

[ PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE ]

## Granulomatous Appendicitis with Massive Hematochezia

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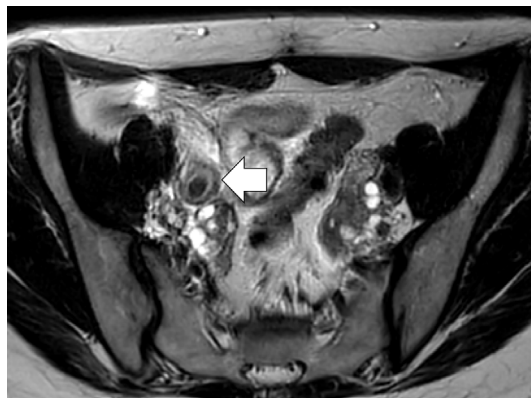
**Key words:** granulomatous appendicitis, appendiceal bleeding, hematochezia, epithelioid cell granuloma, multinucleated giant cell

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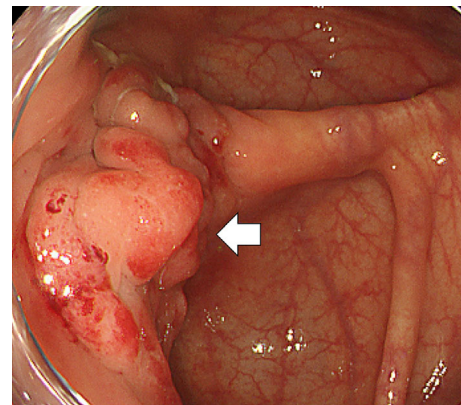
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Picture 1.



Picture 2.



Picture 3.

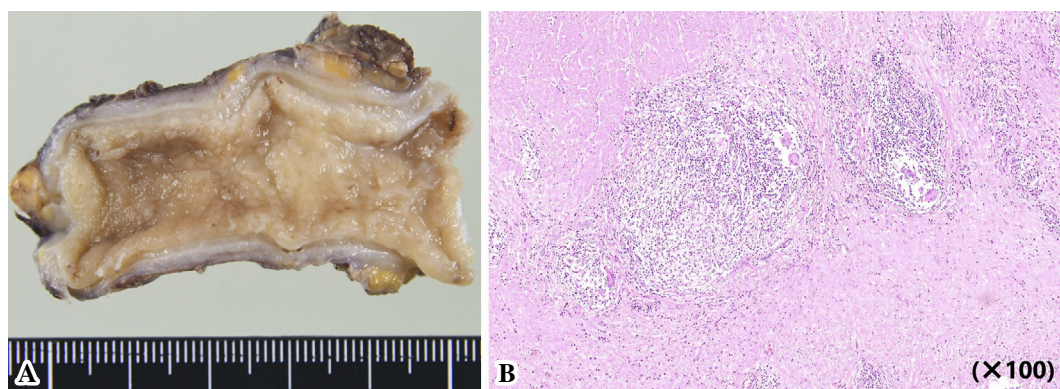
A 35-year-old woman presented with frequent painless hematochezia. Previous history was unremarkable except for uterine myoma enucleation. Her abdomen was soft with mild tenderness in the right lower quadrant. According to

her laboratory data, her hemoglobin level was 9.4 g/dL, while the level 3 weeks earlier was 12.0 g/dL. Computed tomography revealed marked swelling and wall thickening of the appendix (Picture 1). Magnetic resonance imaging re-

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**Picture 4.**

vealed collection in the appendix, showing low signal intensity on T2-weighted imaging (Picture 2). Colonoscopy revealed a raised reddish lesion at the appendiceal orifice (Picture 3). Esophagogastroduodenoscopy and capsule endoscopy revealed no abnormal findings. A laparoscopic partial appendectomy was performed, followed by ileocecal resection because the mass was exposed at the edge. The postoperative course was uneventful, and no new bleeding or progression of anemia was observed. A histopathological examination revealed ulceration of the appendix, transmural inflammatory cell infiltration, multiple granulomas composed of epithelioid cells, and multinucleated giant cells in appendix (Picture 4).

To our knowledge, this is the third reported case of granulomatous appendicitis that resulted in severe hematochezia (1, 2). Granulomatous appendicitis should be considered in the differential diagnosis for painless massive hematochezia.

Informed consent was obtained from the patient to publish these images.

**The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).**

### References

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