

Unexpected diagnosis of appendicitis in a paediatric patient with febrile neutropaenia and acute myeloid leukaemia

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Accepted 1 July 2017

DESCRIPTION

A 3-year-old boy with M7 acute myeloid leukaemia was admitted for induction chemotherapy with cytarabine, daunorubicin and etoposide. Two days later, he developed febrile neutropaenia and was started on cefepime. Blood cultures showed no growth and the fevers abated. Three weeks later, while still neutropaenic and receiving cefepime, the fevers recurred and persisted for 3 days with a maximum fever of 39.8°C. Antibiotics were changed to vancomycin and meropenem. He was non-toxic appearing without localising symptoms. He had occasional decreased appetite and loose stools, but he did not have abdominal pain, tenderness, masses or vomiting.

Due to the persistent fevers, a CT scan of the chest, abdomen and pelvis was ordered which showed an acute appendicitis with abscess formation (figure 1). Appendectomy demonstrated acute necrotising appendicitis on pathological review without evidence of leukaemic involvement. He recovered well and became afebrile. Eight days later, fevers without abdominal symptoms recurred. Repeat CT scanning showed a large abscess in the right lower quadrant (figure 2). This was subsequently drained and cultures grew *Pseudomonas*. He received cefepime, metronidazole, tobramycin and filgrastim and subsequently recovered. He was discharged home when his neutrophil counts recovered 11 days later.

The images shown demonstrate how large intra-abdominal processes can hide in the patient with neutropaenia. Due to the neutropaenia and lack of inflammatory immune responses, typical peritoneal signs were absent. His benign abdominal examination and continued oral intake were not suggestive of an intra-abdominal process at either time point, and

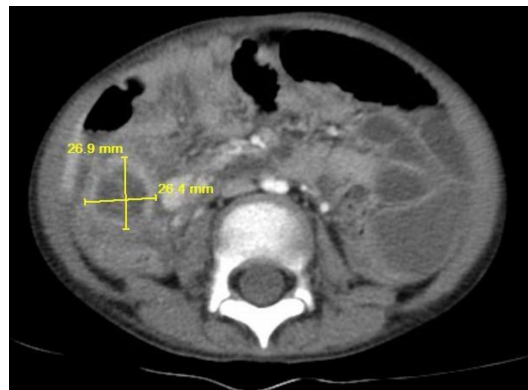


Figure 1 CT scan showing acute appendicitis with abscess formation.



Figure 2 CT scan showing an abscess in the right lower quadrant.

without timely imaging, these infections could have progressed.

Learning points

- ▶ Intra-abdominal processes such as typhilitis, enterocolitis and appendicitis can be life-threatening complications in patients with neutropaenia necessitating early diagnosis and intervention.^{1,2}
- ▶ In a patient with neutropaenia, such as one receiving intensive chemotherapy for leukaemia, persistent fevers despite broad-spectrum intravenous antibiotic administration can warrant imaging, particularly of the abdomen and pelvis, because prolonged neutropaenia can mask the localising signs of infection by decreasing the inflammation that produces pain. In this case, dramatic imaging findings were found despite minimal abdominal symptoms.³

Contributors CK and DJK both contributed to the conception, writing, editing and submission of this manuscript.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained from guardian.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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To cite: Killian-Benigno C, Kuo DJ. *BMJ Case Rep* Published Online First: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/bcr-2017-221361

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