



SCIENTIFIC LETTER

Tri-luminal septate appendix: A morphologic variant of septa with *muscularis propria*[☆]



Apéndice triluminal septado: una variante morfológica de septo con *muscularis propria*

Appendiceal malformations are extremely rare and they are usually an incidental finding.¹ Septate appendices have only been described in one case series that reported on 25 cases of appendices with submucosal septa, with no *muscularis propria*.² We present herein the first case of septate appendix, with each lumina separated by *muscularis propria*.

A 15-year-old male, with no significant past medical history, arrived at the emergency room with chest and abdominal pain of 12-h progression that migrated to the right lower quadrant, fever, tachycardia, and positive appendiceal signs. Laboratory tests revealed leukocytosis and computed tomography (CT) identified an appendix measuring 31 mm in diameter, with a fecalith, for which he underwent laparoscopic appendectomy. A solid appendiceal-dependent tumor-like mass surrounded by fatty tissue was completely removed with no surgical complications and sent for pathologic analysis.

Upon gross examination, the mass measured 6 cm in length and 4 cm in diameter, with an irregular nodular surface. Longitudinal sections revealed a heterogeneous appearance with multiple lumina, the widest measuring 1.1 cm in diameter, with a thickened whitish-yellow wall between them (Fig. 1). The entire specimen was submitted for histologic evaluation.

Upon microscopic examination, the “tumor” was recognized to be a tri-luminal appendix. Each lumen was surrounded by normal appendiceal mucosa and separated from each other by septa composed of submucosa and *muscularis propria* layers (Fig. 2). There was marked acute appendicitis and periappendicitis.

The patient had no complications at the one-month follow-up.

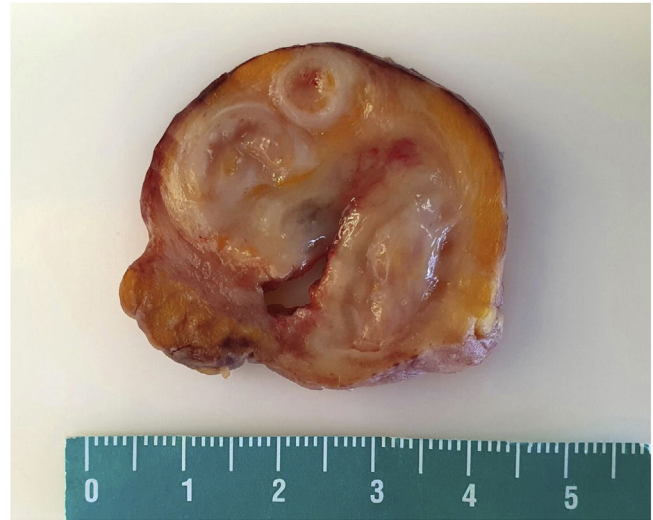


Figure 1 Gross appearance of the mass with multiple lumina.

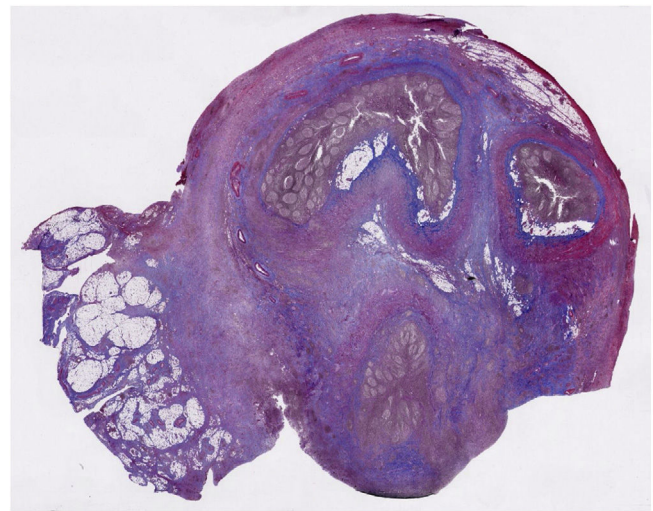


Figure 2 Tri-luminal appendix with complete septa of the submucosa and *muscularis propria*. Smooth muscle is highlighted in red. (Masson's trichrome stain, $\times 0.5$).

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Appendiceal developmental anomalies are extremely rare and most are diagnosed incidentally during surgery for acute appendicitis or upon post-mortem examination. Their presence can affect the preoperative diagnosis and surgical treatment.³

Appendiceal malformations in descending frequency include appendicular diverticulosis (0.8%),⁴ duplication of the appendix (0.004%),⁵ bifid appendix (fewer than 80 reported cases),⁶ appendicular atresia (one in 100,000 cases),^{3,7} and other rare abnormalities, such as horseshoe appendix⁸ and triplication of the appendix,⁹ with a rare variant described by its authors as a triple-barreled appendix showing three lumina arising from a common base.¹⁰

Appendiceal septa are single or multiple perpendicular submucosal prolongations that can completely or incompletely divide the lumina. De la Fuente et al.² are the authors of the only report on the theme, describing 25 cases. In their case series, all the septa presented in patients under 30 years of age, with strong male predominance (male:female ratio of 3:1), and were incidental findings after appendectomy performed for acute appendicitis.

Our patient presented with symptoms suggestive of acute appendicitis. The intraoperative diagnosis was appendiceal tumor due to its large size and firm consistency, and it was sent for histopathologic examination as such. Upon gross examination, the mass did not appear to be neoplastic, but its tri-luminal appearance was striking, suggesting an unexpected appendiceal malformation. Upon microscopic examination, the three lumina were lined by appendicular mucosa, separated from each other by complete septa of the submucosa and *muscularis propria*, all surrounded by a common serosa.

Unlike conventional appendiceal septa,² our case contained true smooth muscle, in addition to the submucosal component of the septa. This previously undescribed condition caused the division of the appendix into multiple lumina, resulting in chronic obstruction that finally led to acute inflammation. Its clinical presentation was that of classic acute appendicitis, resembling a neoplastic process.

Appendiceal septa are mainly made up of submucosa, but they can also consist of *muscularis propria* as a variant of appendicular malformations. Because treatment is appendectomy and the clinical presentation is that of acute appendicitis, many cases can be overlooked. Given the potential diagnostic pitfalls and treatment errors, it is very important for surgeons and pathologists to recognize rare morphologic variants, such as the one presented herein.

Ethical considerations

The authors declare that this article contains no personal information that enables patient identification, fully preserving patient anonymity. Informed consent was obtained from the patient's parents.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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N.G. Sánchez^a, F.A. Estrada-Ortiz^b,
A.A. Peñarrieta-Daher^c, A.L. Padilla-Rodríguez^{d,*}

^a DIGIPATH: Digital Pathology Laboratory, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Campus Ciudad de México, Mexico City, Mexico

^b Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Campus Ciudad de México, Mexico City, Mexico

^c Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Star Médica Hospital Infantil Privado, Mexico City, Mexico

^d DIGIPATH: Digital Pathology Laboratory, Escuela de Medicina Universidad Panamericana Campus Ciudad de México, Escuela de Medicina Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Campus Ciudad de México, Mexico City, Mexico

* Corresponding author at. Tepic 139, Col. Roma Sur, C.P. 06760, CDMX, Mexico. Tel.: 5559415457.

E-mail address: apadilla@digipath.mx
(A.L. Padilla-Rodríguez).

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