

MCQ ANSWERS

Questions

(1) The most common underlying pathology for primary epiploic appendagitis is:

(a) Acute torsion causes ischemia and infarction with aseptic fat necrosis.

(2) Regarding the age, comparing acute appendicitis, acute diverticulitis, and primary epiploic appendagitis: (e) Patient with primary epiploic appendagitis usually younger than those with acute diverticulitis and older than those with acute appendicitis.

(3) Anatomically, which of the following is the most correct: (e) Epiploic appendages are 50 to 100 small, pedunculated, fat-filled structures that project from the external surface of the colon, their size varies from 0.5 to 5 cm.

(4) Clinically, the most likely features of primary epiploic appendagitis are: (a) The classic clinical presentation of epiploic appendagitis is characterized by three key features: acute onset, localized lower abdominal pain, and focal tenderness.

(5) The most common differential diagnosis of primary epiploic appendagitis are:

(b) Acute diverticulitis.

(6) Which of the following CT scan findings is most characteristic of primary epiploic appendagitis? (b) Fat-density ovoid lesion adjacent to the colon with a hyperattenuating rim ("ring sign").

(7) The initial management for a confirmed case of primary epiploic appendagitis without complications typically includes: (c) Supportive care with NSAIDs and observation.