



A beverage bottle in the rectum: original image

A beverage bottle in the rectum

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A 51-year-old male patient was admitted to the ED with a history of introducing a beverage bottle into the rectum and rectal bleeding. He reported similar attempts in the past using comparable objects to alleviate constipation. Vital signs were within normal range. On physical examination, his abdomen was soft and non-rigid. On inspection of the anus, external piles were observed, but no foreign body was evident on digital rectal examination. The foreign body was not palpable through the abdomen. An anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis showed the bottle in the lower abdomen and pelvis (Figure 1).

Rectal foreign bodies are rare in the emergency department.^{1,2} They can either be ingested orally or inserted anally.³ Males are more commonly affected than females,^{2,4} and the age of patients ranges from 16 to 80 years old.⁵ There have been many publications in the literature on different rectal foreign objects.⁴ Commonly reported rectal objects include glass or plastic bottles, vibrators, vegetables, wooden objects, and stones in various sizes and shapes.^{3,4} The object length varies between 6 and 15 cm, and larger objects are more prone to complications such as mucosal lacerations, abscesses, and bowel perforations.^{2,4,6} Abdominal, pelvic, and rectal pain, tenesmus, rectal bleeding, and intestinal obstruction are common presenting symptoms.^{1,7}

Declarations

Animal and Human Rights Statement

All procedures performed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments.

Informed Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report and accompanying images.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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Scientific Responsibility Statement

The authors declare that they are responsible for the scientific content of the article, including the study design, data collection, analysis and interpretation, manuscript preparation, and approval of the final version of the manuscript.

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Figure 1. The bottle image showed in lower abdomen and pelvis at anteroposterior radiograph of the pelvis

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