

# Clinical signs of retroperitoneal abscess from colonic perforation

## Two case reports and literature review

Paolo Ruscelli, MD<sup>a</sup>, Claudio Renzi, MD<sup>b,\*</sup>, Andrea Polistena, PhD<sup>c</sup>, Alessandro Sanguinetti, MD<sup>c</sup>, Nicola Avenia, PhD<sup>c</sup>, Georgi Popivanov, PhD<sup>d</sup>, Roberto Cirocchi, PhD<sup>b</sup>, Massimo Lancia, PhD<sup>e</sup>, Sara Gioia, MD<sup>e</sup>, Renata Tabola, MD<sup>f</sup>

### Abstract

**Rationale:** Retroperitoneal colonic perforation is a rare cause of retroperitoneal abscess. It presents, more frequently in frail elderly patients, with heterogeneous signs and symptoms which hamper the clinical diagnosis. Subcutaneous emphysema with pneumomediastinum and iliopsoas muscle abscess are unusual signs. Colonic retroperitoneal perforation may be consequent to diverticulitis or locally advanced colon cancer. Due to the anatomy of the retroperitoneal space and different physiopathology, diverticular perforation may present with air and pus collection; on the other hand perforated colon cancer may cause groin mass and psoas abscess. We reported 2 cases of colonic retroperitoneal perforation from diverticulitis and locally advanced colon cancer, respectively. Aim of this report is to improve differential diagnosis based on clinical signs.

**Patients' concerns:** A 71-year-old man presented with pain in his left side, fatigue, fever, nausea, massive subcutaneous emphysema of the neck, and Blumberg sign in the left iliac fossa. A 67-year-old man presented with abdominal pain, sub-occlusion, left groin mass, left groin, and lower limb pain during walking, negative Blumberg sign.

**Diagnosis:** In the first patient the computerized tomography revealed pneumoperitoneum, gas in the mesosigma, pneumomediastinum, wall thickening of the descending colon, and retroperitoneal collection from diverticular perforation. In the second patient abdominal CT scan found thickening of the sigmoid colon adherent to the iliopsoas and fluid collection.

**Interventions:** In the first patient, a left hemicolectomy extending to the transverse colon, followed by a toilette and debridement of the retroperitoneum were performed. In the second patient, tumor of descending colon perforated in the retroperitoneum with iliopsoas abscess was treated with left hemicolectomy and a drainage of the abscess.

**Outcomes:** The first patient underwent right colectomy with ileostomy in the 7<sup>th</sup> postoperative day for large bowel necrosis. He died of sepsis 2 days after. The second patient had regular postoperative and he is still alive.

**Lessons:** The spread of retroperitoneal abscess in complicated colonic diverticulitis is different from that in advanced colonic cancer. The former can present with a subcutaneous emphysema, the latter with a groin mass. Hence a thorough clinical examination and radiological studies are needed to diagnose these conditions.

**Abbreviations:** CT = computed tomography, WBC = white blood cell.

**Keywords:** cancer, case report, clinical, colon, diverticulitis, perforation, retroperitoneal abscess

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<sup>a</sup>Emergency Surgery Unit, Torrette Hospital, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Polytechnic University of Marche, Ancona, <sup>b</sup>Department of Surgery and Biochemical Sciences, <sup>c</sup>General Surgery and Surgical Specialties Unit, University of Perugia, Terni, Italy., <sup>d</sup>Military Medical Academy-Sofia, Department of Surgery, Sofia, Bulgaria, <sup>e</sup>Azienda Ospedaliera Santa Maria Terni, Legal Medicine, University of Perugia, Terni, Italy, <sup>f</sup>Department and Clinic of Gastrointestinal and General Surgery, Medical University, Wroclaw, Poland.

\* Correspondence: Claudio Renzi, Department of Surgery and Biochemical Sciences, University of Perugia, Terni, Italy (e-mail: renziCla@virgilio.it).

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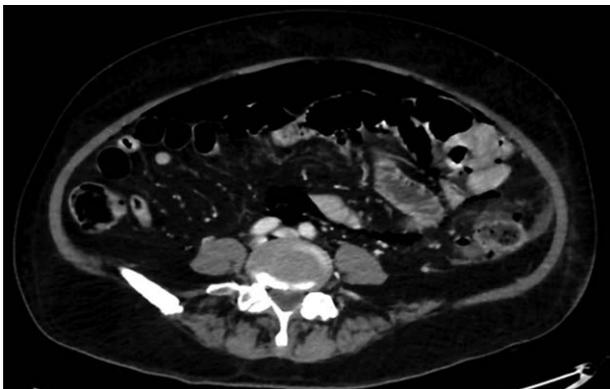
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## 1. Introduction

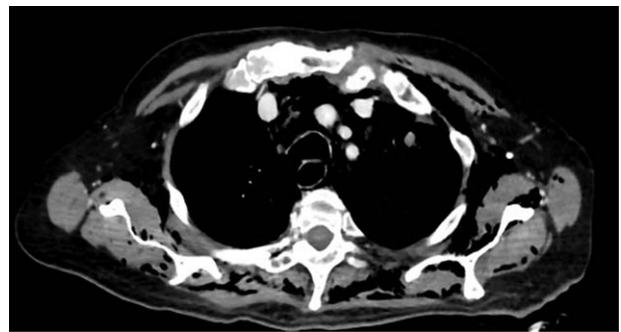
The retroperitoneal infections are associated with a mortality rate approximately 20%.<sup>[1]</sup> The retroperitoneal colonic perforations are rare causes of retroperitoneal abscess and are relatively frequent in frail elderly patients. These perforations have various etiology and show up with heterogeneous signs and symptoms, so the clinical diagnosis can be very difficult. Two unusual signs are associated with retroperitoneal perforation: subcutaneous emphysema with pneumomediastinum and muscle psoas abscesses. Subcutaneous emphysema is a swelling due to the presence of air or gas in the interstices of connective tissue.<sup>[2]</sup> Subcutaneous cervical, mediastinal, and retroperitoneal emphysema usually can occur as an endoscopic or traumatic complication. The origin of gas diffusion could be various such as the respiratory tract (e.g., pneumothorax and bronchial fistula), the gastrointestinal tract (perforation), and infective causes (necrotizing fasciitis).<sup>[3]</sup> In these cases, the continuum of fascial planes between the cervical tissues, thorax, and abdomen allows the spread of infection in the retroperitoneum, in the mediastinum to the subcutaneous tissues of the neck.<sup>[4]</sup> Thus, pneumoretroperitoneum, pneumomediastinum, and neck subcutaneous emphysema are rare signs of colonic retroperitoneal perforation from complicated diverticular disease or locally advanced colon cancer (T4).<sup>[5]</sup> Rarely, the colonic perforation may cause a pus collection in the iliopsoas muscle. In these cases, the typical manifestation of retroperitoneal perforation of colon can be a groin mass from the diffusion of pus along iliopsoas muscular tract.<sup>[6]</sup> In this article, we reported two cases of retroperitoneal abscess from colonic perforation: one from complicated diverticular disease and the other from locally advanced colon cancer. The patient affected by colon cancer presented with an abscess of the iliopsoas muscle, while the patient with a perforated diverticulitis had pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema only. Aim of this report is to improve differential diagnosis based on clinical signs and radiological findings.

## 2. Case presentation

**Case 1:** A 71-year-old male patient was admitted at Emergency Department. The patient had undergone a lung biopsy for a suspected recurrence of lung cancer 7 days before. He reported pain in his left side for about 2 days with fatigue, fever, and nausea. The physical examination showed massive subcutaneous emphysema of the neck, tenderness in the left iliac fossa, and



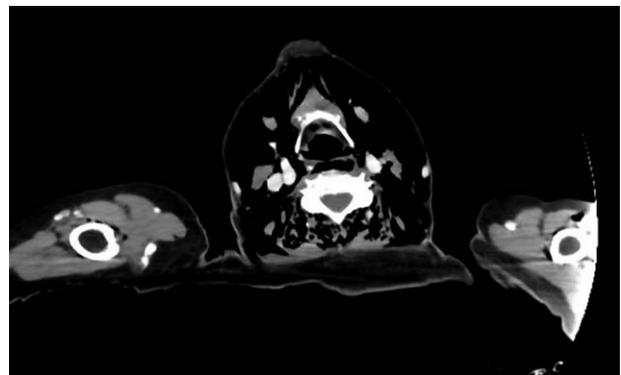
**Figure 1.** CT scan with evidence of pneumoretroperitoneum. CT=computed tomography.



**Figure 2.** CT scan showing pneumomediastinum. CT=computed tomography.

positive Blumberg sign. Blood tests showed white blood cells (WBC):  $11.62 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ ; Neutrophils: 90% ( $10,45 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ ). The computerized tomography (CT) scan revealed pneumoperitoneum with gas in the mesosigma (Fig. 1), pneumomediastinum (Fig. 2), and subcutaneous emphysema of the neck region and of the left chest wall (Fig. 3). Wall thickening of the descending colon with edematous imbibition of peritoneal tissue and retroperitoneal abscess and signs of an acute diverticulitis with peritoneal fluid in the paracolic gutter were also observed. The emergency laparotomy revealed retroperitoneal left colonic diverticular perforation. A left hemicolectomy extending to the transverse colon, followed by a toilette and debridement of the retroperitoneum were performed. After a week, a re-laparotomy was needed from the massive necrosis of the colostomy and a right colectomy with an ileostomy were performed. Two days later the patient died of septic shock caused by *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

**Case 2:** A 67-year-old man was urgently admitted to our hospital for abdominal pain associated with constipation and the presence of a left groin mass. He reported a 5-day history of left groin and lower limb pain during walking. The physical examination showed sore and painful abdomen with negative Blumberg sign and empty rectal ampulla. Blood tests showed WBC:  $21.23 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ ; Neutrophils: 87.1% ( $16.88 \times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$ ). The ultrasound examination of the abdomen showed the presence of fluid with thickening of the descending colon. Abdominal CT scan found thickening of the sigmoid colon in contact with the iliopsoas muscle and fluid collection (Fig. 4). An



**Figure 3.** CT scan revealing subcutaneous emphysema of neck. CT=computed tomography.

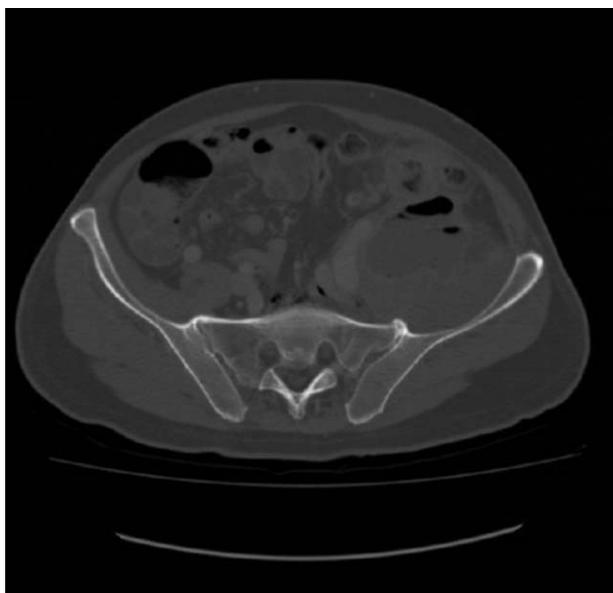


Figure 4. CT scan, iliopsoas abscess. CT=computed tomography.

urgent laparotomy was performed. A tumor of descending colon perforating the retroperitoneum with an abscess of the iliopsoas muscle was found. A left hemicolectomy and a drainage of the abscess was performed. The patient is still alive at last follow up in August 2018.

### 3. Discussion

A retroperitoneal abscess from colonic perforation is an unusual event. The presence of air or pus in the soft tissues of the body represents a particular sign of retroperitoneal colonic perforation. Choi<sup>[7]</sup> reported the mechanism of the spread of abscess, gas, and necrosis along the retroperitoneum and mediastinum through the anatomic connection between regions. The anatomical site of perforation could determine the route of spread of the pus and air in the retroperitoneum.<sup>[3]</sup> In the case of necrotizing fasciitis, there is a rapid spread of the infection and gas in the tissues. In such cases, the causes of the infection are often both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria.<sup>[8]</sup> Retroperitoneal colonic perforation can be associated both with the diffusion of gases and pus into soft tissues.<sup>[7,9]</sup> Perforations of large bowel are rare but cause severe complications with overall mortality about 17%.<sup>[10]</sup> Retroperitoneal colonic perforation is a rare clinical condition, and people of any age and sex can be affected. From our experience and from the review of international literature they appear to have a higher mortality rate. In fact, in these cases the diagnosis is often delayed and patients have multiple comorbidities.<sup>[8,11]</sup> The most common cause of colonic retroperitoneal perforation is diverticular disease.<sup>[8]</sup> The incidence of perforated colon cancer ranges from 3% to 10%.<sup>[12,13]</sup> These 2 types of retroperitoneal perforations can be associated with 2 different clinical manifestations: subcutaneous emphysema with pneumomediastinum and muscle psoas abscesses. Subcutaneous emphysema, pneumomediastinum, and pneumoretroperitoneum can be manifestations of various diseases, rarely they can originate from an intra-abdominal pathology. In the literature, there are few reported cases of pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema resulting from gastrointestinal tract

and are usually caused by surgical procedures.<sup>[3]</sup> Intra-abdominal causes of subcutaneous emphysema can be trauma, iatrogenic causes (high and low endoscopy),<sup>[14,15]</sup> infections (necrotizing fasciitis, Fournier gangrene, etc.) and faecaloma.<sup>[16,17]</sup> The gas diffusion in tissues follows the path of least resistance. In 1974, Meyers reported that in presence of air in the para-renal space, gas could progress from the posterior para-renal space through the diaphragm hiatus causing the pneumomediastinum and the cervical subcutaneous emphysema.<sup>[18]</sup> Thus, among the rare causes of gas in retroperitoneal tissue and in subcutaneous tissue, there are colonic perforations associated with diverticulitis. The relevant literature also describes cases of scrotal emphysema caused by gastrointestinal tract perforation.<sup>[17,19,20]</sup> Retroperitoneal abscesses with no triggering cause are rare. In the past, the most frequent retroperitoneal abscesses were the “cold” ones in tuberculosis, whereas today the “hot” ones are secondary to Crohn disease, pyelonephritis, and diverticulitis prevailed.<sup>[21]</sup> The incidence of perforation ranges from 3% to 10% of all colon cancers. Colon cancer perforation results in local infection and/or systemic sepsis. Colonic cancer usually has intraperitoneal spread and its spread in the retroperitoneal direction is relatively rare.<sup>[22]</sup> Thus, an infrequent presentation is the abscess of the psoas muscle caused by perforation of a colon cancer with an incidence estimated between 0.3% and 0.4%.<sup>[13,23]</sup> The formation of an iliopsoas abscess, secondary to a perforated colon cancer in the retroperitoneum, may also be associated with the onset of a necrotizing fasciitis, which it can quickly lead to the death of the patient.<sup>[24]</sup> There are several reports on necrotizing fasciitis due to colorectal cancer involving the abdominal wall.<sup>[25,26]</sup> This complication could be fatal especially in immunocompromised

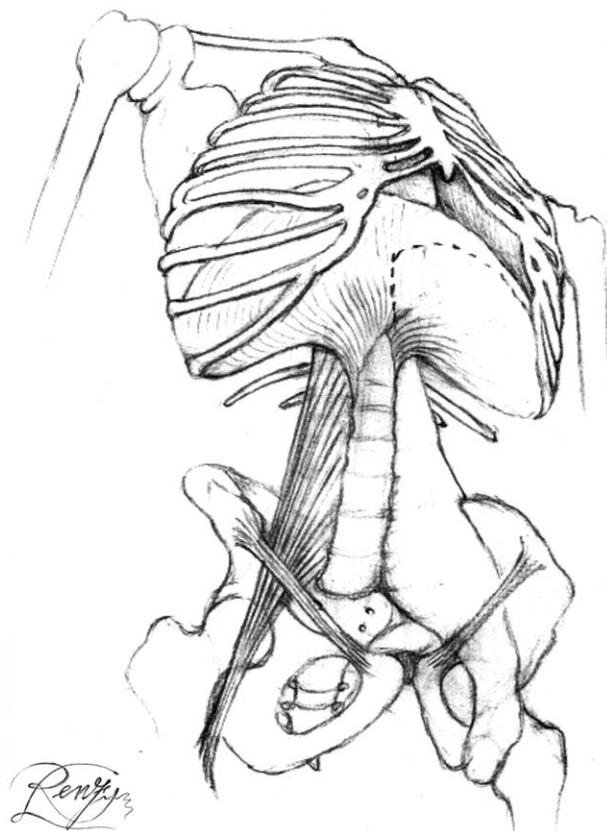


Figure 5. Anatomy of different retroperitoneal abscess spreading.

**Table 1****Review of literature: colon cancer complicated with psoas abscess.**

Patients age / sex	Cancer location	First Management	Outcome	Reference
72/F	Cecum	Drainage	Recovery and hemicolectomy	Kobayashi 2001 <sup>[27]</sup>
76/F	Right	Drainage	Recovery and hemicolectomy	Tsukuda 2005 <sup>[28]</sup>
85/F	Right	Laparotomy with drainage	Recovery	Okita 2007 <sup>[29]</sup>
27/F	Left	Drainage	Recovery	Lee 2008 <sup>[30]</sup>
67/M	Sigmoid	Drainage	Recovery and debridement, after 2 months left colectomy	Takakura 2009 <sup>[24]</sup>
81/F	Cecum	Rightcolectomy and primary anastomosis with drainage	Recovery	Mohandas 2010 <sup>[31]</sup>
44 / M	Left	Drainage	Recovery and hemicolectomy	Yang 2011 <sup>[13]</sup>
57/M	Bilateral	Bilateral Drainage	Recovery	Lo 2013 <sup>[32]</sup>
67/M	Left	Left colectomy and drainage of abscess	Recovery	Caçurri 2014 <sup>[9]</sup>

Age [Years].

Sex [Female/Male].

**Table 2****Review of literature: retroperitoneal perforated diverticulitis complicated with subcutaneous emphysema and pneumomediastinum.**

Patients age/sex	Diverticulitis location	First management	Outcome	Reference
59/F	Left	Hartmann	Died on the 5 <sup>th</sup> POD*	Choi 2011 <sup>[7]</sup>
57/M	Left	Hartmann	Discharged	Fosi 2014 <sup>[3]</sup>
83/M	Left	Hartmann	Discharged on the 9 <sup>th</sup> POD	Kassir 2014 <sup>[20]</sup>
59/F	Left	Left colectomy and negative pressure therapy	After 48-hr second look laparotomy, discharged on the 32 <sup>th</sup> POD	Montori 2015 <sup>[8]</sup>
76/F	Cecum + Sigma	Resection + stoma	Died on the 15 <sup>th</sup> POD	Janczak 2016 <sup>[33]</sup>

Age [Years].

Sex [Female/Male].

\* Postoperative day.

patients during chemotherapy.<sup>[24]</sup> Retroperitoneal abscesses spread is a very rare event and is relatively frequent in elderly frail patients. Our experience shows that the spread of retroperitoneal abscess in complicated colonic diverticulitis is different from those in advanced colonic cancer. Practically, in retroperitoneal abscess from colonic cancer perforation there is a spread along the iliopsoas muscle, whereas in complicated colonic diverticulitis the pus spreads toward mediastinum, thoracic wall, and neck soft tissue. Actually, the physiopathology of these different types of spread is unknown. We suggest that in complicated diverticular diseases there are pronounced and dense inflammatory fibrotic adhesions in lower left retroperitoneum near the muscle lacuna behind inguinal ligament. This extensive fibrosis prevents the spread of pus to the Scarpa triangle and it can easily diffuse to the upper abdominal and thorax wall. In contrast, in colonic cancer there is only a local invasion of the cancer in the retroperitoneum, so the pus can spread for gravity along the muscle lacuna behind the inguinal ligament to the Scarpa triangle. In elderly frail patients, the clinical sign of a retroperitoneal abscess in colonic advanced cancer can be a groin mass; on the other hand, the clinical sign of a colonic diverticular perforation into the retroperitoneum can be a subcutaneous emphysema of the neck, the chest, and the abdomen. In the review of literature, 14 papers described this rare complication (Fig. 5)—9 papers reported cases with iliopsoas abscess (Table 1)<sup>[9,13,24,27–32]</sup> and 5 reported cases with subcutaneous emphysema and pneumomediastinum (Table 2).<sup>[3,7,8,20,33]</sup> This review of the literature seems to confirm our opinion that the presentation of perforated diverticulitis in the retroperitoneum have a different evolution than retroperitoneal perforation of colon cancer.<sup>[27–35]</sup> The management of retroperitoneal abscess from visceral perforation in complicated diverticular disease is still a

challenge during the common surgical treatment of colonic diverticulitis.<sup>[36–39]</sup>

#### 4. Conclusions

Pneumoretroperitoneum, pneumomediastinum, and abscess of iliopsoas are rare manifestations of retroperitoneal colonic perforation with often-delayed diagnosis due to absence of peritoneal irritation. Our experience and the literature show that the spread of retroperitoneal abscess in complicated colonic diverticulitis is different from that in advanced colonic cancer. The clinical sign of a retroperitoneal abscess in colonic advanced cancer can be a groin mass, whereas in colonic diverticular perforation the subcutaneous emphysema of the neck, chest, and abdomen are more typical. For this reason, a thorough, clinical examination, and radiological studies are needed to diagnose these conditions.

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#### Author contributions

All authors contributed equally to the manuscript drafting. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Conceptualization:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Data curation:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Roberto Cirocchi, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Formal analysis:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Renata Tabola.

**Funding acquisition:** Claudio Renzi, Nicola Avenia, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Investigation:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Methodology:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Renata Tabola.

**Project administration:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Sara Gioia.

**Resources:** Claudio Renzi, Nicola Avenia, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Renata Tabola.

**Software:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Georgi Popivanov, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Supervision:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Renata Tabola.

**Validation:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Renata Tabola.

**Visualization:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Writing – original draft:** Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

**Writing – review & editing:** Paolo Ruscelli, Claudio Renzi, Andrea Polistena, Alessandro Sanguinetti, Nicola Avenia, Georgi Popivanov, Roberto Cirocchi, Massimo Lancia, Sara Gioia, Renata Tabola.

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