

3. Kim HH, Park SJ, Park MI, et al. Acute intrathoracic gastric volvulus due to diaphragmatic hernia: A rare emergency easily overlooked. *Case Rep Gastroenterol*. 2011;5:272–7.
4. Bawahab M, Mitchell P, Church N, et al. Management of acute paraesophageal hernia. *Surg Endosc*. 2009;23:255–9.
5. Lal Meena M, Jenav RK, Mandia R. Gangrenous stomach in mesenteroaxial volvulus. *Indian J Surg*. 2011;73:78–9.
6. Borchardt M. Zun pathologie and therapie des magnevolvulus. *Arch Klin Chir*. 1904;74:243–8.
7. Shafii AE, Agle SC, Zervos EE. Perforated gastric corpus in a strangulated paraesophageal hernia: A case report. *J Med Case Rep*. 2009;3:6507.
8. García MR, Peris N, Domingo C, et al. Tratamiento del vólvulo gástrico agudo mediante abordaje laparoscópico. *Cir Esp*. 2013;91:189–93.

A. Martínez-Pérez^{a,*}, G. Garrigós-Ortega^a,
S.A. Gómez-Abril^a, T. Torres-Sánchez^a, D. Uceda-Navarro^b

^a *Servicio de Cirugía General y del Aparato Digestivo, Hospital Universitario Doctor Peset, Valencia, Spain*

^b *Servicio de Radiodiagnóstico, Hospital Universitario Doctor Peset, Valencia, Spain*

* Corresponding author: Servicio de Cirugía General y del Aparato Digestivo. Hospital Universitario Doctor Peset. Av. Gaspar Aguilar, 90. 46017 Valencia, Spain.

E-mail address: aleix.martinez.perez@gmail.com
(A. Martínez-Pérez).

10 December 2013 12 March 2014

Colonic mass secondary to actinomycosis: A case report and literature review[☆]



Tumoración colónica secundaria a actinomycosis. Presentación de un caso y revisión de la literatura

Actinomyces spp. are Gram-positive facultative anaerobic bacteria that form part of the normal flora of the oropharynx, the gastrointestinal tract, and the female genital tract.^{1,2} The microorganisms are opportunistic pathogens when there is disruption of the mucus membranes after inflammation, trauma, surgery, or use of an intrauterine device.³ The location of up to half of the cases is cervicofacial, followed by a 20% frequency of abdominal location.⁴

We present the case of a 58-year-old woman that sought medical attention for abdominal pain in the right flank of 2-month progression, changes in bowel habit with constipation, and a 5 kg weight loss. Upon admittance her vital signs and laboratory tests were within normal limits. During physical examination a mass in the right iliac fossa was detected that was slightly painful upon palpation; there were no peritoneal irritation data. A strictured lesion in the cecum was encountered through colonoscopy. Biopsies were taken that only revealed nonspecific chronic inflammation. An abdominal tomography scan identified a 5 cm tumor at the level of the cecum with thickening of the wall in the terminal ileum and the cecum, along with adenopathies (fig. 1). Because there was clinical suspicion of neoplasia, the patient underwent a laparoscopic right hemicolectomy. The intraoperative finding was peritumoral adenomegalies larger than 1 cm. During macroscopic examination, a cecal appendix measuring 5 x 1.5 cm was observed with thickened walls and fibroadipose obliteration of the

lumen, along with a poorly delineated abscess-like lesion in the cecum. A pericecal abscess with extensive *Actinomyces* spp. colonization, «sulfur granules», and acute and chronic inflammation were viewed during the histopathologic study (fig. 2). Given these findings, 4-month therapy with amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid was begun. Postoperative progression was satisfactory and the patient was released 4 days after the surgery. Actinomycosis is a chronic suppurative disease that presents with the formation of fistula, sinus, inflammatory pseudotumor, or abscess. These are the characteristics that make it necessary to consider inflammatory bowel disease, inflammatory pelvic disease, and tuberculosis in the differential diagnosis. The infection can simulate malignancy due to its capacity to invade adjacent tissue and form masses.^{4–6} Up to 80% of the cases occur in women and 60% are associated with the



Figure 1 Abdominal tomography scan using contrast medium showing a tumor, 5 cm in diameter, at the level of the cecum, with thickening of the wall in the terminal ileum and the cecum; adenopathies are also identified.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Blanco-Vela CI, Luna-Ayala VM, Perez-Aguirre J. Tumoración colónica secundaria a actinomycosis. Presentación de un caso y revisión de la literatura. *Revista de Gastroenterología de México*. 2014;79:206–208.

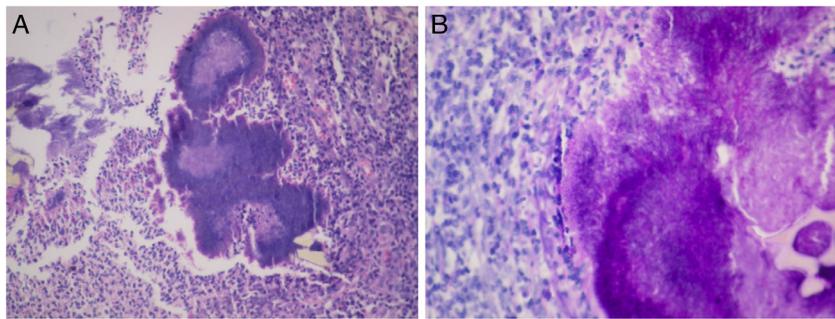


Figure 2 A) Abscess with acute and chronic inflammation in which sulfur granules are observed. B) Magnification of the granules in which the radiated filaments are seen.

use of an intrauterine device.^{2,4} The appearance of manifestations can take from months to years, given that the actinomycetes are slow-growing.^{1,2} Symptoms are nonspecific and in the majority of cases laboratory tests do not show abnormalities. Among the findings are normochromic anemia, leukocytosis, and increased globular sedimentation velocity.^{2,7} Macroscopic examination of the surgical specimen of this case revealed inflammation at the level of the appendix. Actinomyces are normally found in stagnation zones, such as the cecum and appendix, the organs most frequently involved in the abdominal location.^{1,4,5} Early diagnosis of the acute appendicitis and opportune antibiotic therapy reduce the incidence of perforation, which is why inoculation through this inflammatory process is rare. Dissemination is mainly a result of tissue continuity; the hematogenic or lymphatic routes are less frequent, and so the presence of regional adenopathy is uncommon or is of late development.^{1,8} The peritumoral adenopathies in the present case made us suspect neoplasia as a first diagnostic possibility. The presentation of actinomycosis as a colonic mass suggestive of malignancy is infrequent (1%).⁴ Edema and mucosal ulceration can be found during colonoscopy, as well as umbilicated nodules, and in some cases, stricture. Contrast-enhanced tomography reveals extramural involvement and focal thickening of the colonic wall.⁹ Diagnosis through endoscopic or fine needle aspiration biopsies is complex, given that Actinomyces filaments are surrounded by widespread inflammation.⁵ Although preoperative diagnosis is useful for avoiding extensive resection, up to 96% of cases require surgical diagnosis. Through surgical management, the necrotic tissue is removed, fistulas are corrected, and the duration of antimicrobial treatment is reduced.^{3,4,10} Colonoscopy and tomography play an important role in the therapeutic follow-up. «Sulfur granules» are observed in the histopathologic study and they react to the Schiff and Grocott stains. Culture is complex and can be negative in up to 76% of the cases.⁵ The Actinomyces species is difficult to identify and the specific agent could not be recognized in our case. Nevertheless, they are susceptible to aminopenicillins and the combination with β -lactamase inhibitors should be considered first-line therapy. No disease recurrence is found after 4 months of treatment.¹⁰

In conclusion, actinomycosis should be included in the differential diagnosis of infiltrating tumors in the right colon, emphasizing the fact that in the majority of cases laboratory tests are normal and there are no adenopathies. A mass with attenuated focal areas invading adjacent structures is a characteristic finding in tomography scans. Even though Actinomyces normally reside in the appendix, there are few reports in the literature of cases in which appendicitis is the abdominal inoculation mechanism.

Financial disclosure

No financial support was received in relation to this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Bibliografía

- Smego RA Jr, Foglia G. Actinomycosis. *Clin Infect Dis*. 1998;26:1255–61.
- Sung HY, Lee IS, Kim SI, et al. Clinical features of abdominal actinomycosis: A 15-year experience of a single institute. *J Korean Med Sci*. 2011;26:932–7.
- Wagenlehner FM, Mohren B, Naber KG, et al. Abdominal actinomycosis. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2003;9:881–5.
- Choi MM, Baek JH, Lee JN, et al. Clinical features of abdominopelvic actinomycosis: Report of twenty cases and literature review. *Yonsei Med J*. 2009;50:555–9.
- Filippou D, Psimitis I, Zizi D, et al. A rare case of ascending colon actinomycosis mimicking cancer. *BMC Gastroenterol*. 2005; 5:1.
- Sevilla Chica F, Villalba Ferrer F, Domingo Del Pozo C, et al. Abdominal actinomycosis simulating Crohn's disease. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2001;24:300–2.
- Wang YH, Tsai HC, Lee SS, et al. Clinical manifestations of actinomycosis in Southern Taiwan. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect*. 2007;40:487–92.
- Privitera A, Milkhu CS, Datta V, et al. Actinomycosis of the sigmoid colon: A case report. *World J Gastrointest Surg*. 2009;1: 62–4.
- Kim JC, Ahn BY, Kim HC, et al. Efficiency of combined colonoscopy and computed tomography for diagnosis

of colonic actinomycosis: A retrospective evaluation of eight consecutive patients. *Int J Colorectal Dis.* 2000;15:236–42.

10. Smith AJ, Hall V, Thakker B, et al. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *Actinomyces* species with 12 antimicrobial agents. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2005;56:407–9.

C.I. Blanco-Vela^{a,*}, V.M. Luna-Ayala^b, J. Perez-Aguirre^c

^a *Servicio de Gastroenterología, Hospital Juárez de México, Secretaría de Salud, Mexico City, Mexico*

^b *Residente del Servicio de Cirugía General, Hospital Central Militar, Mexico City, Mexico*

^c *Servicio de Coloproctología, Hospital Central Militar, Mexico City, Mexico*

* Corresponding author: Hospital Juárez de México. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Av. Instituto Politécnico Nacional 5160, Col. Magdalena de las Salinas, Delegación Gustavo A. Madero, CP 07760, México D.F. Phone/fax: +57 47 7560.

E-mail address: c.i.b.v@hotmail.com (C.I. Blanco-Vela).

Reversal of acute liver failure with N-acetylcysteine and prednisone in a patient with DRESS syndrome: A case report and literature review[☆]



Falla hepática aguda en una paciente con síndrome de DRESS que revirtió con N-acetilcisteína y prednisona. Reporte de caso y revisión de la literatura

Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS) is an idiosyncratic reaction to medication¹ that is characterized by skin rash, hematologic alterations, and organ involvement.² It has been related to the ingestion of phenytoin and other anticonvulsant agents.³ Skin reactions have been described in up to 19% of patients between 6 and 8 weeks after drug initiation.³ The mortality rate is above 10% and death is commonly secondary to acute liver failure (ALF).⁴

One month before her hospital admittance, a 46-year-old woman presented with subarachnoid hemorrhage due to a ruptured aneurysm of the posterior left cerebral artery; the affected vessel was clipped and she began adjuvant management with 100 mg of phenytoin every 8 h. She had no past history of herbal medicine or alcohol consumption, or prior use of other medication or hepatotoxic agents. Forty-eight hours after drug initiation, the patient noticed maculopapular lesions on both hands that resolved spontaneously, with no other symptoms. Three weeks later the maculopapular lesions became generalized and turned into an exfoliative dermatitis. She developed unmeasured fever along with pruritus, jaundice, and choloria. Upon hospital admittance the patient presented with dehydration, jaundice, generalized maculopapular lesions with fine flaking (fig. 1), cervical adenomegaly, hepatomegaly of 3 cm under the costal margin, and no hepatic encephalopathy (HE). Her laboratory tests reported: leukocytes $5,000\text{ L}^{-1}$, eosinophils $1,800\text{ L}^{-1}$, urea 104 mg/dL, creatinine 5.6 mg/dL, total bilirubin 8.6 mg/dL,

albumin 2.9 g/L, alanine aminotransferase 171 U/L, aspartate aminotransferase 333 U/L, alkaline phosphatase 751 U/L, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase 1,814 U/L, prothrombin time 38%, and international normalized ratio (INR) 1.8. Cultures had no pathogen development, the viral panel was negative for hepatitis A, B, and C, and cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) IgM serology were negative. Abdominal ultrasound showed no chronic hepatopathy data, no biliary tract dilation, no vascular thrombosis, and no alterations in either kidney. Management was begun with prednisone 1 g/kg of weight and pentoxifylline 300 mg every 6 h; on her second day in the hospital, the patient presented with stage 2 hepatic encephalopathy characterized by asterixis and bradypsychia. The data indicated: stage 2 HE, INR



Figure 1 Cutaneous lesions characteristic of DRESS. A, A') Upon admission. B) Progression after 4 days of treatment. C) Day 6 of treatment.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Pérez-Reyes E, Casanova-Lara A, Pérez-Torres E, Córdova J. Falla hepática aguda en una paciente con síndrome de DRESS que revirtió con N-acetilcisteína y prednisona. Reporte de caso y revisión de la literatura. *Revista de Gastroenterología de México.* 2014;79:208–210.