



GENETICS AND GENODERMATOSES

A CASE OF LINEA ALBA HERNIA WITH STOMACH, OMENTUM, AND SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY HERNIATION

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Background: Linea alba hernia is an uncommon condition among the ventral herniae; ca. one hundred cases were reported in Japan, mostly by general surgeons. It appears from a gap in the linea alba aponeurosis tissue. Rising abdominal pressure by obesity, pregnancy, or asthma in the fragile linea alba, congenitally or by previous abdominal surgery, are recognized as its pathophysiological mechanism. Herein we report a case of linea alba hernia of an elderly woman without the risk factors above mentioned.

Observation: A 66-year-old Japanese thin woman, with eight months history of slowly enlarging subcutaneous mass lesion in her abdomen, visited our hospital. The mass lesion was 2cm in diameter, soft, painless, and not adhered to abdominal wall. Her past medical history was unremarkable, without previous abdominal surgeries or injuries. In biopsy a brown-colored soft mass with thick artery arose from linea alba. Histologically it was omentum tissue, and CT scan revealed herniation of stomach with omentum, and superior mesenteric artery. The hemorrhagic and necrotic lesion in the abdominal wall was removed and herniation orifice was corrected surgically.

Key message: Linea alba hernia is among the differential diagnosis of abdominal subcutaneous tumors. If not the typical history of surgeries or injuries, the correct diagnosis would be difficult, and CT scan is required.

