

Spontaneously perforation of gallbladder secondary to Hemorrhagic cholecystitis

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Abstract

Hemorrhagic cholecystitis is a rare complication of acute cholecystitis. Hemorrhage in the gallbladder can occur for a variety of reasons (gallstone cholecystitis, secondary to trauma, percutaneous procedures, neoplasms, bile parasites, or disorders of hemostasis). CT scan can help the diagnosis. We report a case of hemorrhagic cholecystitis complicated by gallbladder perforation

Spontaneously perforation of gallbladder secondary to Hemorrhagic cholecystitis

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Keywords:

Hemorrhagic cholecystitis, Perforation, surgery, pathology

Abstract:

Hemorrhagic cholecystitis is a rare complication of acute cholecystitis. Hemorrhage into the lumen of the gallbladder can occur for a variety of reasons, including gallstone cholecystitis, secondary to trauma, percutaneous procedures, neoplasms, bile parasites, or disorders of hemostasis.

A CT scan can help with the diagnosis. We report a case of acute hemorrhagic cholecystitis complicated by gallbladder perforation

Case presentation:

We report the case of a 68-year-old male patient with no particular history and who was admitted for management of pain in the right hypochondrium evolving for 1 day without history of trauma.

The clinical examination found an abdominal pain on the right hypochondrium. The biology revealed a high level of leucocytosis at 20,000 with a CRP at 143 without cholestasis or cytotoxicity.

Ultrasonography and abdominal CT showed an increased size, lithiasic gallbladder with an 8mm thickened wall. In addition, there is a spontaneously hyperdense content of the gallbladder with a low abundance peritoneal effusion and a solution of continuity of the wall of the gallbladder (Figure 1).

The patient was operated with a right subcostal laparotomy. The exploration had shown a gallbladder with a thickened wall with a low abundance hemoperitoneum. There was also a perforation of the body of the gallbladder with a hematoma in its light, all suggesting a perforation of acute hemorrhagic cholecystitis (Figure 2). A cholecystectomy was performed (Figure 3) with passive drainage.

The postoperative course was simple.

Key clinical message: Hemorrhagic cholecystitis is a rare complication of acute cholecystitis. It is difficult to detect as its symptoms are confused with other diagnoses. A computed tomography can help diagnose. If it is not treated early, it can lead to death.

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None declared

Ethic Statement:

Personal data have been respected

Consent statement

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Authors' contribution:

Sami Fendri : have operated the patient and write the manuscript , Haitham Rejab : have operated the patient and search bibliography, Ayman Trigui : write the manuscript, Bassem Abid : write the manuscript, Majdoub Youssef : search for the bibliography, Salma Ketata : search for the bibliography, Meriam triki: done the pathology exam and revise the manuscript, Mohamed Ben Amar: verify the manuscript before submission, Salah Boujelbene : verify the manuscript before submission.

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Personal data of the patient were respected. No data is available for this submission.

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