

Idiopathic mesenteric phlebosclerosis associated with long-term use of Chinese herbal medicine

Hsing-Jung Yeh^{1,2}, Pao-Ying Lin^{1,2}, Wei-Yu Kao^{1,2}, Ching-Huei Kun³, Chun-Chao Chang^{1,2}

¹Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

²Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Taipei Medical University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan

³Department of Medical Imaging, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

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To the editors:

Our 60 year-old female menopausal patient took a Chinese herbal medicine from a herbal pharmacy. Because she had pyrosis, herbal pharmacist added an extract of *Gardenia jasminoides* to her prescription; she was not evaluated or diagnosed by any doctor. According to her statement, she used this medicine for more than eight years.

She suffered from intermittent dull abdominal pain and bloody stools for six months. Sometimes, she suffered from constipation. She lost approximately 6 kg of her body weight in three months. She visited a health evalua-

tion center and was transferred to the outpatient department of our hospital. She did not have any special medical history, except for a prolapsed mitral valve. Her family had no history of colorectal cancer or colitis. She had mild pale conjunctivae and her laboratory data revealed mild anemia. She had abdominal distension and right-sided abdominal tenderness. Colonoscopy revealed that colonic ulcers and bluish discoloration of the colonic mucosa that was noted from the cecum to the proximal descending colon (Figure 1a). It is easy to cause colonic mucosal bleeding by touching with forceps (Figure 1b). Abdominal computed tomography revealed a thickened bowel wall from the ascending colon to the proximal descending co-

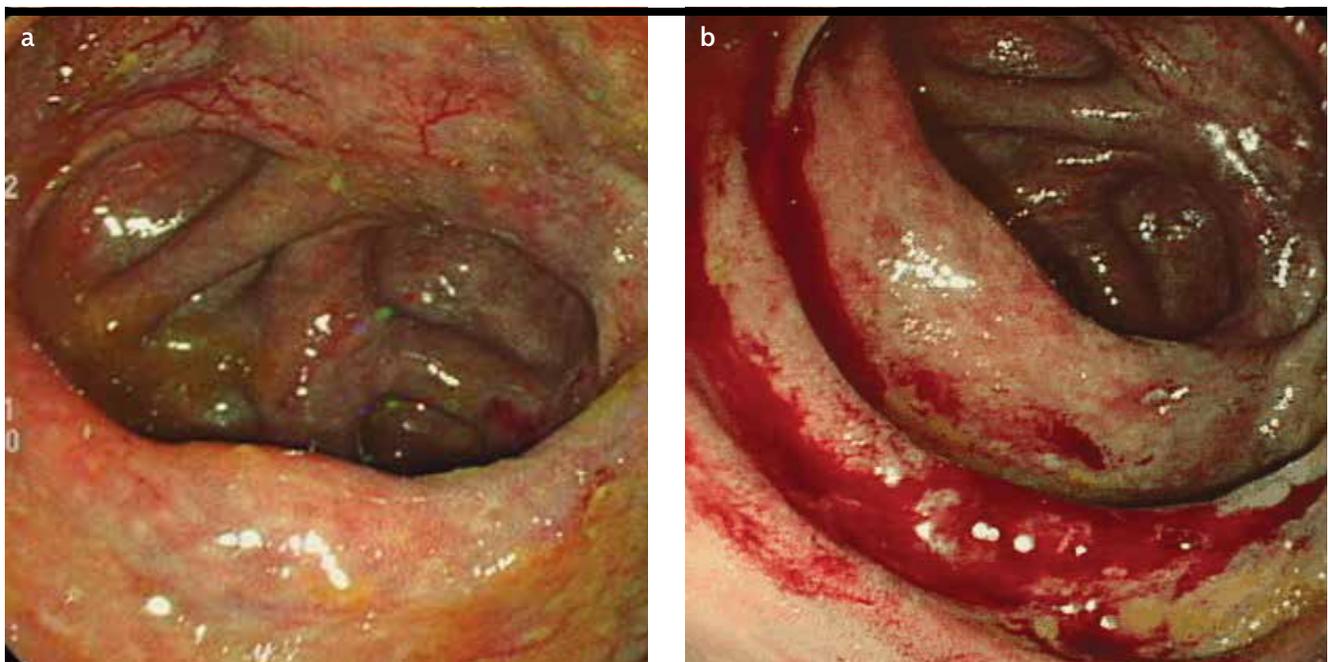


Figure 1 . a, b. Endoscopic images showing dark purple mucosa at the cecum and ascending colon (a). The mucosa was easily touch bleeding (b).

Address for Correspondence: Chun-Chao Chang E-mail: Chunchao@tmu.edu.tw

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Figure 2. a, b. Axial (a) and coronal (b) computed tomography images showing thickened bowel walls at the proximal descending colon, transverse colon, ascending colon, and ileocecal region with serpiginous calcification at the mesenteric vessels

lon and a calcified mesenteric vessels (Figure 2a and 2b). Random biopsies were obtained from the colonic mucosa. The pathology result revealed some lymphoplasmic cell infiltration in the edematous lamina propria. No crypt abscess or granuloma was observed.

Thus, this patient was diagnosed as having idiopathic mesenteric phlebosclerosis (IMP). She stopped using the herbal medicine she had taken from the herbal pharmacy. Because she was not suitable for undergoing surgery, we give her symptomatic treatment. Finally, her intermittent abdominal pain and bloody stools was improved after treatment and she was regular followed up was advised.

IMP was first reported by Koyama et al. (1) in 1991. It was named by Iwashita et al. (2) in 2003. It is characterized by thickening of the wall of the right hemi-colon and calcification of the corresponding mesenteric veins. Because the patient often had intermittent abdominal pain and bloody stools, this disease should be made differential diagnosis from Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, colorectal cancer, diverticulitis, ischemic bowel disease and amyloidosis, etc. Colonoscopy images mostly revealed an edematous purple mucosa and ulcers, which should be differentiated from other diseases. IMP is diagnosed based on its characteristic radiographic findings of threadlike calcifications in the mesenteric veins (3). CT is the most useful diagnostic tool for evaluating the severity of mesenteric vein calcification (3). We ever reported the case of a female patient suffering from IMP who had an obstruction and who was diagnosed by CT (4).

In 2012, Hiramatsu et al. (5) reported IMP patients often have a history of the long-term use of a Chinese herbal medicine. These Chinese herbal medicines usually included Sansisi (*G. jasminoides*). An extract of *G. jasminoides* can be used as a herbal medicine; this has been used for more 3000 years. Geniposide is the main component of *G. jasminoides* which is usually prescribed for women in Taiwan. Therefore, patients who took herbal medicines containing an extract of *G. jasminoides* might absorb a high amount of geniposide.

Geniposide could be transferred to genipin. Genipin affects right hemi-colonic bacteria flora and vascular system. The purple mucosa might be related to geniposide and the change of enterobacterial flora. Because genipin damages colonic mucosa, these patients have mesenteric phlebosclerosis, purple colonic mucosa, and colonic ulcers. No effective medicine for IMP, except stop using herbal medicines to avoid disease progression. Patients should not take the same herbal medicine for a long time without being evaluated by a doctor, particularly a medicine containing a *G. jasminoides* extract.

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