

The Place of Atopy in the Aetiology of Acute Appendicitis in Children

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Appendicitis, the most common cause of abdominal pain requiring surgery in children, refers to inflammation of the vermiform appendix. The etiology of appendicitis is multifactorial, although it is affected by several precursor factors. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether allergic diseases cause a disposition to appendicitis.

Material and methods: One hundred sixteen patients operated on for acute appendicitis and with diagnosis of acute appendicitis confirmed pathologically, and a control group of 124 individuals of similar ages and genders, were enrolled. Level of inflammation of appendiceal material in cases diagnosed with acute appendicitis was classified pathologically. Allergic sensitization was demonstrated using the skin prick test.

Results: A significant difference was determined between the patient and control groups in terms of skin prick positivity ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: While there are several known factors in acute appendicitis, the cause cannot be identified in some cases. We think that atopy may also be a risk factor in the development of acute appendicitis.

Keywords: Acute appendicitis, atopy, child

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INTRODUCTION

Appendicitis refers to inflammation of the vermiform appendix. It is the most common cause of abdominal pain requiring surgery in children. Seven percent of people undergo surgery for appendicitis in their lives. In addition, accurate diagnosis remains at a level of 72-94%, showing that diagnosis is still problematic (1-3).

The most significant causative factor in acute appendicitis is obstruction of the lumen. The more severe the inflammatory event in the appendix, the higher the probability of lumen obstruction. Fecaliths, hypertrophy of lymphoid tissue, fruit and vegetable seeds and intestinal parasites may lead to obstruction of the appendiceal lumen. The etiology of appendicitis is multifactorial, although it is affected by several precursor factors. While there are several known factors in acute appendicitis, the cause cannot be identified in some cases. Consideration of age, sex, familial disposition and seasonal characteristics at assessment will therefore assist diagnosis in children presenting with abdominal pain (3-5).

The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not inflammation and lymphoid hyperplasia that may occur in allergic diseases cause a disposition to appendicitis by leading to obstruction in the appendiceal lumen.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred sixteen patients operated on with a diagnosis of acute appendicitis at the Erzurum Regional Education and Research Hospital, Turkey, between September 2012 and September 2013, and in whom diagnosis was confirmed pathologically, together with a control group of 124 members similar in age and gender, were enrolled. The control group consisted of patients attending the pediatric surgery unit for other reasons, such as

circumcision or hernia. The study was performed in compliance with the principles of the Helsinki Declaration. All patient and control group parents were informed about the study and gave written consent. The study was approved by the local ethical committee.

Exclusion criteria included

- 1) Refusal to participate in the study,
- 2) History of using antihistaminic or antiallergenic drugs in the previous week
- 3) Presence of intra-abdominal abscess, generalized peritonitis, shock on admission, history of cirrhosis and coagulation disorders or contraindication of general anesthesia.

Diagnosis of appendicitis was considered in patients with an initial history of nausea, vomiting and lack of appetite, with pain in the lower right quadrant at physical examination, with fever and with leukocytosis at laboratory investigation. X-ray and abdominal ultrasound were used to support diagnosis and for differential diagnosis. Patients were started on ampicillin-sulbactam 150 mg/kg per day in 3 equal doses 12 hours before being taken for surgery. Postoperative ornidazole 30 mg/kg per day in 3 doses and aminoglycoside 15/mg/kg per day in 2 doses were added in cases in which perforation was observed intraoperatively. Appendectomy was performed with the appendiceal stump being sutured twice with absorbable suture (polyglactin).

Pathological investigation

A section was taken every centimeter at macroscopic examination of appendectomy materials. Sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin were subjected to histopathological examination. Diagnosis of acute appendicitis was based on presence of PNL infiltration in the muscular wall of the appendix. Presence and spread of eosinophil leukocyte infiltration were analyzed. The areas with the greatest leukocyte presence were determined under low magnification. A three-stage classification was performed in these areas using a semi-

quantitative method; negative (-), low positive (1+), moderate positive (2+) and strongly positive (3+).

Level of inflammation in cases diagnosed as acute appendicitis during examination was classified under four degrees; suppurative appendicitis limited to the mucosa, suppurative appendicitis limited to the wall, periappendicitis (neutrophil leukocytes in fatty tissue) and perforation or peritonitis.

Allergic sensitization was demonstrated using the skin prick test (SPT). This was performed following European Academy of Allergology and Clinical Immunology guidelines (6). SPT was conducted using a standard allergen extract panel (Allergopharma, Germany) and included histamine (10 mg/ml of histamine phosphate) as positive and 0.9% sterile as negative controls, aeroallergens (grasses, trees, herbs, cereals, willow tree, olive, *Dermatophagoides farinae*, *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*, *Alternaria alternata*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, feline epithelia, canine epithelia and budgerigar feathers) and food allergens (cow's milk, chicken egg, cocoa, strawberry, tomato, kiwi, banana, hazelnut, peanut, peach, walnut, pear, chicken meat, mutton, beef and tuna). SPT was considered positive if the mean wheal diameter was ≥ 3 mm compared with the negative control (7).

Statistical Analysis

Frequencies and percentages are given for nominal data and mean+standard deviation for continuous data as descriptive statistics. Data were subjected to Pearson's chi-square test and the independent sample t-tests on Statistical Package for Social Sciences 18.0 (Armonk, NY, USA) software. Significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$. The results are expressed as mean \pm SD.

RESULTS

Two hundred forty children were enrolled in the study, 116 (48%) operated on for acute appendicitis and 124 (58%) controls. Demographic characteristics of the study and control groups are shown in Table 1.

Inhalant positivity was determined in 6 patients (5.2%) with the SPT, food positivity in 8 (6.9%) and inhalant and food positivity in 8 (6.9%). The respective numbers in the control group were 3 (2.4%), 2 (1.6%) and 1 (0.8%). No statistically significant difference was determined between the patient and control groups in terms of skin prick positivity ($P < 0.05$).

Data concerning the comparison of SPT results with degree of severity of acute appendicitis in the study group are shown in Table 2.

DISCUSSION

Acute appendicitis is the inflammatory reaction of the appendicitis. It is the most common cause of abdominal pain requiring surgery in children. Acute appendicitis is common in boys after the age of 10. The incidence of appendicitis is between 1.1 and 2.9 times higher in males. Obstruction in the lumen is involved in the etiology of 85% of cases, while the etiology is unknown in 15% (4, 5, 8).

Communication difficulties, difficulty in performing physical examination, obesity and sometimes gynecological disorders in young girls may reduce the accuracy of diagnosis of acute appendicitis. Age, sex, season and genetic and other probable factors must be examined for that purpose and their place in accurate diagnosis must be revealed. Despite concentration on several factors, others are still the subject of debate (9, 10).

This study investigated whether or not atopy is a risk factor for appendicitis. Significantly greater prick test positivity was determined in patients operated on for appendicitis compared

to the control group. This finding suggests that atopy may be a risk factor in the development of appendicitis.

While a correlation has been determined between incidence of appendicitis and the seasons, the subject of which season the incidence is highest in is still controversial. Some studies have reported that appendicitis is more common in summer and others in winter. It has been suggested that the season variation in appendicitis in studies is more associated with climatic features in the place where the study was performed, such as humidity and rainfall or bacterial or viral infections that increase with these seasons, rather than air temperature. These variable factors may increase the risk of appendicitis by causing atopy to develop or increasing the severity of existing atopy (3, 4, 11, 12).

Lymphoid tissue forms in the appendix wall soon after birth. Between the ages of 12 and 20 there are some 200 lymphoid follicles in the appendix. The physiological function of the appendix is largely concerned with the immune system and plays a role in the maturation of B lymphocytes (13, 14).

Recent studies have shown that the appendix is involved in the production of B and T lymphocytes and immunoglobulin from childhood to old age (15).

Since the appendix plays an effective role in the immune system, the incidence of colorectal cancer and ulcerative colitis increases after appendectomy (13).

Inability of appendiceal secretions to drain leads to congestion in the appendix, followed by appendicitis. Two mechanisms affect occlusion of the appendiceal orifice; proliferation of lymphoid tissue and presence of fecaliths. Proliferation of lymphoid tissue is the most important factor affecting appendiceal drainage. Since lymphoid tissue is more pronounced in young people than the elderly, occlusion is also more common. Following occlusion of the appendiceal orifice, bacterial translocation occurs in association with an

increase in congestion, distension and intraluminal pressure. If congestion leads to rapid pronounced transmural ischemia, necrosis and perforation quickly appear in the appendix. If congestion occurs in the long term, appendiceal abscess or phlegmon develop. Factors that may cause an increase in lymphoid tissue activity may therefore cause an increased risk of appendicitis (14, 16, 17).

Atopy is the synthesis of IgE antibody against allergens frequently encountered in the environment. Atopy is seen in some individuals with a disposition to IgE-related diseases such as allergic rhinitis, asthma and atopic dermatitis. Serum IgE and eosinophil levels are often elevated in atopic individuals (18-20).

Although there was no statistically significant difference between our patients operated on for appendicitis and the control group in terms of IgE and eosinophil values, the fact they were higher in the former supports our current finding.

Our review of the literature revealed no similar studies in the pediatric population. In conclusion, we think that atopy may be a risk factor for the development of acute appendicitis. One limitation of this study is that the risk of appendicitis compared to the normal population was not established with long-term observation of children with atopy. Therefore, the risk of appendicitis in these patients should be evaluated through retrospective research in centers where atopic patient are monitored.

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Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the study and control groups

	Study group	Control group	P value
Age	10.1 ± 2.9	9.8 ± 2.6	>0.05
Male/Female	71/45	69/55	>0.05
Leukocyte number	14186 ± 4429	7052 ± 1690	<0.05*
Eosinophil number	1.31± 0.6	1.18 ± 0.4	>0.05

* P<0.05 was regarded as significant

Table 2: Comparison of appendicitis with degree of histological severity, Alvarado and skin tests

	Inhalant allergen positive group	Food allergen positive group	Inhalant and food allergen positive group	Inhalant and food allergen negative group	P value
Acute appendicitis	0	3 (2.6 %)	2 (1.7%)	20 (17.2%)	>0.05
Suppurative appendicitis	2 (1.7%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	25 (21.6%)	
Periappendicitis	4 (3.4%)	4 (3.4%)	5 (4.3%)	43 (37.1%)	
Perforated appendicitis	0	0	0	6 (5.2%)	

* P<0.05 was regarded as significant