

# Recurrence in Patients with Epiploic Appendagitis: A Case Report

Fabian A. Chavez-Ecos,<sup>1</sup>  Mía Alejandra Gómez-Corrales,<sup>1\*</sup>  Jackeline Alexandra Espinoza-Utani,<sup>1</sup>   
Carlos Alberto Dávila-Hernández.<sup>2</sup> 

## OPEN ACCESS

### Citation:

Chavez-Ecos FA, Gómez-Corrales MA, Espinoza-Utani JA, Dávila-Hernández CA. Recurrence in Patients with Epiploic Appendagitis: A Case Report. *Revista. colomb. Gastroenterol.* 2023;38(1):94-99. <https://doi.org/10.22516/25007440.901>

<sup>1</sup> Scientific Society of Medical Students of Ica, Universidad Nacional San Luis Gonzaga. Ica, Peru

<sup>2</sup> Assistant of the Hospital IV Augusto Hernández Mendoza-EsSalud, Ica, Peru. Professor at the Faculty of Human Medicine DAC, Universidad Nacional San Luis Gonzaga. Ica, Peru

### \*Correspondence:

Mía Alejandra Gómez-Corrales.  
[miaalejandracc@gmail.com](mailto:miaalejandracc@gmail.com)

Received: 12/04/2022

Accepted: 14/06/2022



## Abstract

Epiploic appendagitis is a rare cause of acute abdominal pain. Management is self-limiting; however, some require surgical intervention. This case describes a 41-year-old female patient admitted to the emergency service for a clinical picture of an acute abdomen. On physical examination, the abdomen was soft, depressible, and painful on palpation in the left upper quadrant. A computerized axial tomography (CT) was requested, which revealed a hypodense oval image with a hyperdense center compatible with epiploic appendagitis. The patient received conservative therapy and was then discharged. Seven months later, the patient returned for an acute abdominal condition; complementary tests were negative, and she was treated again with conservative therapy. For 12 months, the patient has not relapsed. This case describes the recurrences in this rare pathology and the treatment that should be evaluated to avoid these relapses.

## Keywords

Abdominal pain, recurrence, case reports (DeCS/BIREME).

## INTRODUCTION

The epiploic appendages are anatomical structures that arise from peritoneal extensions. From 50 and 100 epiploic appendages originate in two rows (anterior and posterior) parallel to the external surface of the three longitudinal muscle bands of the large intestine.<sup>(1)</sup> As Sand et al. state, the epiploic appendix was first described in 1543 by Vesalius. However, it did not have clinical significance until 1853, when Virchow suggested that the detachment of the epiploic appendages could be the source of intraperitoneal bodies.<sup>(2)</sup> The term *epiploic appendagitis* (EA) was first described by Lynn in 1956, while the radiological features were defined by Danielson in 1986.<sup>(3-5)</sup> Epiploic appendagi-

tis is a rare cause of acute abdominal pain and misdiagnosis resulting from inflammation, torsion, or infarction of the vascular pedicle of an epiploic appendix.<sup>(6)</sup> It appears as acute abdominal pain, which may be accompanied by fever, nausea, and vomiting, among others. The incidence of EA is 8.8 per million people<sup>(7)</sup> and is misdiagnosed in medical practice due to the lack of pathognomonic clinical features.<sup>(8)</sup> Treatment is usually self-limiting in most cases; however, this pathology can sometimes recidivate.

## CASE REPORT

This is a 41-year-old female patient who first went to the emergency service on October 14, 2020, after two days

of intense pain in the left hemiabdomen of colic type and intensity 8/10 that did not expand to another area. In addition, twelve hours earlier, she reported nausea and general malaise. As part of her history, she manifested having had a transverse segmental cesarean section. At admission, the patient was awake, with vital signs within normal values (blood pressure [BP]: 120/70 mm Hg, respiratory rate [RF]: 20 breaths per minute [rpm], heart rate [HR]: 78 beats per minute [bpm], oxygen saturation [SatO<sub>2</sub>]: 96% and afebrile). A physical examination of the digestive system revealed a soft, depressible abdomen with diminished hydro-air sounds and palpation pain in the hypochondrium and left flank. Laboratory tests revealed mild anemia (hemoglobin 9.3 g/dL).

The patient underwent an abdominopelvic computed tomography (CT) with contrast material, which evidenced that the liver, pancreas, spleen, and intestinal loops did not have any significant alteration, the stomach was partially distended with preserved walls and with a hypodense image of the oval fat density of 25 mm x 16 mm that contacts the anterior border of the descending colon, which contains inside a hyperdense image (the sign of the central point) compatible with EA (Figures 1, 2 and 3). She started her medical treatment for pain with diclofenac 75 mg intramuscularly every twelve hours, paracetamol 500 mg orally in only one dose, metronidazole 500 mg orally every eight hours, and simethicone (gaseovet) 15 drops every eight hours. She was indicated to have a soft low-fat diet.

The patient was discharged after two days on the following medications: paracetamol 500 mg (10 tablets), tramadol 50 mg (4 tablets), metronidazole 500 mg (9 tablets), and metoclopramide 10 mg (9 tablets).

Seven months later, the patient went to the emergency department again due to a clinical picture of acute abdomen. Her examinations showed an elevation of leukocytes and neutrophilia. Meanwhile, all other laboratory tests were within normal limits. Abdominopelvic CT showed inflammation of the epiploic appendages in the left colonic framework. She underwent symptomatic treatment with diclofenac 75 mg intramuscularly every 12 hours and paracetamol 500 mg orally once a day.

## DISCUSSION

Anatomically, the epiploic appendix is a formation resulting from the duplication of the visceral peritoneum that surrounds the colon and covers a variable amount of pedunculated fat attached by a more or less narrow base to the external surface of the colonic wall. Most appendages are 1 to 2 cm thick and 2 to 5 cm long.<sup>(6)</sup> Inflammation of the epiploic appendix is known as *epiploic appendagitis*, which occurs due to a twisting of the epiploic appendages that leads to ischemia that subsequently becomes necrosis.<sup>(9)</sup> It is often a misdiagnosed disease that must be present within the differential diagnosis of an acute abdomen, which commonly resembles acute appendicitis, diverticu-

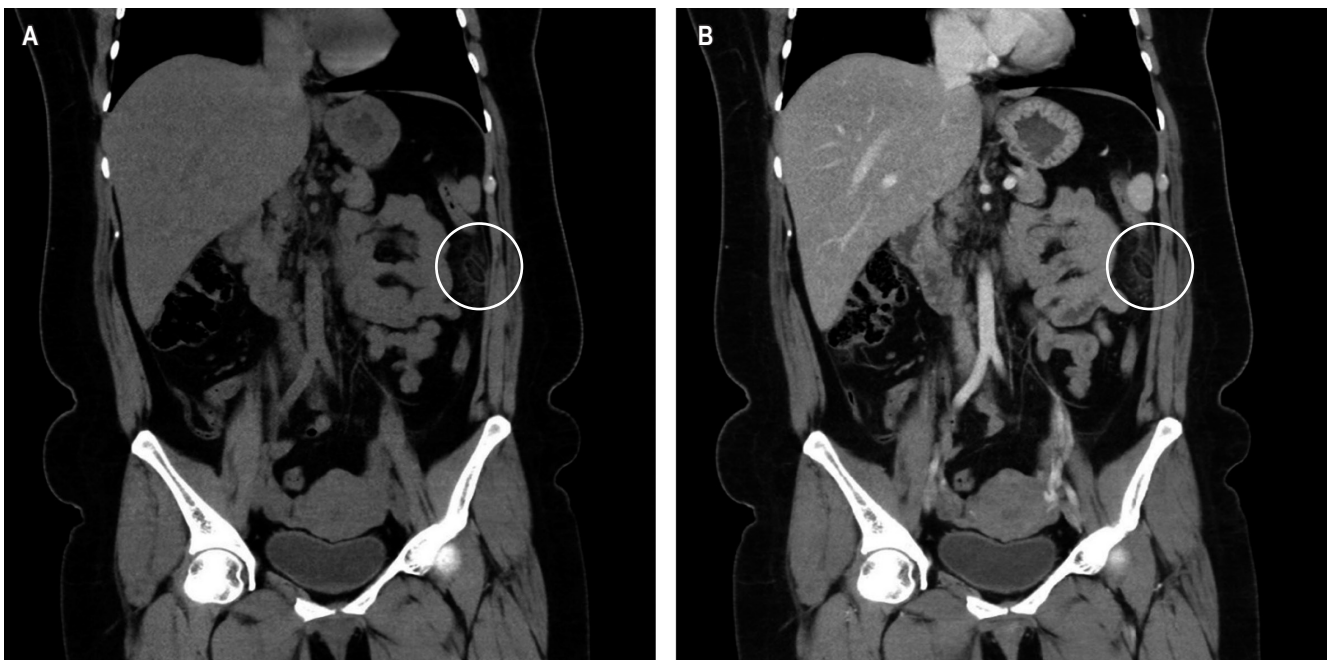
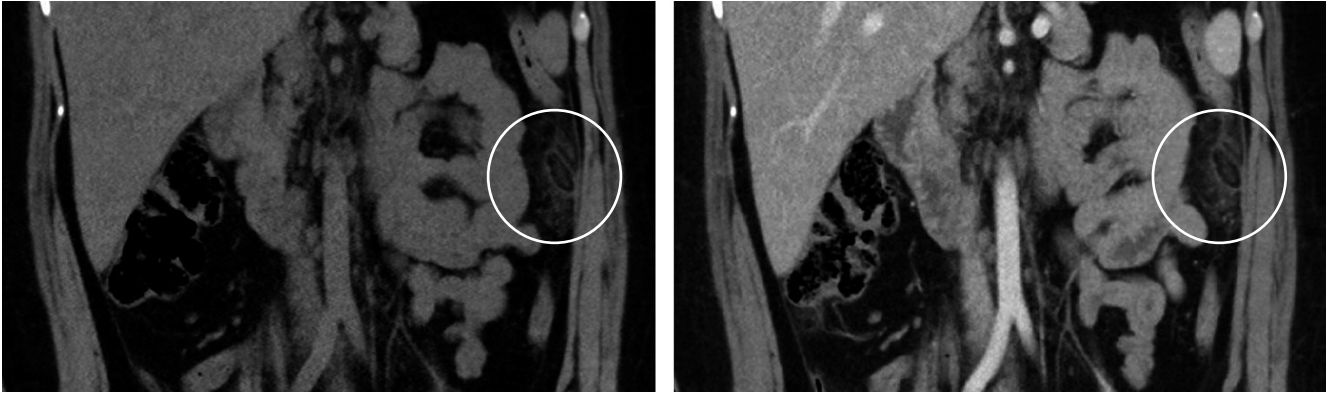
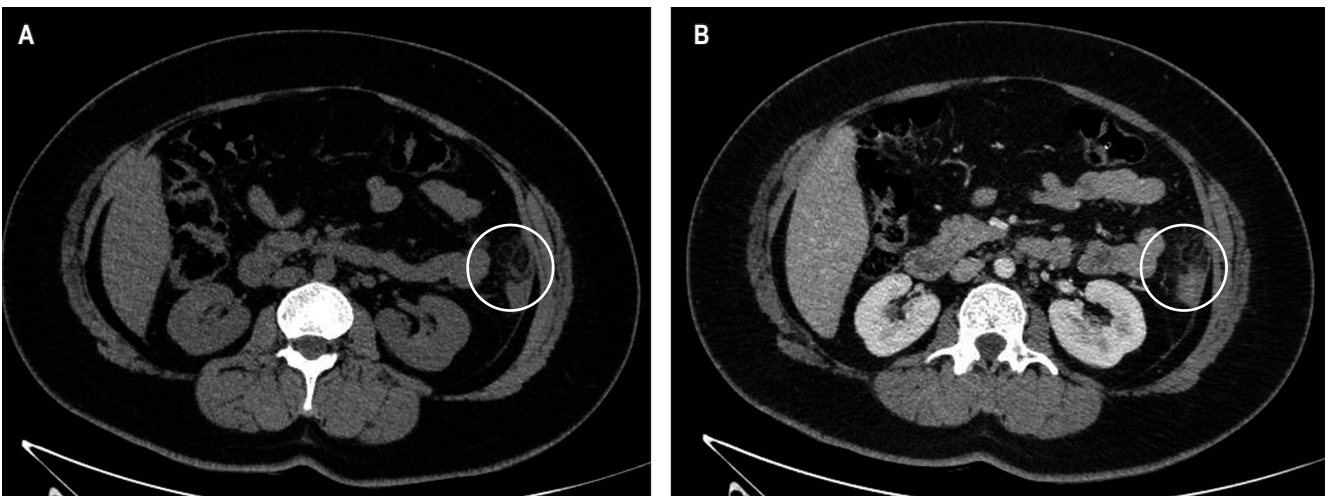


Figure 1. A. Appendagitis, coronal court S/C. B. Appendagitis, coronal court C/C. Source: Authors' archive.



**Figure 2.** Hypodense image (circumscribed by a white circle) of fat density, oval, which contains a hyperdense image (the sign of the central point) inside compatible with epiploic appendagitis. Source: Authors' archive



**Figure 3. A.** Appendagitis, horizontal cut S/C. **B.** Appendagitis, horizontal cut C/C. Source: Authors' archive.

litis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and ectopic pregnancy, among others.<sup>(9,10)</sup>

EA commonly begins with pain in the lower left quadrant (40%-60%), pain in the right lower quadrant (40%-50%), and pain in other locations, including the upper right and left quadrants (1.5%-10%).<sup>(11)</sup> An increase in white blood cells can hardly be found, so the possibility of laboratory aid, including their symptomatological nonspecificity, is dismissed, leading physicians to an incorrect diagnosis. Therefore, the chosen study is CT, and only 2.5% are diagnosed with the symptoms before surgery since normal epiploic appendages are not evident on CT but can be detected when inflamed or delineated by ascites.<sup>(12)</sup> Key features in CT include an ovoid lesion of fat density, also known as the *hyperattenuating ring sign*, mild thickening of the intestinal wall, and a central focus of high attenuation within the

fat lesion that in recent studies has been described as *the central point sign*.<sup>(12)</sup>

EA is usually self-limited following conservative therapy. However, some cases need surgical management. Reports mention that some discharged patients have relapses, forcing them to go to the emergency room again.<sup>(13)</sup> Therefore, we conducted a systematic search in PubMed, Scopus, Scielo, CINAHL, BVS LILACS, Google Scholar, and articles related to the topic in English and Spanish, with the search terms "Epiploic appendagitis" and "Recurrence" or "Relapse", and we found eleven articles that met the terms of "recaída" and "relapso" in Spanish within the full text, whose characteristics are detailed in **Table 1**. Only seven patients out of 278 had a recurrence, which means 2.6% relapses. We consider it a small percentage. Relapses are not as common in these patients. However, there are

**Table 1.** Characteristics of included studies of patients with EA

Author	Country	Type of article	Number of patients included	Sex M/F	Age (SD)	Symptoms/signs	Comorbidities (number of patients)	Diagnosis	Treatment	Recurrence time
Choi <sup>(16)</sup>	Korea	Observational, retrospective	56	23/33	45.4 (15.1)	Abdominal pain	Obesity (30)	CT	Conservative therapy, antibiotics	One patient recurred five years later.
Dogan <sup>(17)</sup>	Turkey	Observational, retrospective	39	34/5	36 (10.3)	Abdominal and groinal/ low back pain, nausea, vomiting, abdominal swelling, and dysuria	Does not report	CT	Analgesic therapy and antibiotics	No patient in one year of follow-up
García <sup>(18)</sup>	Spain	Observational, retrospective	17	3/14	57	Abdominal pain	Does not report	CT	Conservative therapy	One patient had an uncomplicated recurrence.
Hasbahceci <sup>(19)</sup>	Turkey	Observational, retrospective	20	13/7	43.2	Acute abdominal pain	Does not report	CT	Conservative therapy	No recurrence at 24 months of follow-up
Legome <sup>(20)</sup>	United States	Observational, retrospective	19	10/9	37.8 (10.4)	Abdominal pain, constipation (10%), diarrhea (10%), and fever (15%)	Does not report	CT	Antibiotic therapy	One patient recurred at two years of follow-up.
Lorente <sup>(13)</sup>	United States	Case report	1	0/1	66	Abdominal pain	Hypertension, hyperlipidemia, hypothyroidism, and cardiomyopathy	CT	Conservative therapy	Recurrence after nineteen months
Mantoglu <sup>(21)</sup>	Turkey	Observational, retrospective	39	29/10	44.4 (13.2)	Does not report	Does not report	CT	Conservative therapy	One female patient recurred after six months. Two male patients recurred at two and twelve months. 3-year follow-up
Ozdemir <sup>(4)</sup>	Turkey	Case series	12	9/3	40	Abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting	Does not report	Ultrasonography and abdominal CT	Surgical and conservative therapy	Non-recurrence
Vázquez <sup>(22)</sup>	Argentina	Observational, retrospective	73	54/19	45 (16)	Abdominal pain	Food transgression (7), overweight (26)	Ultrasound, CT scan	Conservative therapy and surgical therapy	Non-recurrence
Yang <sup>(23)</sup>	China	Case report	1	1/0	44	Abdominal pain	Does not report	CT scan with contrast	Not treated	Non-recurrence
Yousaf <sup>(24)</sup>	Pakistan	Case report	1	1/0	26	Abdominal pain	Does not report	CT	Conservative therapy	Non-recurrence

SD: standard deviation



currently minimally invasive techniques, such as laparoscopic surgery, which could help when there is a failure in conservative therapy, or an emergency intervention is needed. In that case, laparoscopic surgery shows better results.<sup>(14,15)</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

Relapses in patients with EA are uncommon. However, more studies are needed to evaluate this outcome in this condition. On the one hand, patients are treated conservatively with analgesics, but there are reports of cases treated surgically that would prevent a recurrence. For this, it is also necessary to evaluate the efficacy of new surgical therapies to resolve this pathology. On the other hand, it is fundamental to keep this pathology in mind within the

differential profile of the acute abdomen due to its similarity to various diseases.

## Authors' Contributions

Fabian A. Chavez-Ecos had the original idea, drafted, searched, and reviewed the final version. Mia Alejandra Gómez-Corrales wrote, extracted data, and reviewed the final version. Jackeline Alexandra Espinoza-Utani wrote, extracted data, and reviewed the final version. Carlos Alberto Dávila-Hernández wrote and reviewed the final version.

## Conflicts of Interests

We declare that we do have no conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES

1. Suresh Kumar VC, Mani KK, Alwakkaa H, Shina J. Epiploic Appendagitis: An Often Misdiagnosed Cause of Acute Abdomen. *Case Rep Gastroenterol.* 2019;13(3):364-8. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000502683>
2. Sand M, Gelos M, Bechara FG, Sand D, Wiese TH, Steinstraesser L, et al. Epiploic appendagitis - Clinical characteristics of an uncommon surgical diagnosis. *BMC Surgery.* 2007;7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2482-7-11>
3. Danielson K, Chernin MM, Amberg JR, Goff S, Durham JR. Epiploic Appendicitis: CT Characteristics. *J Comput Assist Tomogr.* 1986;10(1):142-3. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004728-198601000-00032>
4. Ozdemir S, Gulpinar K, Leventoglu S, Uslu HY, Turkoz E, Ozcay N, et al. Torsion of the primary epiploic appendagitis: a case series and review of the literature. *Am J Surg.* 2010;199(4):453-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjsurg.2009.02.004>
5. Dockerty L, Lynn T, Waugh J. A clinicopathologic study of the epiploic appendages. *Surg Gynecol Obstet.* 1956;103(4):423-33.
6. Schnedl WJ, Krause R, Tafeit E, Tillich M, Lipp RW, Wallner-Liebmann SJ. Insights into epiploic appendagitis. *Nature Reviews Gastroenterology and Hepatology.* 2011;8(1):45-9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrgastro.2010.189>
7. de Brito P, Gomez MA, Besson M, Scotto B, Hutten N, Alison D. Fréquence et épidémiologiedescriptive de l'appendicite épiploïque primitive par l'exploration tomodensitométrique des douleurs abdominales de l'adulte. *J Radiol.* 2008;89(2):235-43. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0221-0363\(08\)70399-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0221-0363(08)70399-8)
8. Suresh Kumar VC, Mani KK, Alwakkaa H, Shina J. Epiploic Appendagitis: An Often Misdiagnosed Cause of Acute Abdomen. *Case Rep Gastroenterol.* 2019;13(3):364-8. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000502683>
9. Giannis D, Matenoglou E, Sidiropoulou MS, Papalampros A, Schmitz R, Felekouras E, et al. Epiploic appendagitis: pathogenesis, clinical findings and imaging clues of a misdiagnosed mimicker. *Annals of Translational Medicine.* 2019;7(24):814. <https://doi.org/10.21037/atm.2019.12.74>
10. Singh AK, Gervais DA, Hahn PF, Sagar P, Mueller PR, Novelline RA. Acute epiploic appendagitis and its mimics. *Radiographics.* 2005;25(6):1521-34. <https://doi.org/10.1148/rg.256055030>
11. Choi YU, Choi PW, Park YH, Kim JI, Heo TG, Park JH, et al. Clinical Characteristics of Primary Epiploic Appendagitis. *J Korean Soc Coloproctol.* 2011;27(3):114-21. <https://doi.org/10.3393/jksc.2011.27.3.114>
12. Giambelluca D, Cannella R, Caruana G, Salvaggio L, Grassettonio E, Galia M, et al. CT imaging findings of epiploic appendagitis: an unusual cause of abdominal pain. *Insights into Imaging.* 2019;10(1):26. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13244-019-0715-9>
13. Lorente C, B. Hearne C, Taboada J. Recurrent epiploic appendagitis mimicking appendicitis and cholecystitis. *Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent).* 2017;30(1):44-6. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08998280.2017.11929522>
14. Vázquez-Frias JA, Castañeda P, Valencia S, Cueto J. Laparoscopic Diagnosis and Treatment of an Acute Epiploic Appendagitis with Torsion and Necrosis Causing an Acute Abdomen. *JLS.* 2000;4(3):247-50.

15. Donohue SJ, Reinke CE, Evans SL, Jordan MM, Warren YE, Hetherington T, et al. Laparoscopy is associated with decreased all-cause mortality in patients undergoing emergency general surgery procedures in a regional health system. *Surg Endosc.* 2021; 36(6):3822-3832. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00464-021-08699-1>
16. Choi YI, Woo HS, Chung JW, Shim YS, Kwon KA, Kim KO, et al. Primary epiploic appendagitis: Compared with diverticulitis and focused on obesity and recurrence. *Intestinal Research.* 2019;17(4):554–60.
17. Doğan AN, Çakıroğlu B, Akça AH, Aksoy SH, Akar T. Primary epiploic appendagitis: evaluation of computed tomography findings in the differential diagnosis of patients that presented with acute abdominal pain. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci.* 2022;26(1):59-63. [https://doi.org/10.26355/eurrev\\_202201\\_27748](https://doi.org/10.26355/eurrev_202201_27748).
18. García Marín A, Nofuentes Riera C, Mella Laborde M, Pérez López M, Pérez Bru S, Rubio Cerdido JM. Apendagitis epiploica, causa poco frecuente de dolor abdominal. *Cirugía y Cirujanos.* 2014;82(4):389-94.
19. Hasbahceci M, Erol C, Seker M. Epiploic appendagitis: Is there need for surgery to confirm diagnosis in spite of clinical and radiological findings? *World J Surg.* 2012;36(2):441-6. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00268-011-1382-2>
20. Legome EL, Belton AL, Murray RE, Rao PM, Novelline RA. Epiploic appendagitis: the emergency department presentation. *J Emerg Med.* 2002;22(1):9-13. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0736-4679\(01\)00430-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0736-4679(01)00430-9)
21. Mantoğlu B, Altıntoprak F, Akın E, Fırat N, Gönüllü E, Dikicier E. Does primer appendagitis epiploica require surgical intervention? *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi.* 2020;26(6):883–6. <https://doi.org/10.14744/tjtes.2020.09693>
22. Vázquez GM, Manzotti ME, Alessandrini G, Lemos S, Perret C, Catalano HN. Apendagitis epiploica primaria. Clínica y evolución de 73 casos. *Medicina (Buenos Aires).* 2014;74:448-50.
23. Yang L, Jia M, Han P. Primary epiploic appendagitis as an unusual cause of acute abdominal pain in a middle-aged male: A case report. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 2019;98(33):e16846. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000016846>
24. Yousaf A, Ahmad S, Ghaffar F, Sajid S, Ikram S. Bilateral Epiploic Appendagitis: A Rather Benign but Diagnostically Challenging Cause of Acute Abdominal Pain. *Cureus.* 2020;12(4):e7897. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.7897>