APPENDAGITIS: NOT ALWAYS EASY DIAGNOSIS ABOUT 4 CASES

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A retrospective case series of 4 patients with primary epiploic appendagitis found that CT scan was key to diagnosis and conservative management was successful in 3 of 4 cases, with favorable outcomes and no recurrences.

KEY POINTS

- Primary epiploic appendagitis presented with abdominal pain in all 4 patients, but associated symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and transit disorders were rare or absent.
- CT scan was performed in all patients and identified as the key examination for diagnosis of primary epiploic appendagitis.
- Three patients were managed conservatively while one underwent surgery; all patients had favorable evolution with no recurrence or complications.
- Obesity appeared as a predisposing factor, with three patients being overweight, and the average age was 50.75 years with male predominance.
- The authors emphasize that primary epiploic appendagitis can mimic acute surgical abdomen and should be recognized to avoid unnecessary surgery or hospitalization.

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