The most important mesenchymal tumors prognosis factors, specially for GIST, are tumor size and mitosis index\textsuperscript{6}. The less replicative and smaller is the neoplasia, the better is the prognosis. Radio and chemotherapy role in schwannoma remains uncertain; meanwhile, the recommended treatment is wide margin resection, without need of lymphadenectomy, mostly with excellent results\textsuperscript{5,9}.

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FIGURE 1 - Abdominal radiograph showing strange body image in the left iliac fossa

Laparotomy was indicated with bolus palpation of nails in the stomach and blocked perforation on the rear wall with output of one nail (Figure 2). Debridement procedure was done followed by gastrotomy of the rear wall, and gastrotomy withdrawing 127 nails (Figure 3) with approximate size of 15 cmx15 mm. It was chosen further realization of fluoroscopy showing one nail in proximal jejunum removed by jejunotomy.

Liquid diet initiated on the second day after surgery. He was discharged on the seventh day as outpatient. He was conducted to Guardianship Council and psychiatric evaluation before leaving the hospital and were prescribed Haldol, Phenergan and Fluoxetine; he was lost of medical assistance after that.

Later contact with his mother, she was apprehensive about his attitudes and another suicide attempt; he was aggressive with the other five brothers. The Guardianship Council assessed the case and due to the conditions was chosen to put him into hospital care for two years until he gets adulthood.

DISCUSSION

Foreign body ingestion is common in the pediatric population and the majority of victims are children and infants. Adults are located in three groups: psychological or suicide, manipulators or accidental ingestion. Foreign bodies impacted in the esophagus can cause obstruction or perforation with consequent pneumothorax, mediastinitis or pericarditis. In the stomach, the most common complications include perforation, infection, peritonitis, unexplained fever, vomiting, abdominal pain and hematochezia. The diagnosis is mainly with abdominal radiograph if the object is radiopaque, and if radiolucent, can it be made with ingestion of small amount of barium contrast. On suspicion of perforation, it is contraindicated the use of barium. Endoscopy is the more often used exam, and although diagnostic it can also be therapeutic in most cases. Conservative treatment can be adopted in blunt objects with a diameter of <2.5 cm.

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