Abstract

Intestinal intussusception is infrequent in adults. Unlike what happens in kids, it shows a demonstrable etiology in most cases: polyps, lipomas, hamartomas, malignancies, etc. Among diagnostic methods, CT scan is the study that yields the best results for the diagnosis, giving forth pathognomonic signs and favoring therapeutic decision-making. Two cases of intestinal intussusception in adults secondary to benign pathology are analyzed, stressing mainly the tomographic findings and some considerations about therapeutic decision-making based on tomographic results.

Keywords

Adult intestinal intussusception, CT findings, treatment.