

## TWO RARE CASES OF APPENDICEAL INTUSSUSCEPTION INITIALLY DIAGNOSED AS CECAL POLYPS IN ADULT FILIPINOS

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SIGNIFICANCE	Appendiceal intussusception is extremely rare. It is usually misdiagnosed as cecal polyp by endoscopy and radiology. We report two cases adult Filipino females who was diagnosed to have appendiceal intussusception with different etiologies
CLINICAL PRESENTATION	Case 1: A 39 year old female who came in for colonoscopy due to positive fecal immunochemical test. Patient was asymptomatic and physical examination was unremarkable Case 2: A 59 year old female who came in due to RLQ pain. On physical examination, there was direct tenderness at the RLQ but peritoneal signs.
MANAGEMENT	
Laboratory work up/ Imaging	Case 1: CT scan showed minimal fat stranding at the ileocecal valve, with a 1.6x1.9x2.3cm enhancing focus in the medial cecal wall representing cecal polyp. Case 2: CT scan showed non-enhancing tubular cystic structure in the ascending colon 9.5x4.3x4.0cm possibly duplication cyst
Diagnosis	Case 1 and Case 2 both had colonoscopies which revealed a large pedunculated cecal polyp. The appendiceal orifice was not identified.
Treatment	Case 1: Patient underwent intraoperative colonoscopy with laparoscopic right hemicolectomy. Intraoperative finding was appendiceal intussusception. Histopathology revealed endometriosis Case 2: Patient underwent wedge resection of cecum. Intraoperative findings was appendiceal intussusception probably malignant. Histopathology revealed low grade appendiceal mucinous neoplasm with R0 resection. Both patients were discharged stable and improved
RECOMMENDATION	It is important to note that appendiceal intussusception can be missed as a cecal polyp in endoscopy. A very important clue is the non-visualization of the appendiceal orifice. A biopsy should not be done in this case which might perforate the appendix. Surgery is still the treatment of choice.
KEY WORDS	Case Report; Appendiceal Intussusception, Endometriosis, Appendiceal mucinous neoplasm