



Gangrenous epiploic appendagitis of sigmoid: a rare cause of acute right iliac fossa pain

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Epiploic appendagitis (EA) are pedunculated adipose tissue that arises from serosa layer covering the colon.

Acute appendagitis is often a neglected differential diagnosis in patients presenting with acute abdomen.

The case presented highlights the rare presentation of sigmoid EA. Most of the EA mimicking Acute Appendicitis are located in the cecum and most of the EA of the sigmoid mimicking the diverticulitis presentation.

A 42-year-old lady presented to emergency department with a complaint of right iliac fossa pain of 3 days duration. The pain was severe in nature, associated with nausea. On exam. She was tachycardiac with HR 109. Her other vital signs were within normal. Her abdominal examination revealed tenderness and rebound in the right lower quadrant. She underwent a CT abdomen/pelvis, which showed an oval shaped well-defined fatty texture at right lower quadrant measuring 2.8×2.4 cm

The patient taken for diagnostic laparoscopy due to persistent pain. Intraoperative, a gangrenous mass adherent to the right lower quadrant abdominal wall, originating from sigmoid Colon and the mass separated from the abdominal wall. The decision was to proceed for excision of the gangrenous sigmoid appendagitis and deroofting of left ovarian cyst.

