REPORT OF AN AUTOPSY CASE OF ADENOCARCINOMA ARISING IN A MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM

剖検症例報告:メッケル憩室に生じた腺癌

TADAIE WAKAMATSU, M.D. 若松忠家 YOHEI II, M.D. 井洋平



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所 - 原爆傷害調査委員会

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION MEROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN

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米国学士院一学術会議と厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 との日米共同調査研究機関

米国原子力委員会、厚生省国立予防衛生研究所および米国公衆衛生局の研究費による

This case was reported at Kurume, the 77th Slide Conference, Japan Clinical Pathology Meeting, Kyushu Branch on 19 September 1970; and also at Tokyo, the 60th Japan Pathology Meeting on 3 April 1971.

本症例は、1970年9月19日久留米において開催された日本臨床病理学会第77回九州地区スライド研究会および1971年4月3日東京で開催された第60回日本病理学会において発表した。

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SUMMARY

An autopsy case of a 80-year-old male with adenocarcinoma of Meckel's diverticulum is reported. This is a very rare tumor in Japan.

INTRODUCTION

Primary malignant neoplasms of the small intestine are relatively uncommon. Cancers of the small intestine are found in 0.05% to 0.5% of autopsies. Only 24 small intestinal malignant neoplasms were found during 17,070 autopsies (0.14%) at the Massachusetts General Hospital during a 43-year period. The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum at autopsy has been reported to be from 0.3% to 2.0%. Recently we found an autopsy case of adenocarcinoma of Meckel's diverticulum at autopsy and report this case.

CLINICAL HISTORY

The patient (MF) was an 80-year-old Japanese physician. A younger sister died of a small intestine tumor and another younger sister died of uterine cancer.

Chief Complaint. Dysuria, diarrhea, melena, generalized fatigue, and edema.

Present Illness. The patient has had no serious illness but had tachycardia (90 per minute). Around

要 約

メッケル憩室腺癌と診断された80歳男子の1剖検例を報告する.これは、日本では非常にまれな腫瘍である.

緒言

小腸原発性の悪性新生物は比較的まれな疾患である. 小腸の癌は、剖検例の0.05%から0.5%にみられる. 1 Massachusetts General Hospital で43年間に行なわれた17,070の剖検例のうち、小腸の悪性新生物を認めたのは、わずかに24例 (0.14%) にすぎなかった. 2 剖検時のメッケル憩室発現率は、0.3%から2.0%と報告されている. 3 最近、メッケル腺癌の1 剖検例を経験したのでこれを報告する.

病 歴

患者(MF)は80歳の日本人医師で、妹の1人は小腸の腫瘍で、他の1人は子宮癌で死亡した。

主訴:排尿困難,下痢,メレナ,全身疲労,および浮腫.

現病歴: 著患はないが頻脈(1分間90)があった. 1965年 ごろ,排尿困難を訴えだした. その後排尿の遅延および

Keywords: Case-report; Adenocarcinoma; Meckel's diverticulum

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1965 he began to complain of difficult urination. Subsequently delayed urination and prolonged urination increased in severity accompanied by thinning of the urinary stream so that he had to pass urine through a catheter. In the spring of 1968 he visited the urology department of the Kumamoto University Hospital and received hormone therapy with a diagnosis of prostatic hypertrophy. He became asymptomatic except for occasional dysuria and engaged in the practice of medicine.

In the summer of 1969 he began to have diarrhea. In spite of intake of various drugs, diarrhea persisted and subsequently he began to have anorexia and generalized fatigue. In the autumn of 1969 he noted fresh blood in the stools and the above mentioned symptoms increased in severity accompanied by abdominal distension, nausea and vomiting. In February 1970 the above mentioned symptoms were accompanied by symptoms of anemia such as tachycardia, palpitation, generalized fatigue, and pallor. He abandoned home treatment and was then admitted to the referring sanatorium on 21 February 1970.

On admission he had marked anemia and edema, elevation of the diaphragmatic domes and ascites and a fist-sized firm tumor was palpable on the right side of the umbilicus. As it was movable he was suspected of having a tumor of the small intestine. A gastrointestinal series and barium enema were immediately performed but no lesion could be recognized.

On 23 February 1970 a laparatomy was performed. About 5000 ml of light yellow-green ascitic fluid was removed. A fist-sized tumor was present in the ileum. Mesenteric lymph nodes formed a tumor about the size of a fist and many nodules were seen on the serosa of the anterior gastric wall and on the serosal surfaces of the intestines. No attempt was made to remove the tumor. A side-to-side anastomosis was performed about 50 cm from the beginning of the jejunum and an end-to-side anastomosis was performed in the transverse colon about 1 m from the end of the ileum. The postoperative course was favorable with clearing of the symptoms of ileus but anorexia and diarrhea persisted; he began to have marked accumulation of ascites and he gradually weakened.

On 11 May 1970 he suddenly developed shortness of breath and severe generalized fatigue accompanied by tachycardia and lowering of the blood pressure. Electrocardiograph examination disclosed depression

延長がひどくなり、尿の出が悪くなったため、カテーテルを用いて排尿しなければならなかった. 1968年春、患者は熊本大学病院泌尿器科を訪れ、前立腺肥大の診断のもとにホルモン療法を受けた. 時々排尿困難があるほかは症状がなくなり、開業医の業務に従事した.

1969年夏から、下痢が始まった.この下痢は種々の服薬にもかかわらず持続し、続いて食欲がなくなり全身疲労が起こった.1969年秋糞便中に鮮血が認められるようになり、上記の症状は悪化し、さらに腹部膨隆、悪心、嘔吐が現われた.1970年2月には、上記の症状のほかに、頻脈、心悸亢進、全身疲労、蒼白等の貧血症状も加わった.1970年2月21日患者は自宅治療を断念じ、紹介された療養所に入院した.

入院時には、強度の貧血、浮腫、横隔膜上昇、および腹水が認められ、また、脐右側にこぶし大の硬い腫瘍を触れた.この腫瘍は可動性であるところから小腸腫瘍が疑われた.胃腸 X 線検査およびバリウム注腸を直ちに行なったが病変を認めることはできなかった.

1970年2月23日に開腹手術を行なった。約5000ml の淡 黄緑色の腹水を除去。こぶし大の腫瘍1個が回腸に認め られた。腸間膜リンパ節は、こぶし大の腫瘍1個を形成 していた。胃前壁の漿膜面および腸管の漿膜面には、多 数のリンパ節が認められた。上記腫瘍は摘出できなかっ た。空腸起始部より約50mの所で側側吻合術を、また回 腸末端部から約1mの横行結腸において断端・側・吻合 術が行なわれた。術後の経過は良好で腸閉塞の症状はな くなったが、食欲不振と下痢はやはり続いていた。腹水 の貯溜が著しくなり、しだいに衰弱が加わっていった。

1970年5月11日,患者は突然呼吸促進,強度の全身疲労, 頻脈および血圧低下をきたした.心電図検査では,ST波 の低下およびU波の出現を示した.熱は約38Cに上り, of ST waves and appearance of U waves. The fever arose to around 38°C and rales were audible in the chest. In spite of administration of KCl preparation and various heart drugs he died at 0600 hrs 12 May 1970.

Laboratory Findings. Except for numerous white blood cells and two plus urobilinogen, repeated urinalyses were normal. Ascitic fluid removed at operation on 24 February 1970 was positive on Rivalta test, had 2.6% protein and no malignant cells were seen on smear (Class I). Blood chemistry examinations on 23 February and 7 March 1970 gave normal results including total cholesterol, LDH, SGOT, SGPT, alkaline phosphatase, urea nitrogen, sodium, and chlorides. The total protein on the two dates were 6.2 and 5.0 g/ml respectively with normal distribution of components, icteric index 5.2 and 4.2, amylase 85 and 142, and potassium 5.04 and 2.76 mEq/l. With one exception (200/98) the blood pressure remained fairly constant at about 140/86. Blood counts showed progressive anemia (RBC 3.30×10^6 on April 20) developing leukocytosis (WBC 19,200 on May 6) but no other significant changes. Treatment included 5-FU, Primobolan Depo Kenacort A, Sigmamycin and Moriamin and Hartmann D solutions.

Summary of Autopsy Findings. The significant autopsy findings were limited to the abdomen and chest. The abdomen was markedly distended and contained 6,400 ml of yellowish-brown slightly turbid fluid. There were thin adhesions between loops of intestine, parietal peritoneum and omen-Approximately 100 cm proximal to the ileo-cecal valve there was a dilated Meckel's diverticulum 4 cm long (Figure 1) containing slightly thickened mucosa with a villous appearance, soft fecal material, and a tangerine seed. The base of the diverticulum was markedly thickened as was the intestine in this area. This segment of intestine had a narrowed lumen with thickened and ulcerated mucosa, and was tightly adherent to the retroperitoneum. There was a tumor mass measuring 3 X 3 X 4 cm in the base of diverticulum (Figure 2). Proximal to this segment there was impacted yellowish-brown material containing a small amount of grayish-white radio-contrast material. There were extensions and metastases to the omentum, mesentery, and peritoneal surfaces. There were anastomoses between both the ileum proximal to the tumor and the jejunum to the transverse colon.

There was 50 ml of brown serous pericardial fluid and 250 ml in the right and 200 ml in the left

胸部にラ音が聴かれた. KCI 剤および種々の心臓薬投与のかいなく1970年5月12日午前6時死亡.

臨床検査所見: 尿中に多数の白血球が認められ, ウロ ビリノーゲンは++であったが、その他の検査結果は正常 であった. 1970年2月24日の手術時に除去した腹水は, Rivalta 陽性, 蛋白 2.6%, 塗抹検査で悪性細胞は認めら れなかった(Class I). 1970年2月23日および3月7日の 血液化学検査では、総コレステロール、LDH、 SGOT, SGPT, アルカリフォスファターゼ, 尿素窒素, ナトリ ウムおよび塩素はすべて正常であった。同じく2月23日 と3月7日に行なった検査で、総蛋白はそれぞれ6.2g/ ml と 5.0 g/ml で,成分の組成は正常であった. 黄疸指 数は5.2と4.2,アミラーゼは85と142,カリウムは 5.04 mEq/1と2.76 mEq/1であった. 血圧は200/98 という例外が1度あった以外は、ほぼ140/86でかなり 安定していた. 血球数検査の結果は, 進行性貧血(4月 20日に赤血球3.30×10⁶), 白血球増多症(5月6日に白 血球19,200)を示したが、そのほかには特に変化は認めら れなかった. 5-FU, Primobolan Depo Kenacort A, Sigmamycin および Moriamin ならびに Hartmann D 液を 投与した.

剖検所見要約:特筆すべき剖検所見は腹部および胸部に限定された.腹部は強度に膨隆し、黄褐色で軽度に混濁した液 6,400 ml を容れていた.腸管係蹄,体壁腹膜,および網の間に軽度の癒着があった.回盲弁より約 100 cm上方に,拡張したメッケル憩室が認められた(図1).これは長さ4 cm,粘膜はやや肥厚し絨毛様外観を呈し,軟便様物とミカンの種子1個が入っていた.憩室基部は,この部分の腸管と同様に強度に肥厚していた.この部分の腸管の内腔は狭く,粘膜は肥厚し、潰瘍化し、腸管は後腹膜に強く癒着していた.憩室基部に3×3×4 cmの腫瘤が認められた(図2).この部分の上方に,少量の灰白色の造影剤を含んだ黄褐色の物質が入っていた.大網,腸間膜,および腹膜表面への浸潤および転移が認められた.横行結腸と腫瘍上方の回腸との間ならびに横行結腸と空腸との間に吻合が認められた.

褐色の漿液が心嚢には50ml ならびに右胸膜腔には250 ml および左胸膜腔には200 ml それぞれ入っていた. 心臓

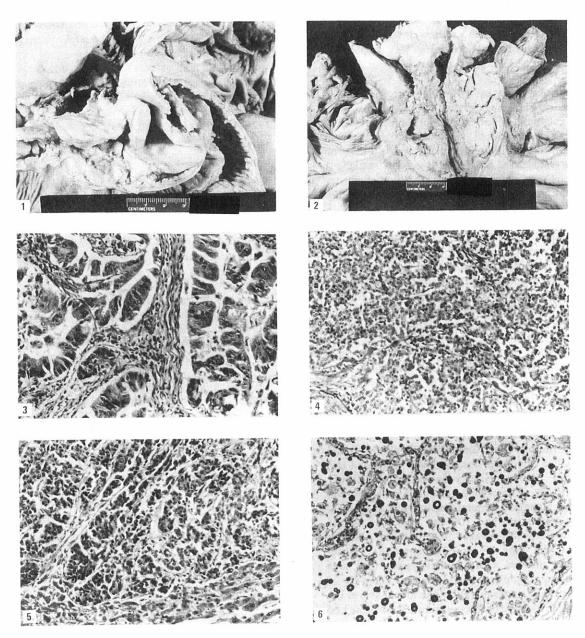


FIGURE 1 Dilated Meckel's diverticulum with irregularly thickened wall (lower center). The mucosa of the base of the diverticulum and of the segment near the diverticulum of the small bowel is irregularly thickened, fragile and ulcerated. There are several grayish white nodules on the serosal surfaces.

図1 不規則に肥厚した壁を持つ拡張したメッケル憩室(下部中央). 小腸の憩室基部および憩室付近の粘膜は不規則に肥厚し、脆く、潰瘍化している. 漿膜面に数個の原白色の小結節がある.

FIGURE 2 The cut surface of the mesenteric tumor shows multilobulated grayish white nodules with cyst containing yellowish-milky mucoid material.

図 2 腸間膜腫瘍の割面は多葉性灰白色小結節および黄乳色粘液様物質を入れた嚢腫を示す.

FIGURE 3 Adenocarcinoma, glandular pattern. HE stain × 100 図 3 腺癌,腺様型.HE 染色×100

FIGURE 4 Carcinoma, anaplastic pattern. HE stain × 100 図 4 癌, 退化性型. HE 染色×100

FIGURE 5 Carcinoma, metastatic to the liver. HE stain × 100 図 5 癌, 肝臓への転移. HE 染色×100

FIGURE 6 Cryptococcus infection, lung. PAS stain × 100 図 6 クリプトコッカス症、肺臓、PAS 染色× 100

pleural spaces. The heart weighed 350 g (body weight 57 kg). The ventricles were slightly dilated. The myocardium was 1.5 cm thick in the left ventricle and 0.5 cm in the right. There was no coronary atherosclerosis. The lungs weighed 500 g (right) and 850 g (left) and contained scattered irregular areas of consolidation.

Histologic examination showed the mucosa of the Meckel's diverticulum to be slightly thickened and the base of diverticulum was markedly thickened with infiltration of tumor extending into the intestinal wall. The tumor showed three histologic patterns: tall columnar well differentiated adenocarcinoma producing mucus (Figure 3); large round cell anaplastic carcinoma without mucus production (Figure 4); and mixtures of these two types (Figure 5). Metastases showed similar patterns.

The heart sections showed some interstitial myocardial fibrosis. Sections of the lungs showed bilateral acute bronchopneumonia and, in the left lung, cryptococcal infection (Figure 6). The kidneys contained multiple abscesses and severe acute pyelonephritis. The prostate was enlarged, multinodular but without malignant change.

Autopsy diagnoses were well differentiated adenocarcinoma, ileum, arising in a Meckel's diverticulum with metastases and extension to intestine, liver, peritoneum and mesenteric lymph nodes; bronchopneumonia acute, severe, bilateral; cryptococcal infection left lung; myocardial hypertrophy; acute suppurative pyelonephritis and benign prostatic hypertrophy.

DISCUSSION

The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum at autopsy has been reported to be from 0.3% to 2.0%.4-9 Meckel's diverticulum is predominant among males, the ratio of male to female being 2 or 3 to 1.3 Most diverticula are 1 to 5 cm in length, 1 to 2 cm in diameter and occur within 91 cm proximal to the ileocecal valve. 5,8,10 Meckel's diverticulum occurs more frequently in association with other congenital malformations than would be expected in a random sampling of the normal population. The associated abnormalities include harelip, cleft palate, esophageal atresia, and congenital cardiac malformations. 5,9 Although the normal lining of the diverticulum is intestinal mucosa, heterotopic gastric, pancreatic, jejunal and colonic tissue are not infrequently found. Gastric heterotopic tissue is は重さ 350 g (体重57kg)で、心室は軽度に拡張していた。 心筋の厚さは左心室で 1.5 cm、右心室で 0.5 cmだった。 冠状動脈にアテローム様硬化は認められなかった. 肺臓の重さは右が 500 g 左が 850 g で、不整形の硬い部分が散見された.

組織学的検査の結果によると、メッケル憩室の粘膜は軽度に肥厚しており、憩室基部は著しく肥厚し、腫瘍は腸壁へ浸潤していた、腫瘍は三つの組織像を示した:すなわち、粘液産生性の高円柱状、分化良好な腺癌(図3); 粘液非産生性の大円形細胞退化性癌(図4);上記2型の混合像(図5).転移巣も同様な像を呈した.

心臓の切片では間質性心筋線維症を認めた. 肺臓の切片では両側の急性気管支肺炎を認め、また左側の肺臓にクリプトコッカス感染も認められた(図 6). 腎臓には、多発性膿瘍および強度の急性腎盂腎炎があった. 前立腺は肥大し、多数の小結節が認められたが、悪性変化はなかった.

病理診断は次のようである: すなわち, 腸, 肝臓, 腹膜, 腸間膜リンパ節への転移, 浸潤を伴う, メッケル憩室に 生じた, 良分化型の回腸腺癌; 両側性重症急性気管支肺 炎, 左側肺臓のクリプトコッカス症; 心肥大; 急性化膿 性腎盂腎炎および良性前立腺肥大.

考察

副検におけるメッケル憩室の発現率は 0.3 %から 2.0 %であると報告されている.4-9 メッケル憩室は男子に多く発現し、男女の比は 2 対1または 3 対1である.3 大部分の憩室が長さ1-5 cm径1-2 cmで、回盲弁から上方91cm以内の部分に発生する.5.8、10 メッケル憩室は、正常人口集団の任意抽出で予想されるよりもより高い頻度で、他の先天性奇形を伴って現われる。合併する異常としては兎唇口蓋裂、食道閉鎖、および先天性心臓奇形がある.5、9 憩室の正常な内膜は腸管粘膜であるが、異所性の胃、膵臓、空腸、および結腸の組織の認められることもまれではない。異所性の胃組織が最も一般的な型

TABLE 1 HISTOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTESTINAL TUMOR (January 1954 to July 1968. National Cancer Center, Japan)¹⁴

表1 腸管腫瘍の組織学的分類

(1954年1月から1968年7月まで,国立癌センター,日本)14

Carcinoma	癌	546 cases* 例
Adenoma	腺腫	11 **
Polyposis	ポリープ	16
Reticulum cell sarcoma	細網肉腫	4
Lymphosarcoma	リンパ肉腫	1
Leiomyosarcoma	平滑筋肉腫	3
Leiomyoma	平滑筋腫	1
Malignant melanoma	悪性黒色腫	1
Malignant neurilemoma	悪性神経線維鞘腫	1
Total	合計	584 cases 例

^{*10} cases are double cancer of the colon. 10例は結腸の重複癌である.

the commonest type, being found in 15% to 60% of cases. $^{10-13}$

であって、症例の15%-60%に認められる.10-13

Weinstein et al reported³ that the ages of 15 patients having carcinoma of the Meckel's diverticulum varied from 13-77 years with an average of 52 years. There were 12 males and 3 females. The various types of carcinoma found were cylindroma, medullary adenocarcinoma, mucous adenocarcinoma, papillary adenocarcinoma, gastric adenocarcinoma, and anaplastic carcinoma.

Weinstein らは15名のメッケル憩室癌患者について、その年齢は13歳から77歳で、平均52歳であると報告した。3 男子は12例、女子は3例であった。これらの患者にみられた癌は、円柱腫、髄様腺癌、粘液腺癌、乳頭状腺癌、胃腺癌、および退化性癌であった。

TABLE 2 LOCALIZATION OF INTESTINAL CANCER (January 1954 to July 1968. National Cancer Center, Japan) ま 2 腸癌の部位

(1954年1月から1968年7月まで,国立癌センター,日本)14

Location 部位	Male 男	Female 女	Total 計	
Anal duct	肛門管	7	3	10
Rectum	直腸	209	148	357
Rectosigmoid colon	直腸S字状結腸	9	10	19
Sigmoid colon	S字状結腸	29	21	50
Descending colon	下行結腸	8	2	10
Splenic flexure	左結腸曲	0	0	0
Transverse colon	横行結腸	8	8	16
Hepatic flexure	右結腸曲	5	2	7
Ascending colon	上行結腸	21	17	38
Ileocecal region	回盲部	6	17	23
Jejunum	空腸	0	1	1
Duodenum	十二指腸	3	2	5
Total	合計	305	231	536

^{**}Adenoma associated with carcinoma excluded. 癌を伴う腺腫は除く.

In Japan, the National Cancer Center reported the histological classification of intestinal tumors (Table 1), localization of intestinal cancer (Table 2) and also histological classification of adenocarcinoma of the intestine (Table 3).

日本においては、国立癌センターが、腸管腫瘍の組織学的分類(表1)、腸癌発生部位相(表2)、および腸管の腺癌の組織学的分類(表3)に関して報告するところがあった。

TABLE 3 HISTOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF INTESTINAL CANCER (January 1954 to July 1968, National Cancer Center, Japan)¹⁴

表3 腸癌の組織学的分類

(1954年1月から1968年7月まで、国立癌センター、日本)14

Histologic Ty 組織学的型	Male 男	Female 女	Total	
Papillo tubular adenocarcinoma	乳頭 一 管状腺癌	228	150	378
Tubular adenocarcinoma	管状腺癌	59	68	127
Muco nodular adenocarcinoma	粘液 一 結節性腺癌	15	11	26
Squamous cell carcinoma	扁平上皮癌	3	2	5
Total	合計	305	231	536

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