

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Surgery*

World J Gastrointest Surg 2023 May 27; 15(5): 745-1006



Contents

Monthly Volume 15 Number 5 May 27, 2023

REVIEW

- 745 Impact of anastomotic leakage on long-term prognosis after colorectal cancer surgery
Tonini V, Zanni M
- 757 Application of indocyanine green in surgery: A review of current evidence and implementation in trauma patients
Abdelrahman H, El-Menyar A, Peralta R, Al-Thani H

MINIREVIEWS

- 776 Global dissemination of minimally invasive living donor hepatectomy: What are the barriers?
Kakos CD, Papanikolaou A, Ziogas IA, Tsoulfas G
- 788 Post-COVID-19 cholangiopathy: Current understanding and management options
Veerankutty FH, Sengupta K, Vij M, Rammohan A, Jothamani D, Murali A, Rela M
- 799 Changing trends in the minimally invasive surgery for corrosive esophagogastric stricture
Kalayarasan R, Durgesh S

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Basic Study

- 812 Distribution of splenic artery lymph nodes and splenic hilar lymph nodes
Umebayashi Y, Muro S, Tokunaga M, Saito T, Sato Y, Tanioka T, Kinugasa Y, Akita K

Case Control Study

- 825 Preservation of left colic artery in laparoscopic colorectal operation: The benefit challenge
Liu FC, Song JN, Yang YC, Zhang ZT

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 834 Surgical management of high-grade pancreatic injuries: Insights from a high-volume pancreaticobiliary specialty unit
Chui JN, Kotecha K, Gall TM, Mittal A, Samra JS
- 847 Surgical management of hydatid cyst disease of the liver: An improvement from our previous experience?
Zaharie F, Valean D, Zaharie R, Popa C, Mois E, Schlanger D, Fetti A, Zdrehus C, Ciocan A, Al-Hajjar N

Retrospective Study

- 859 Influence of liver function after laparoscopy-assisted vs totally laparoscopic gastrectomy
Xiao F, Qiu XF, You CW, Xie FP, Cai YY

- 871** Rikkunshito increases appetite by enhancing gastrointestinal and incretin hormone levels in patients who underwent pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy: A retrospective study

Kono H, Hosomura N, Amemiya H, Shoda K, Furuya S, Akaike H, Kawaguchi Y, Kawaida H, Ichikawa D

- 882** Diagnostic performance of texture analysis in the differential diagnosis of perianal fistulising Crohn's disease and glandular anal fistula

Zhu X, Ye DD, Wang JH, Li J, Liu SW

- 892** Elderly patients over 80 years undergoing colorectal cancer resection: Development and validation of a predictive nomogram for survival

Chok AY, Zhao Y, Chen HLR, Tan IEH, Chew DHW, Zhao Y, Au MKH, Tan EJKW

- 906** Retrospective efficacy analysis of olaparib combined with bevacizumab in the treatment of advanced colorectal cancer

Jiang YL, Fu XY, Yin ZH

Observational Study

- 917** CD4⁺CD25⁺ regulatory T cells decreased future liver remnant after associating liver partition and portal vein ligation for staged hepatectomy

Wang W, Ye CH, Deng ZF, Wang JL, Zhang L, Bao L, Xu BH, Zhu H, Guo Y, Wen Z

- 931** Diagnostic value of matrix metalloproteinases 2, 7 and 9 in urine for early detection of colorectal cancer

Peng L, Zhang X, Zhang ML, Jiang T, Zhang PJ

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 940** How far is the endoscopist to blame for a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy complication?

Stavrou G, Gionga P, Chatziantoniou G, Tzikos G, Menni A, Panidis S, Shrewsbury A, Kotzampassi K

META-ANALYSIS

- 953** Nutritional status efficacy of early nutritional support in gastrointestinal care: A systematic review and meta-analysis

He LB, Liu MY, He Y, Guo AL

CASE REPORT

- 965** Precise mapping of hilar cholangiocarcinoma with a skip lesion by SpyGlass cholangioscopy: A case report

Chiang CH, Chen KC, Devereaux B, Chung CS, Kuo KC, Lin CC, Lin CK, Wang HP, Chen KH

- 972** Mallory-Weiss syndrome from giant gastric trichobezoar: A case report

Lieto E, Auricchio A, Belfiore MP, Del Sorbo G, De Sena G, Napolitano V, Ruggiero A, Galizia G, Cardella F

- 978** Giant teratoma with isolated intestinal duplication in adult: A case report and review of literature

Xiong PF, Yang L, Mou ZQ, Jiang Y, Li J, Ye MX

- 984** Computer-assisted rescue of the inferior mesenteric artery in a child with a giant ganglioneuroblastoma: A case report

Xiu WL, Liu J, Zhang JL, Su N, Wang FJ, Hao XW, Wang FF, Dong Q

- 992** Curative resection of leiomyosarcoma of the descending colon with metachronous liver metastasis: A case report
Lee SH, Bae SH, Lee SC, Ahn TS, Kim Z, Jung HI
- 1000** Modified endoscopic submucosal tunnel dissection for large esophageal submucosal gland duct adenoma: A case report
Chen SY, Xie ZF, Jiang Y, Lin J, Shi H

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The primary aim of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery* (WJGS, *World J Gastrointest Surg*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastrointestinal surgery with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJGS mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastrointestinal surgery and covering a wide range of topics including biliary tract surgical procedures, biliopancreatic diversion, colectomy, esophagectomy, esophagostomy, pancreas transplantation, and pancreatectomy, etc.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The WJGS is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Current Contents/Clinical Medicine, Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, PubMed, PubMed Central, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2022 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2021 impact factor (IF) for WJGS as 2.505; IF without journal self cites: 2.473; 5-year IF: 3.099; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.49; Ranking: 104 among 211 journals in surgery; Quartile category: Q2; Ranking: 81 among 93 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q4.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Rui-Rui Wu; **Production Department Director:** Xiang Li; **Editorial Office Director:** Jia-Ru Fan.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery

ISSN

ISSN 1948-9366 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

November 30, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Peter Schemmer

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

May 27, 2023

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Giant teratoma with isolated intestinal duplication in adult: A case report and review of literature

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Specialty type: Gastroenterology and hepatology

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Hashimoto K, Japan; Lindner C, Chile

Received: December 10, 2022

Peer-review started: December 10, 2022

First decision: January 3, 2023

Revised: January 9, 2023

Accepted: April 7, 2023

Article in press: April 7, 2023

Published online: May 27, 2023



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

A combination of diseases is a rare phenomenon. Their clinical manifestations can vary, and the diagnosis can be challenging. Intestinal duplication is a rare congenital malformation, whereas retroperitoneal teratoma is a tumor in the retroperitoneal space, derived from the remaining embryonic tissue. There are relatively few clinical findings on adult retroperitoneal benign tumors. It is hard to believe that these two rare diseases can happen to the same person.

CASE SUMMARY

A 19-year-old woman complaining of abdominal pain with nausea and vomiting was admitted. Abdominal computed tomography angiography was suggested for invasive teratoma. Intraoperative exploration revealed that the giant teratoma was connected to an isolated intestinal tract in the retroperitoneum. The postoperative pathological examination revealed that mature giant teratoma was present with intestinal duplication. This was a rare intraoperative finding that was successfully treated surgically.

CONCLUSION

The clinical manifestations of intestinal duplication malformation are various, and difficult to diagnose before the operation. The possibility of intestinal replication should be considered when intraperitoneal cystic lesions are present.

Key Words: Teratoma; Intestinal duplication; Chimera; Case report

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Core Tip: Giant teratoma with intestinal duplication has not been reported yet. Here, we report a case of a 19-year-old woman with giant teratoma and isolated intestinal duplication who complained of abdominal pain with nausea and vomiting; a rare intraoperative finding successfully by surgery.

Citation: Xiong PF, Yang L, Mou ZQ, Jiang Y, Li J, Ye MX. Giant teratoma with isolated intestinal duplication in adult: A case report and review of literature. *World J Gastrointest Surg* 2023; 15(5): 978-983

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/full/v15/i5/978.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4240/wjgs.v15.i5.978>

INTRODUCTION

Intestinal duplication is a congenital malformation usually observed in pediatric patients[1]. However, its diagnosis in adults is rare, and preoperative diagnosis is difficult, particularly when combined with other diseases[2]. Teratomas are benign neoplasms, that arise from more than one embryonic germ layer. Morphologically, it can be divided into cystic and solid parts. Retroperitoneal teratomas are rare, and, patients often present compression symptoms due to large tumors[3]. A giant teratoma with intestinal duplication has not been reported yet.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A case of a 19-year-old woman admitted to the hospital suffering from abdominal pain for 5 d with nausea and vomiting for 2 d was investigated.

History of present illness

The patient had no obvious inducement of abdominal pain 5 d ago, nausea and vomiting for 2 d, chills, fever, and discomforts such as anus-stopping exhaust and defecation.

History of past illness

The patient had good health history.

Personal and family history

The patient and her mother have mental retardation.

Physical examination

Hard round mass with a diameter of about 30 cm in the right abdomen.

Laboratory examinations

Blood analysis revealed potassium level was 2.9 mmol/L (normal range: 3.5-5.5), carcinoembryonic antigen level was 7.16 µg/L (normal range: 0-5), and other tumor markers of the digestive tract and gynecology were normal. Blood routine count, liver function indexes, and renal function markers were also normal.

Imaging examinations

Computed tomography angiography (CTA) showed the presence of a huge (29.6 cm × 17.4 cm × 10.2 cm) mass with mixed density in the right retroperitoneum and irregular tortuous bowel canal (Figures 1A-E). The inferior vena cava was significantly compressed and became thinner and the lumen density was uneven. The right kidney was pushed outward, and the liver was pushed upward. Moreover, the gallbladder was compressed, the right renal vein and inferior vena cava were pushed forward, and the left renal vein, pancreas, gastric antrum, intestine, portal vein and mesenteric vessels were pushed to the left (Figures 1B-G).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

The final diagnosis of the presented case was a benign tumor.

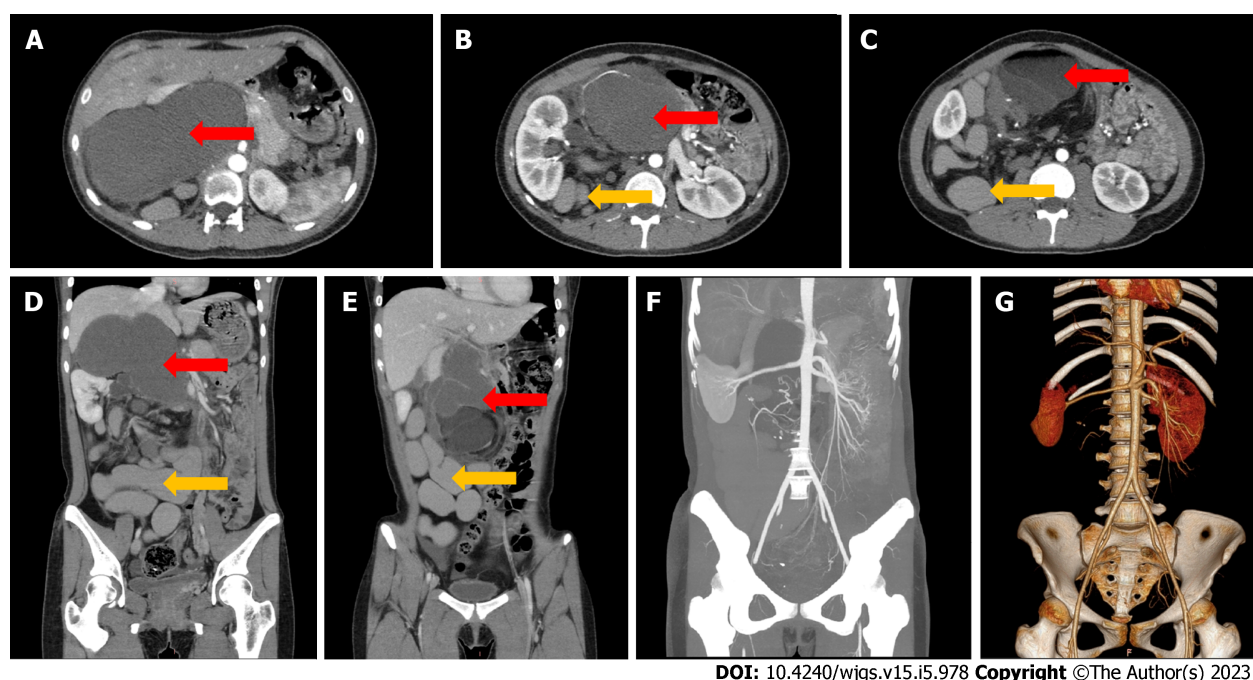


Figure 1 Abdominal computed tomography angiography showed a huge mass in the right retroperitoneum (red arrows) and the intestinal duplication (yellow arrows). A-C: Transverse view; D and E: Coronal view; F and G: Abdominal angiography.

TREATMENT

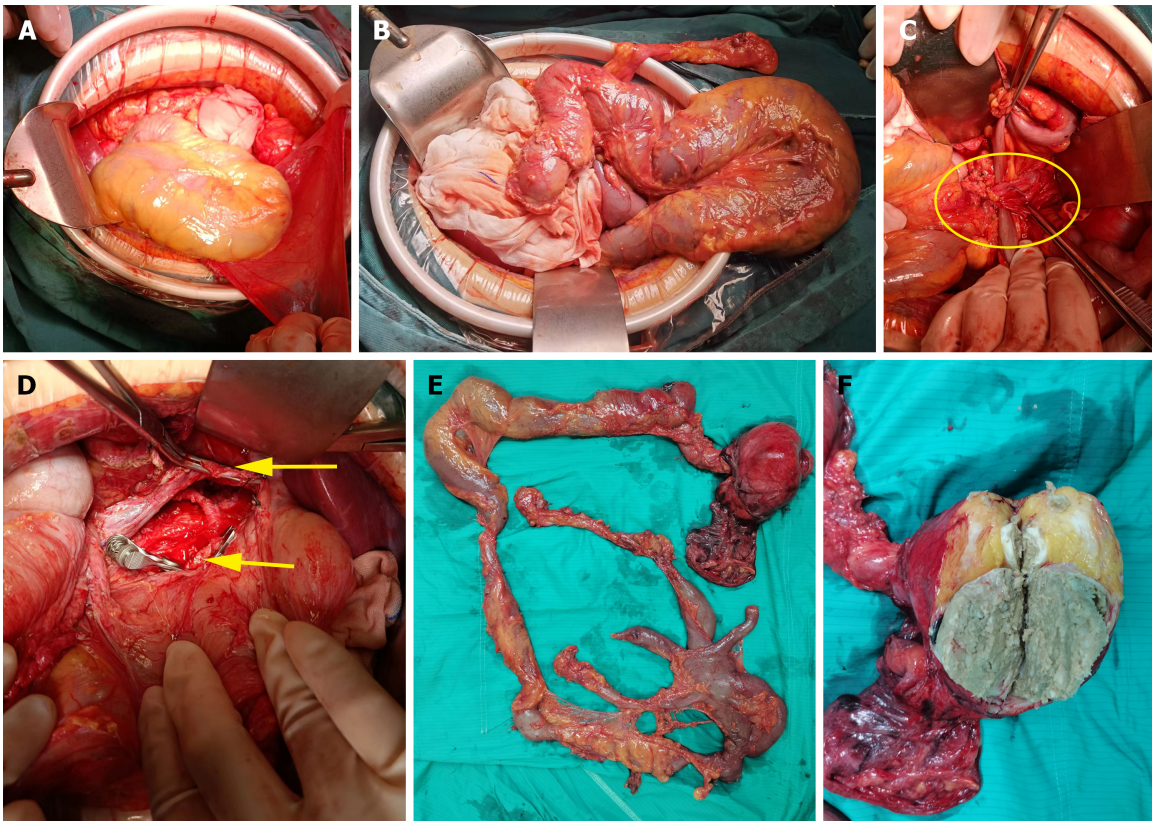
During the exploratory, a huge lobulated retroperitoneal tumor was observed. A jelly-like substance was found inside the tumor. The left renal vein was densely adhered and the tumor was connected to an isolated retroperitoneal intestinal tract (Figures 2A-D). The intestinal tube extended from the back of the inferior vena cava up to the middle peritoneum, and then down to the right retroperitoneum to form another 110 cm long blind end. It had multiple branches, with severe expansion and multiple localized stenosis (Figures 2E and F). It was not connected to the normal digestive tract, and was thus considered a repeat bowel tube. Further, we studied again in the order of stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, colon and rectum, and found a complete digestive system, confirming isolated intestinal duplication. Intraoperative exploration did not reveal the presence of additional tumors or enlarged lymph nodes. Therefore, we performed retroperitoneal tumor resection, intestinal duplication resection, and left renal vein reconstruction. After resection, a large amount of turbid and viscous intestinal fluid was found through diagnostic puncture of intestinal duplication.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Post-operation the patient was given symptomatic treatment such as anti-infection and nutritional support. After three days, the patient was gradually shifted to a regular diet. One week later, the patient recovered and was discharged from the hospital. The patient was then followed up after a month, showing no discomfort. Specimen showed a lobulated tumor about 9.0 cm × 8.5 cm × 4.5 cm in the distal mucosa of the duplication malformation intestine (Figure 2F). Pathological examination of the excised tissue showed mature teratoma (Figures 3A-C) with intestinal duplication (Figures 3D-I).

DISCUSSION

Intestinal duplication is a rare congenital disease, more commonly found in children than adults[4]. Although intestinal duplication can affect any part of the digestive tract, 60% occurs in the ileum or cecum. At present, the mechanism of intestinal duplication is unclear. Theories suggest abnormal separation of notochord and gastrula, a vascular insult, persistence of embryonic diverticula, and partial twinning[5-7]. Clinically, patients are often treated for abdominal mass, intestinal obstruction, perforation, enteritis, gastrointestinal bleeding, and peritonitis[1,2,8,9]. According to the pathological anatomy, Intestinal duplication can be divided into the intestinal septum, wall cyst, extraintestinal tube, extraintestinal cyst and isolated type. An independent structure without direct connection with the



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Figure 2 Intraoperative findings. A and B: Intraoperative procedure found solitary dilated intestinal duplication; C: Intestinal duplication after the inferior vena cava (circle); D: The abdominal cavity and the affected left renal vein after dissection (yellow arrow); E: Excised intestinal duplication and teratoma; F: Open teratoma showing sebum and bone in some sections.

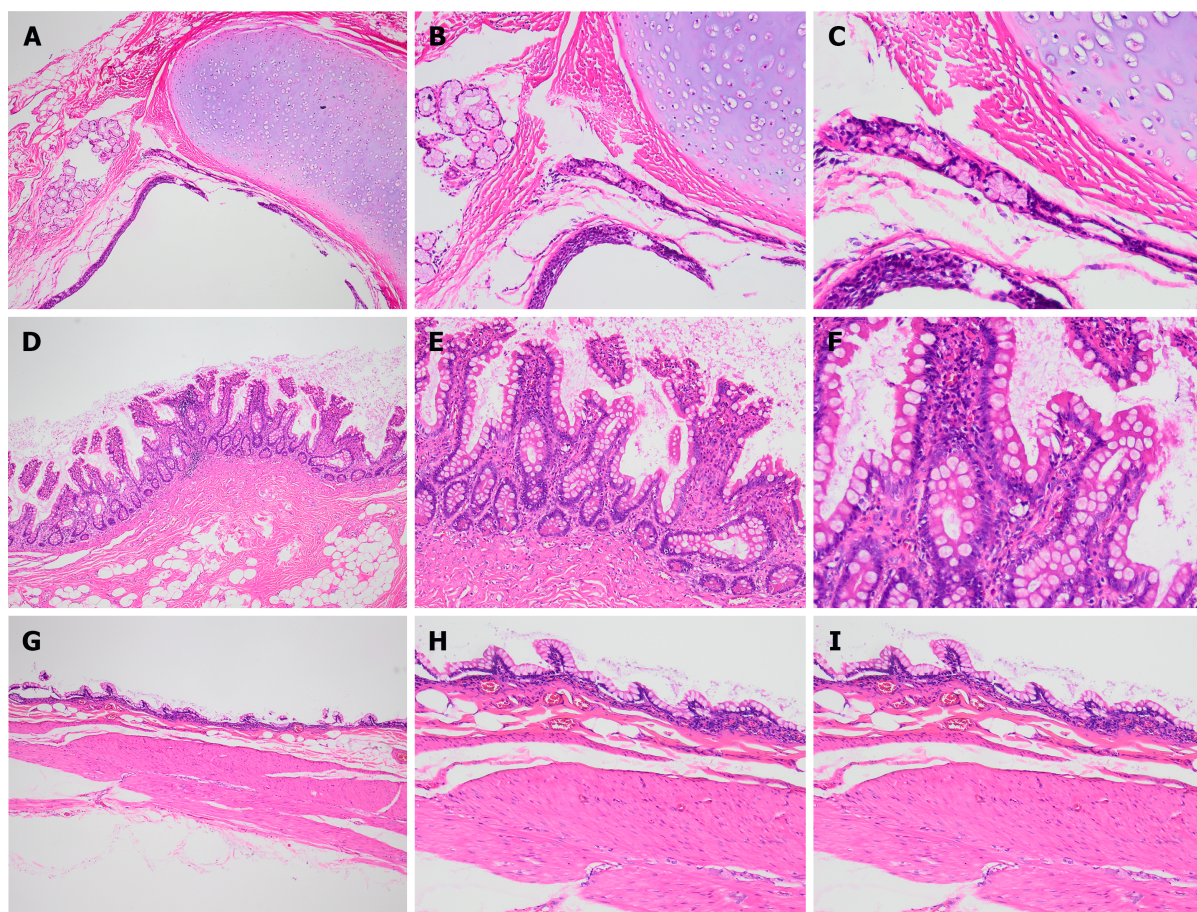
primary intestine characterizes the isolated type.

Teratoma is a germ cell tumor, that occurs in young women and infants. Mature cystic teratomas are the most common, accounting for 98% of teratomas[10]. Teratoma mainly occurs in the gonad, whereas those that occur in other parts are called extragonadal teratomas. They can occur on both sides of the midline of the body, such as the mediastinum, sacrococcygeal, retroperitoneal, and pineal[11]. Extragonadal teratomas can also occur in other parts, including the liver, hepatoduodenal ligament, hepatorenal space, diaphragm and abdominal wall[12].

Intestinal duplication with giant teratoma is rare. In the present study, the patient was prepared for surgical excision for a large retroperitoneal tumor. We found intestinal anatomical structure variation during the operation, and our exploration confirmed that it was an isolated intestinal duplication. Thus, the retroperitoneal tumor and the intestinal duplication were excised entirely. Post-operation, the abdominal CTA was re-read, and combined with the findings during the operation; it was found that the irregular tortuous bowel canal was an isolated intestinal duplication (Figures 1B-E).

Both the patient and her mother had mental retardation; thus, there could be a possibility of familial genetic history. Chromosome and gene testing can further confirm the correlation. However, the case was not been tested for chromosomes and genes in the present study. The possibility of a reabsorbed twin or chimera should also be considered.

Diagnosing a disease before the operation is quite challenging. Barium meal examination can diagnose intestinal duplication only when connected to the intestinal cavity. CT scan shows the focus. However, it is difficult to differentiate the disease from the mesenteric cyst, appendix abscess, and other abdominal cavity cystic lesions. The clinical diagnosis is generally complex, and most of them are diagnosed after laparotomy, similar to our case report. Three-dimensional reconstruction can show the location and scope, complications, related abnormalities, and anatomical relationship with surrounding structures of the repeated malformations. They mostly manifest as well-bounded, thick-walled cystic masses in flat, spherical, or tubular lesions without invading neighboring organs. Thus, it can advance the preoperative diagnostic rate. Therefore, the possibility of intestinal replication should be considered when intraperitoneal cystic lesions are present. Virtual colonoscopy can fully display the intestinal anatomy and lesion site, the anatomy and lesion of the intestinal cavity from both ends of the stenosis and obstruction. The combination of three-dimensional images can also help understand the conditions in the intestinal wall and outside the intestinal cavity, which has unique advantages for the combination of other diseases. Therefore, a virtual colonoscopy can help in the diagnosis of intestinal duplication. In



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Figure 3 Postoperative pathological examination. A-C: Hematoxylin-eosin stain of excised tissue showed mature cartilage tissue, small salivary glands and squamous epithelium; D-F: The intestinal mucosa and glands of the narrow intestinal cavity; G-I: The intestinal mucosa at the expansion site becomes thinner and the glands disappear. A, D and G: 40 × microscope; B, E and H: 100 × microscope; C, F and I: 200 × microscope.

conclusion, the clinical manifestations of intestinal duplication are varied, and preoperative diagnosis is difficult, which requires a combination of various imaging data. For asymptomatic recurrent intestinal malformations, especially for patients with intestinal abnormalities shown on imaging, careful exploration of intestinal conditions during the operation can avoid missed diagnosis.

The only treatment for giant teratoma with isolated intestinal duplication is surgery. For symptomatic intestinal duplication, it is recommended to remove the diseased bowel. For the asymptomatic intestinal duplication, the study believes that timely surgery after diagnosis can avoid complications such as perforation, bleeding, obstruction and malignant changes, and the incidence of complications of early resection is low, and the hospital stay is short. The most common surgical method for intestinal duplication is to remove the diseased intestine. In case of cyst type duplication, simple cyst resection and cyst mucosa stripping can be used. However, if there is communication with normal intestine, adjacent intestine should be removed to ensure complete cyst removal. If other diseases such as tumor and ectopic organ are combined, they should be treated together. However, the specific operation method should be determined according to the specific form of the diseased bowel.

CONCLUSION

Intestinal duplication with giant teratoma is rare, and preoperative diagnosis is very challenging. Combined with multiple imaging techniques, the diagnosis and its accuracy may can be improved. The anatomic variation is often found during surgery, and surgical resection is the only cure for this disease.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Ye MX and Li J proposed the idea and supervised, revised the writing; Xiong PF collected the data, analyzed the literature, and wrote the manuscript; Yang L assisted with data collection and imaging guidance;

Ye MX, Jiang Y, Mou ZQ were the patient's surgeons and participated in the entire operation; and all authors read and approved the manuscript.

Informed consent statement: Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All the authors report no relevant conflicts of interest for this article.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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Country/Territory of origin: China

ORCID number: Ming-Xin Ye 0000-0001-7471-598X.

S-Editor: Wang JJ

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Cai YX

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