

Erratum

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The author of this article brought attention to publishers that this is an original article an previous issue Vol. 10 No. 1, June 2018 Page - 59-61 it was published as a Case report. These error have been corrected to enhance credibility to readers and the article has been published in this issue of J Shaheed Suhrawardy Med Coll

Original Article

Chronic Appendicitis: Diagnostic Dilemma in Female Patient for Recurrent Lower Abdominal Pain

Nahar K¹, Hossain SMA², Khatun A³

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Abstract

Background: Many female patients presented to gynecologist with chronic lower abdominal pain, suspecting chronic PID or UTI, but found no improvement inspite of repeated treatment. It remains as diagnostic dilemma for gynaecologist. Proper diagnosis ultimately shows that it is a case of chronic appendicitis. The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical feature of chronic appendicitis and its correlation with operative and histological findings & to create alertness of physicians and prevention of later complication.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out in female patients in private practice from January 2014 to December 2017. All patients who complained frequent attacks of pain in their right lower abdomen were included in our study. The patient's history, clinical and lab findings were closely evaluated. All the patients underwent appendectomy and all their appendices were histopathologically examined. Chronic appendicitis was ruled in with a positive pathology report confirming chronic inflammation. All the patients referred for their follow-up visits in a period of one year.

Results: A total 100 female patients were studied. 66% patient were in age group 26 to 35 years. 87% patients were multiparous. Duration of pain varied from 2 weeks to 2.5 years. Histopathology report confirmed chronic appendicitis in 96% cases. From them 94% cases expressed complete relief of pain following removal in the follow-up visit.

Conclusion: Chronic appendicitis seems to be a cause of recurrent lower abdominal pain. The disease is easily cured by appendectomy.

Key Words:

Chronic appendicitis, Recurrent lower abdominal pain, Appendectomy.

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Introduction

The diagnosis of classical acute appendicitis is generally straight forward, often manifesting as several hours of periumbilical pain localizing to the right iliac fossa with associated anorexia, abdominal guarding & low grade pyrexia.¹

1. Dr. Khairun Nahar, Associate Professor (Obs& Gynae), Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
2. Dr. S.M. Amjad Hossain, Former Professor (Surgery), Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
3. Dr. Ashia Khatun, Associate Professor (Obs& Gynae), Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.

Correspondence to: Dr. Khairun Nahar, Associate Professor (Obs& Gynae), Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

Atypical & chronic presentations are less common but are believed to result from partial & transient obstruction of the appendix.² The incidence of chronic appendicitis is estimated at 1.5% of all cases.³ Although once controversial,⁴ recurrent & chronic appendiceal disease is now well document in medical literature⁵ This entity poses a diagnostic dilemma for clinicians because patients generally do not present with typical appendicitis symptoms. Often time these patients are misdiagnosed particularly sexually active females or those partially treated with antibiotic for other conditions. Female patients are usually diagnosed as PID or UTI, Missing the diagnosis

can have serious consequence as risk of abscess formation and infertility.⁵ Some authors have proposed the following criteria for chronic appendicitis: Persistence of symptoms for more than two weeks, confirmation of chronic appendiceal inflammation on pathologic examination and relief of symptoms following appendectomy.^{7,8} Histopathological findings of chronic appendicitis include an inflammatory infiltrate consisting of lymphocytes, histiocytes and eosinophils besides associated fibrosis of the appendiceal wall.⁹ The pathophysiology of chronic appendicitis is thought to represent partial or recurrent obstruction of the appendiceal lumen by fecoliths, lymphoid hyperplasia, tumours and foreign bodies. Luminal secretions accumulate with progressive dilatation of the appendix until intraluminal pressure overcomes the obstruction resulting in extrusion of the appendiceal contents and subsequent complete or partial relief of symptoms.⁷ In this study we evaluate a group of patients who were suffering from frequent attack of pain and discomfort in their right lower abdomen.

Materials and Methods

This was a prospective cross-sectional study. Total 100 cases were taken from January 2014 to December 2017. History taking in all patients were followed by a thorough physical examination. Patients with right lower abdominal pain for more than 2 weeks and H/O repeated visit to gynecologist for treatment were included in this study. Cases in whom abdominal pain could be attributed to a previous abdominal surgery or an underlying disease such as hepatitis or parasitic infections were excluded from the study. On physical examination all the patients showed tenderness in Mc Burney's point on deep palpation. P/V examination also done to exclude any gynecological problem. All patients were re-evaluated again by expert surgeon. All the patients underwent appendectomy by surgeon later on. Experienced pathologist carefully examined all appendix specimens for signs of chronic inflammation.

In one year follow up, the cases were observed but no recurrent pain was found. The collected data were analyzed via statistical measures.

Result

A total 100 female patients were studied. 66% patient were in age group 26 to 35 years (Table-I). 87% patients were multiparous (Table-II). Duration of pain varied from 2 weeks to 2.5 years (Table-III). 70% patients had dyspepsia (Table-IV). Laparoscopic removal of appendix done in 82% (Table-V). Histopathology report confirmed chronic appendicitis in 96% cases (Table-VII). From them 94% cases expressed complete relief of pain following removal in the follow-up visit (Table-VIII).

Table-I

Age of patient	No. of cases (n-100)	Percentage
<15 years	02	2%
16-25 years	09	9%
26-35 years	66	66%
36-40 years	23	23%

Table-II

Parity	No of cases	Percentage
Nulliparous	13	13%
Multiparous	87	87%

Table-III

Duration of pain	No of cases	Percentage
2wks- 8wks	44	44%
9wks- 6month	22	22%
6month-2.5 years	34	34%

Table-IV

Other clinical symptoms	No of cases	Percentage
Dyspepsia	70	70%
P/V discharge	10	10%
Dysparunia	12	12%
Backache	07	7%
Infertility	05	5%

Table-V

Operative Procedure	No of cases	Percentage
Laparoscopy	82	82%
Laparotomy	18	18%

Table-VI

Operative Findings	No of cases	Percentage
Fibroses appendix with unken tips with adhesion to surrounding structure	89	89%
Only Fibrosis	11	11%

Table-VII

Histopathological findings	No of cases	Percentage
Features of chronic inflammation	96	96%
No specific evidence	04	4%

Table-VIII

Improvement of symptoms afteroperation	No of cases	Percentage
Complete relieve of pain	94	94%
Pain > 6 months	06	6%

Discussion

This chronic lower abdominal pain is a common complaints among women and accounts for 20-30% of Gynecologic consultations.¹⁰ Chronic appendicitis patients present with a variety of complaints mostly lower abdominal pain mimics acute appendicitis but have a more prolonged duration.¹¹ To confirm the diagnosis of chronic appendicitis surgeons not only require a pathology proof but series of other criteria as well. A group of physicians think that repeated episodes of abdominal pain make a diagnosis of appendicitis unlikely.¹² Our study besides some similar surveys shed more light on this controversial topic. Our patients had experienced several attacks of pain in their right lower abdomen for at least more than two weeks which had taken them to physicians /gynecologist each time.

Demographic analysis showed a significantly higher prevalence in women in 26-35 years (66%) It corresponds with similar study where prevalence in women is 62.5%⁵

In this study, chronic appendicitis was found more in multiparous women (87%) possibly delivery process may invite infective organisms. Pain varied in duration from at least two weeks to 2.5 years.⁵ Present study findings correlates with it. Dyspepsia is a feature of chronic appendicitis,¹ which was present in 70% cases here.

Vaginal discharge was found in 10%, dyspareunia in 12%, backache in 7% and in fertility was found in 5% of cases. These findings may be related with pelvic & retrocaecal location of appendix. Chronic appendicitis presented as low back pain in one study.⁷

Laparoscopic removal of appendix was done in 82% cases, laparotomy done in 18% cases. Among these 89% shows fibrosis & shrunken tip of appendix with adhesion to

surrounding structure. Rest 11% only fibrosis seen.

Histopathological report of 96% patient here shows chronic inflammation. In a similar study up to 89% of appendix specimen in such patients were abnormal.⁵

Complete relieve of pain occurs in 94% cases in this study which almost correlates with another study where 93.8% patient revealed complete relief.⁵

Conclusion

Chronic appendicitis should be assumed as an independent diagnostic entity while approaching to recurrent pain in lower abdomen in female patient. As there is high rate of recovery following appendectomy, it should be considered as an effective treatment especially when all other differential diagnosis have already been ruled out.

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