

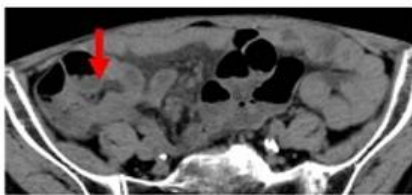
## A Case of the 10 days

### Case 167

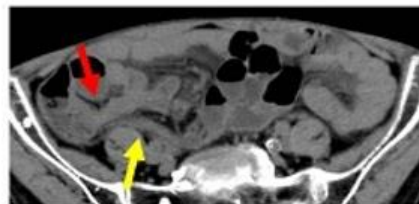
A seventy nine-year-old male presented in our hospital for abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea. Two days before, he felt lower abdomen fulness and fever of 37.5 to 38.0° C. Two years ago, he had received surgical resection of two thirds of stomach in the university hospital. Last year, he had undergone conservative treatment for adhesive ileus in our hospital.

Laboratory test revealed white blood cells 10570/mm<sup>3</sup>, CRP 20.07 mg/dL, total bilirubin 2.6 mg/dL, hemoglobin 11.2 g/dL.

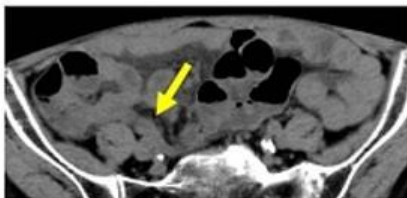
He agreed to take non-enhanced CT (Figs 1, 2, 3) and two hours later, enhanced CT (Figs 4, 5, 6).



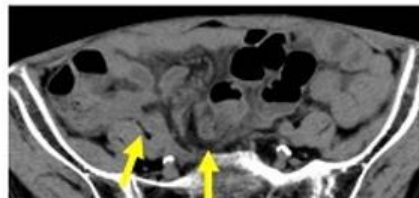
A



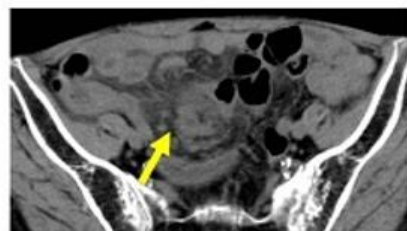
B



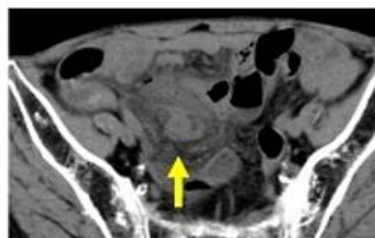
C



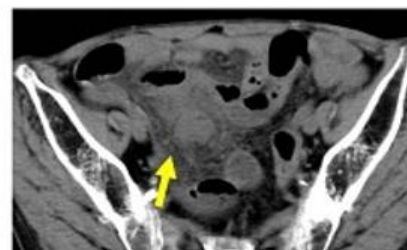
D



E

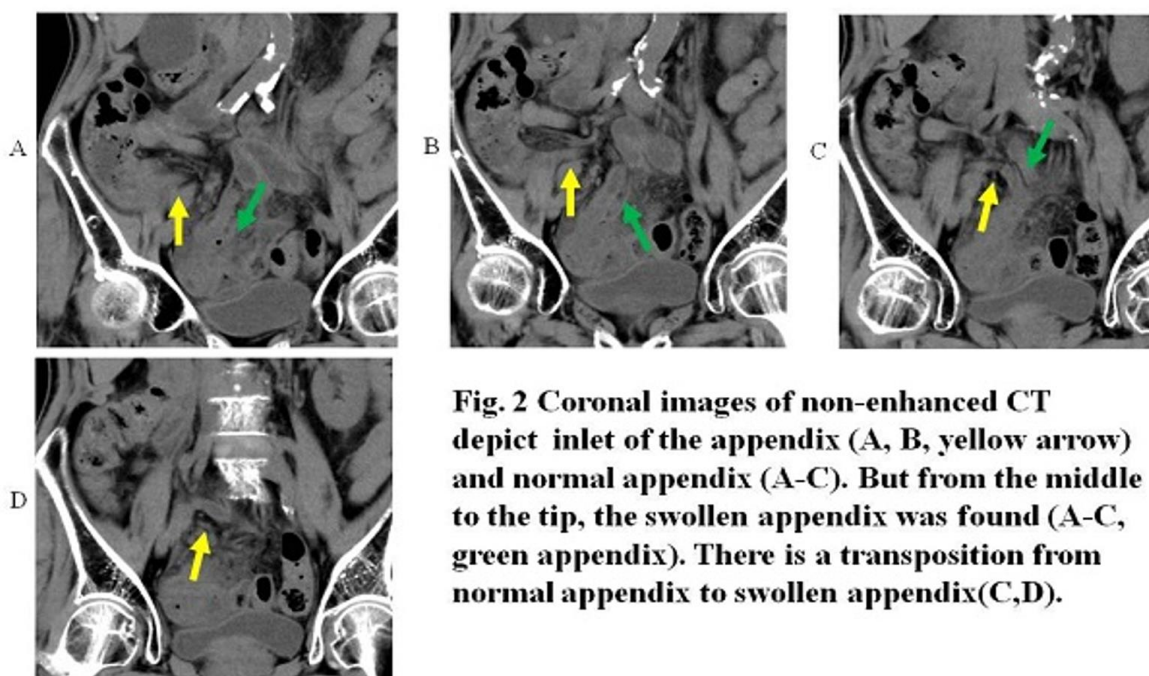


F

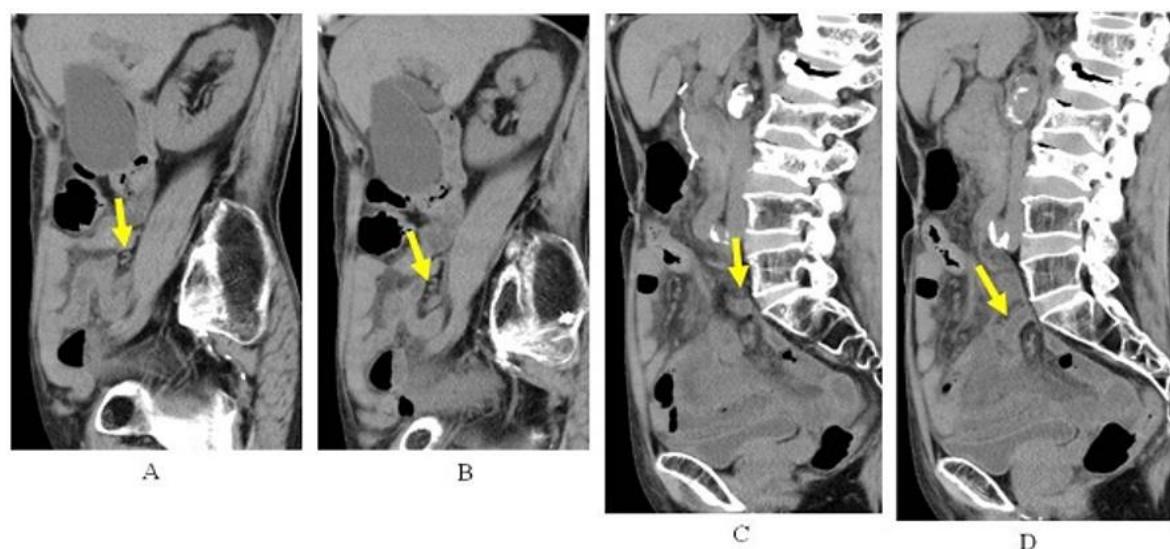


G

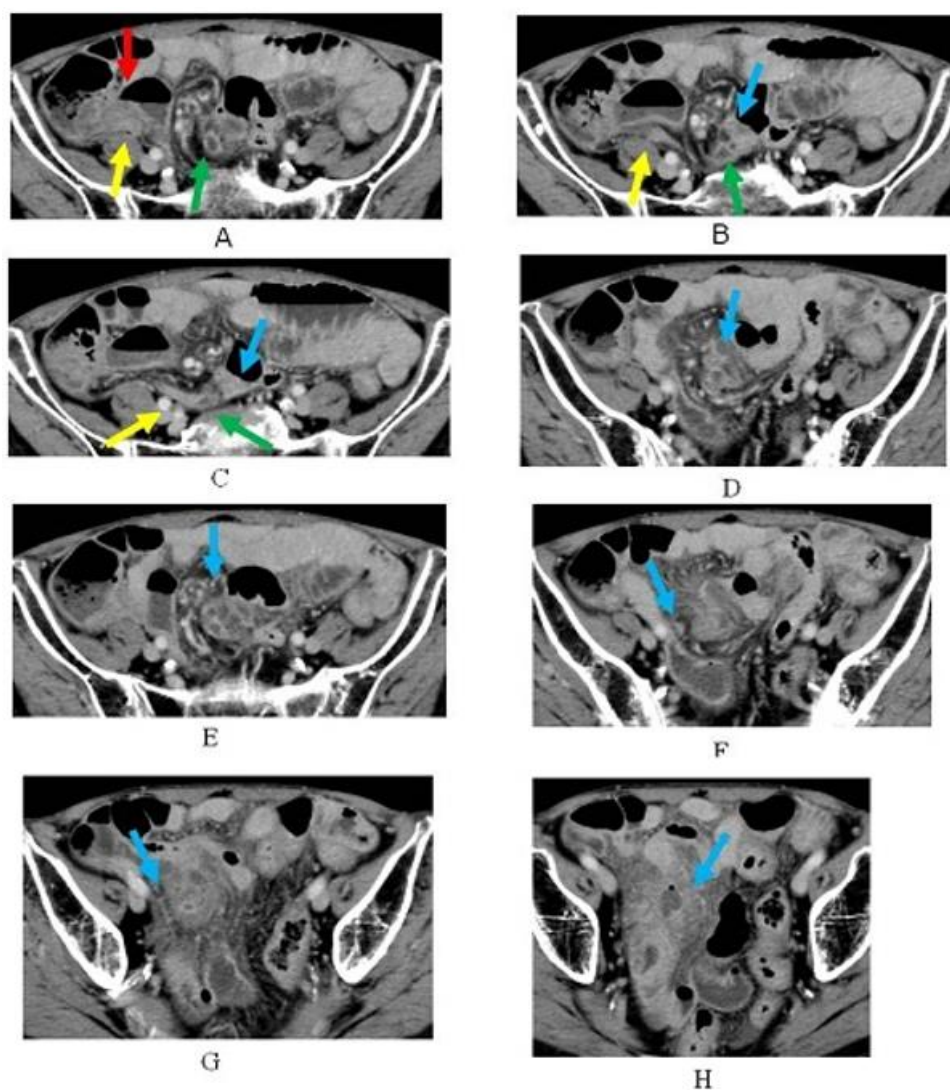
**Fig.1 Axial images of non-enhanced CT depict the difficulty of finding the inlet of appendix to cecum because the both inlets of appendix and ileum are overlapped (A, B red arrow: ileum end). But appendix exists above the psoas muscle and iliac artery and iliac vein (B, C, yellow arrow). There exists a tubule with thick wall (E, F, G, yellow arrow). Note the infiltration to mesentery surrounding the tubule (F, G).**



**Fig. 2 Coronal images of non-enhanced CT depict inlet of the appendix (A, B, yellow arrow) and normal appendix (A-C). But from the middle to the tip, the swollen appendix was found (A-C, green appendix). There is a transposition from normal appendix to swollen appendix(C,D).**

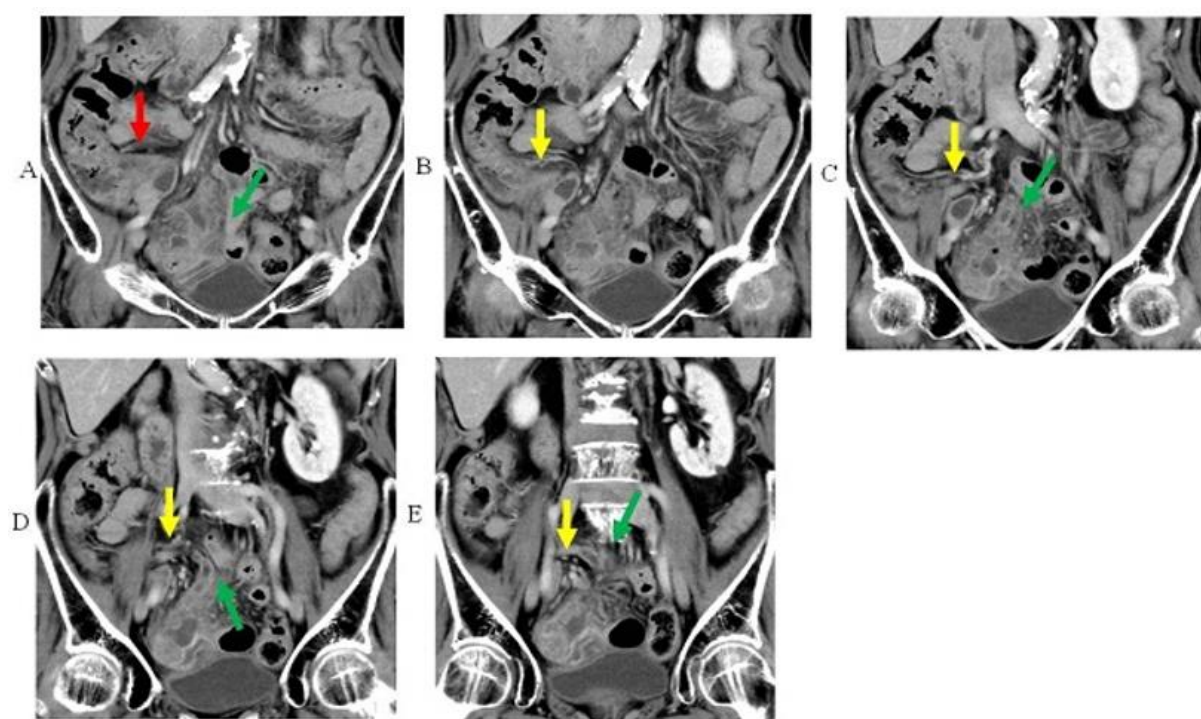


**Fig.3 Sagittal images of non-enhanced CT depict the appendix exists in front of the right psoas muscle (A, B, yellow arrow) and there exists the dilated tubule with thick wall from the middle portion to the edge of the appendix (C, D, yellow arrow).**

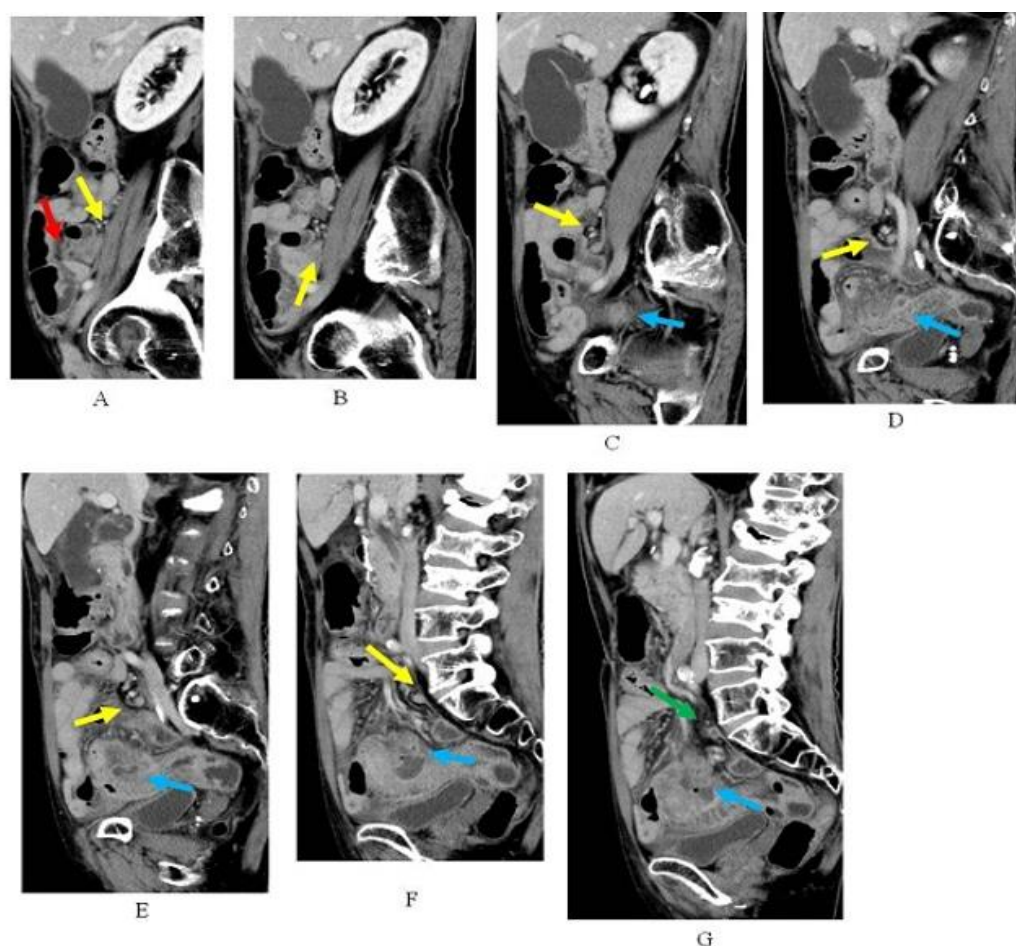


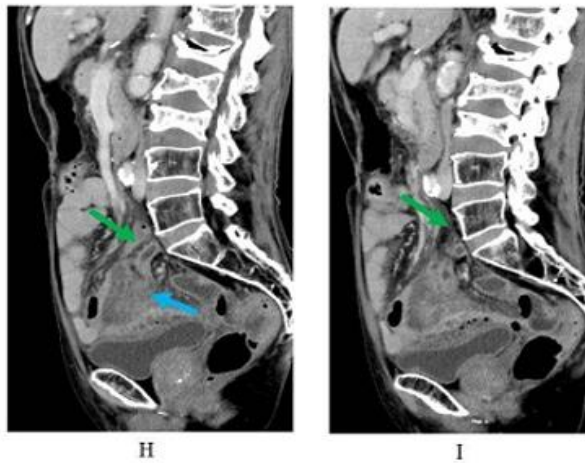
**Fig. 4** Axial images of enhanced CT using contrast medium depict normal-sized appendix above the psoas muscle (A, B, C yellow arrow) and the swollen appendix in the middle of appendix (C, B, A, green arrow) and the swollen coiled appendix (B-H, blue arrow).





**Fig. 5** Coronal images of enhanced CT using contrast medium depict ileum end (A, red arrow), the inlet of the appendix at the cecum (B, yellow arrow), normal appendix (B-E, yellow arrow) and the swollen appendix from the middle (green arrow E-C). There is a transposition from normal to swollen appendix(E).





**Fig. 6** Sagittal images of enhanced CT using contrast medium depict ileum end (A, red arrow), the normal-sized appendix (A-F, yellow arrow), the swollen appendix (G-I, green arrow) in the middle and the swollen appendix tip with the surrounding inflammatory infiltration and abscess (H-C, blue arrow).

What is imaging diagnosis?

1. Appendicitis with peri sigmoiditis
2. Sigmoid diverticulitis
3. Sigmoid colon perforation
4. Ischemic colitis
5. Sigmoid colon cancer

answer