

CT : 1

2 .

(internal hernia)

13 , CT 1 CT

(internal hernia) (mesenteric vessel crowding)
5 - 10% (Fig. 2B).
(hernia sac)

가 (1). 가 (Fig. 2C). 가 (ileo -
colic artery) 2 × 2 cm

가 (2). (3, 4),
CT 가

CT 1

13 가 1
(left periumbilical)

가 13,600/mm³ 가
X 가 가
(Fig. 1). CT
가 (Fig. 2A),
가



Fig. 1. Simple abdominal supine film shows short segment of dilated small bowel loop with gas, suggesting small bowel obstruction.

$$\vdots$$

,

가

•

(5).

(perice -

(paraduodenal),

(transomental),

(intersigmoid)

가

가

,



Fig. 2. A. Abdominal CT scan shows fluid-distended small bowel.
B. Abdominal CT scan at a lower level shows abrupt collapsed small bowel loop (arrows). Adjacent mesenteric vessels (open arrows) are engorged and crowded.
C. A more caudal CT scan demonstrates clustering of the herniated ileal loops (arrows), which are not enveloped in a sac. Bowel wall thickening is suspected in the herniated loops.

umbilical) , (epigastrium) (peri - (6).
X 가 CT 가
(6). (visceral branch) (dis - placement)가 (8). , 가 , 가 (9). CT (gastric bypass) 가 Roux - en - Y (2). CT (omental fat) (cluster of small - bowel loop), , (crowding of mesen - teric vessels), , 가 (2). CT (10).

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CT Findings of Congenital Transmesenteric Hernia: Case Report¹

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Transmesenteric hernia occurs usually in adult patients who had history of an abdominal surgery or blunt abdominal trauma. Congenital mesenteric defect is a relatively common cause of internal hernia in children. However, the report of CT findings of congenital transmesenteric hernia is relatively rare. Thus, we report a case of congenital transmesenteric hernia occurring in a 13-year-old girl with intestinal obstructive symptoms, and include the CT findings.

Index words : Hernia

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