

## **A Rare Revelation of Degenerated Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis Associated with Crohn's Disease in an Elderly Woman**

*Bougossa R  
Ben Amor S  
Ben Mansour W  
Bouhleb W  
Laghmari MH  
Ben Caabene N  
Safer L*

*Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, CHU Fattouma Bourguiba, Monastir. Tunisia*

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) is the most specific biliary manifestation of Crohn's disease, it mainly concerns the youth and especially affects the small canals. We report the case of a degenerate CSP associated with Crohn's disease revealed in a woman aged 76.

**Observation :** A 76-year-old woman without a notable pathological history was hospitalized at our service for the exploration of an iron-deficiency anemia in a context of general deterioration, with notion of neglected chronic fluid diarrhea evolving for 3 months. The physical examination revealed no abnormalities other than a BMI at 16 kg / m<sup>2</sup> and cutaneo-mucous pallor. She had both: a biological inflammatory and a deficiency syndrome (iron deficiency anemia at 7 g / dl, hypo-cholesterolemia, hypoalbuminemia) plus anicteric cholestasis with viral serologies (B, C), immunological balance ; both negative, normal ACE and CA19-9 levels.

**In such an instance:** First mentioned diagnosis was a colonic tumor with liver metastases, followed by an ileocolonoscopy: rectal and ileocecal ulcerations, at the biopsy: chronic and acute inflammation that can be consistent with an IBD. OGD-Fibroscopy: congestive gastropathy. CT-C.A.P: dilation of the common bile duct (CBD) at the hilar level, intraperitoneal effusion of low abundance. Bili-MRI: regular inflammatory thickening of the CBD at the hilar level evoking a PSC, absence of signs revealing a cholangiocarcinoma.

Further to diagnostic doubt: colonic tuberculosis with biliary and pericardial localization or degenerate sclerosing cholangitis associated with Crohn's disease, a diagnostic laparoscopy with peritoneal biopsies was made: the ascitic fluid was an exudate highly rich in lymphocytes (1700 / ml) and the pathologist found peritoneal carcinomatosis secondary to cholangiocarcinoma. The patient was referred for palliative chemotherapy.

**Conclusion :** PSC is a rare condition. Its association with IBD is also common, and degeneration into cholangiocarcinoma may be revealing.