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## CASE REPORT

### Typhoid Intestinal Perforation With Concurrent Gastric Perforation: An Unusual Case Report

*Perforation Intestinale Typhoïdienne avec Perforation Gastrique Concomitante : Un Cas Inhabituel*

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#### ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is caused by *Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella paratyphi*. It is a disease of developing countries and is seen among people of low socio-economic status. Patients can develop complications like typhoid intestinal perforation which is associated with higher mortality.

A 15-year-old female presented to the emergency pediatric unit with fever, abdominal pain and abdominal distension. She was septic, in respiratory distress, and had marked generalized abdominal tenderness with guarding. An assessment of generalized peritonitis secondary to typhoid intestinal perforation was made. She had exploratory laparotomy with intra-operative findings of ileal perforation and gastric perforation. She had repair of the intestinal and gastric perforations.

Our patient presented late with concurrent use of NSAIDs and overwhelming sepsis which likely contributed to the gastric perforation as this is not a usual finding in patients with typhoid intestinal perforation.

Gastric perforation is an unusual finding in patients with typhoid intestinal perforation. Typhoid fever and its complications can be easily prevented by the provision of safe water, proper facilities for sanitation, and practicing good hygiene. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 92 - 96.**

**KEYWORDS:** typhoid fever, intestinal perforation, gastric perforation

#### RÉSUMÉ

La fièvre typhoïde est causée par *Salmonella typhi* et *Salmonella paratyphi*. C'est une maladie des pays en développement et elle est observée chez les personnes de bas niveau socio-économique. Les patients peuvent développer des complications telles que la perforation intestinale typhoïdienne, associée à une mortalité plus élevée.

Une adolescente de 15 ans s'est présentée à l'unité de pédiatrie d'urgence avec de la fièvre, des douleurs abdominales et une distension abdominale. Elle était septique, en détresse respiratoire, et présentait une sensibilité abdominale généralisée marquée avec une défense. Une évaluation d'une péritonite généralisée secondaire à une perforation intestinale typhoïdienne a été réalisée. Elle a subi une laparotomie exploratrice révélant une perforation iléale et une perforation gastrique. Des réparations ont été effectuées sur les perforations intestinales et gastriques.

Notre patiente s'est présentée tardivement avec une utilisation concomitante d'AINS et une septicémie sévère, ce qui a probablement contribué à la perforation gastrique, car cela n'est pas une découverte habituelle chez les patients atteints de perforation intestinale typhoïdienne.

La perforation gastrique est une découverte inhabituelle chez les patients atteints de perforation intestinale typhoïdienne. La fièvre typhoïde et ses complications peuvent être facilement prévenues par la fourniture d'eau potable, d'installations sanitaires adéquates et en pratiquant une bonne hygiène. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 92 - 96.**

**MOTS-CLÉS:** fièvre typhoïde, perforation intestinale, perforation gastrique

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**Abbreviations:** **APTT:** Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time; **ATBUTH:** Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Teaching Hospital; **DIC:** Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy; **EPU:** Emergency Pediatric Unit; **ICJ:** Ileo-cecal Junction; **ICU:** Intensive Care Unit; **NSAID:** Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs; **PCV:** Packed Cell Volume; **PHC:** Primary Healthcare Center; **PR:** Pulse Rate; **PT:** Prothrombin Time; **PUD:** Peptic Ulcer Disease; **RR:** Respiratory Rate; **SSI:** Surgical Site Infection