A woman in her 70s presented for a scheduled CT scan for workup of an adnexal lesion. The adnexa were within normal limits; however, a blind-ending tubular structure was noted in the right femoral canal (figures 1 and 2). The diagnosis of a de Garengeot hernia was made. This is a rare type of hernia that occurs when the appendix descends to lie in the femoral canal. Femoral hernias comprise roughly 3% of all abdominal wall hernias, and de Garengeot hernias comprises 0.8%–1% of all femoral hernias.1

The patient was recalled for a surgical consultation. She had noticed a painless lump in her right groin over the preceding month. Her medical history was remarkable for hypertension and prior pulmonary tuberculosis. There was no surgical history. On examination, the patient’s abdomen was soft and non-tender; there was a palpable lump in the right groin. Of note, the patient’s laboratory results were within normal limits, including white cell count, C reactive protein and lactate.

An open appendectomy was performed through an oblique incision in the right groin (figure 3A). The appendix was engorged with punctate haemorrhages (figure 3A,B). Histological analysis revealed a low-grade mucinous neoplasm of the distal appendix (figure 4).

Learning points

► de Garengeot hernias are a very rare form of femoral hernia.1 While extremely rare, it should be kept in mind as part of the differential diagnosis for a right groin lump.

► de Garengeot hernias may be painful or completely asymptomatic as in this case, presenting as a painless groin lump.3

► CT and ultrasound may be used in order to make the diagnosis of a de Garengeot hernia.3 Histology is required to diagnose mucinous neoplasms.
our knowledge, the combination of a de Garengeot hernia and a low-grade mucinous neoplasm has not been described previously in the literature. The patient had an uncomplicated postoperative course and was discharged 2 days later.

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