Case Report

Intestinal Obstruction following Ingestion of Metallic Instruments in a Psychiatric Patient

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1. Introduction

Pica is defined by the American Psychiatric Association as the behavior of eating nonfood/nonnutritive substances consistently for over a month that is not culturally approved [1]. What causes pica remains not clearly defined, and it remains a debatable topic. Several hypotheses have tried to link pica with nutritional, psychological, cultural, and pharmacological deficits and disease. The disorder has been reported to be common among pregnant women [2], individuals with developmental disabilities, and psychiatric patients.

Pica may take different forms depending on the substance consumed; these include pagophagia (eating ice), trichophagia (eating hair), xylaphagia (eating paper), lithophagia (eating stones), geophagia (eating soil), and metallophagia (eating metals). In literature, geophagia and pagophagia have been well documented both being linked with iron deficiency anemia [3]. Other forms are not well documented in literature.

2. Case Report

We report the case of a 25-year-old female patient with a long-standing history of psychiatric disorder on medical treatment who was referred to our unit from a health centre with a history of abdominal pain, abdominal distention, and failure to pass stool and flatus for one week. On examination, the patient had disorganized speech, abnormal motor behavior, and lack of emotional expression. The abdomen was distended reaching the pelvis. Gastrotomy was then performed (Figure 3).

2.1. Management. Based on the clinical presentation and X-ray findings, a decision to operate was reached. Laparotomy was done, and the stomach was found to be distended reaching the pelvis. Gastrotomy was then performed (Figure 3).

2.2. Findings. Different metallic and nonmetallic materials were found in the stomach and proximal part of the small intestine. They were both carefully retrieved. The instruments were of various sizes and included iron nails, arrows,
wheel spokes, dinner forks, broken handles of spoons with sharp edges, and many other objects weighing a total of 780 mg (Figures 4–8). The longest instrument was found to be approximately 80 mm long, and it was a nail. There was no evidence of either perforation or ulceration of both the stomach and proximal bowel. The final diagnosis of metalophagia was reached. The patient recovered and did well a few days postoperatively and was referred back to the psychiatric hospital.

3. Discussion

Pica is defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders as the persistent habit of eating nonnutritive substances lasting for over a month; it should be severe enough to warrant clinical assessment [1]. The case we have reported presented with features of intestinal obstruction that necessitated laparotomy. We extracted metallic objects in our patient and the working diagnosis became metalophagia; one of the forms of pica.
Metalophagia is one of the forms of pica in which a person persistently consumes metallic objects. Metal eating in adults is rare; there have been very few cases reported globally on metal-eating disorder. In 2007, a case was reported in Nigeria of a 22-year-old male who presented with vomiting after meals [4]. Imaging studies revealed metallic objects in the upper part of the abdomen. Surgery was done and a total of 497 metallic objects were retrieved weighing a total of 184 kg. In our case, the metallic objects had a total weight of 780 g. Similar to our case, despite ingesting such a huge amount of metallic objects, some of which were sharp, she presented with an intact stomach and intestine with only impaction being the complication.

Despite being characterized as one of the forms of pica, reports on metal-eating disorder (metalophagia) are scarce. There are very few. In fact, only a couple of cases are documented in literature on the subject. Our case adds to the existing body of literature on this form of pica. Our patient is a known psychiatric patient; this has been documented in the literature as one of the causes of pica.

4. Conclusion

Despite being a rare disorder in adults, metal-eating disorder has been reported in psychiatric individuals. More evidence is needed to further understand this disorder.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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References


