical state of the bowel contents
with fibrocystic disease of the pancreas as its
underlying pathology, should be borne in mind.

Summary

A case of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas is
described. The patient died from intestinal obstruc-
tion at the age of 7 months.

The relation between meconium ileus and the
coeliac phase of this disease is discussed.

Attention is drawn to the possibility of over-
looking fibrocystic disease of the pancreas as a cause
of intestinal obstruction after the first few days
of life.

The literature on fibrocystic disease of the
pancreas with intestinal obstruction is reviewed.

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notes.

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FIBROCYSTIC DISEASE OF THE PANCREAS

339


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