Gastric Trichobezoar in a Pediatric Patient

Tricobezoar Gástrico num Paciente Pediátrico

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Palavras-chave: Criança; Bezoares; Cabelo; Estômago.

A 7-year-old girl presented with a 2-day history of abdominal pain and postprandial vomiting. Examination revealed a large mobile epigastric mass but was otherwise unremarkable. On questioning, parents reported sporadic hair-pulling for the last 2 years raising suspicion of trichobezoar.

The abdominal radiograph confirmed a dilated stomach occupied by a curvilinear heterogeneous soft-tissue opacity outlined by a rim of air (Fig. 1, arrows) with resulting bowel displacement. Endoscopy was performed but due to the size of the trichobezoar, removal was undertaken successfully by gastrostomy (Fig. 2). The patient had an uneventful recovery and was discharged for pedopsychiatry.

This condition is classically seen in female children or adolescents often with an underlying socio-psychiatric problem. They share an irrational urge to pull (trichotillomania) and swallow hair (trichophagia).¹,²

Gastrointestinal trichobezoars can cause a spectrum of findings but this singular cause of obstruction should not be forgotten in the management of a child with abdominal pain.

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