



Acta medica Lituanica
ISSN: 2029-4174
rimantas.jankauskas@mf.vu.lt
Vilniaus Universitetas
Lituania

All that Glitters is not Cholecystitis. A Rare Presentation of Acute Pericarditis Mimicking Cholecystitis and Review of the Literature

Garmpi, Anna; Damaskos, Christos; Garmpis, Nikolaos; Georgakopoulou, Vasiliki E; Vasileios Kaminiotis, Vaio; Diamantis, Evangelos; Patsouras, Alexandros; Syllaos, Athanasios; Dimitroulis, Dimitrios
All that Glitters is not Cholecystitis. A Rare Presentation of Acute Pericarditis Mimicking Cholecystitis and Review of the Literature

Acta medica Lituanica, vol. 29, núm. 2, 2022

Vilniaus Universitetas, Lituania

Disponible en: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=694073040011>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15388/Amed.2022.29.2.8>



Esta obra está bajo una Licencia Creative Commons Atribución 4.0 Internacional.

All that Glitters is not Cholecystitis. A Rare Presentation of Acute Pericarditis Mimicking Cholecystitis and Review of the Literature

Ne viskas, kas blizga, yra ūminis cholecistitas. Retas ūminio perikardito, imituojančio cholecistitą, atvejis ir literatūros apžvalga

Anna Garmpi

University of Athens, Grecia

Christos Damaskos

University of Athens, Grecia

Nikolaos Garmpis

University of Athens, Grecia

Vasiliki E Georgakopoulou *

vaso_georgakopoulou@hotmail.com.

Laiko General Hospital, Grecia

Vaios Vasileios Kaminiotis

University Hospitals Plymouth, Grecia

Evangelos Diamantis

University of Athens, Grecia

Alexandros Patsouras

Sotiria Hospital, Grecia

Athanasios Syllaos

University of Athens, Grecia

Dimitrios Dimitroulis

University of Athens, Grecia

Acta medica Lituanica, vol. 29, núm. 2, 2022

Vilniaus Universitetas, Lituania

Recepción: 13 Junio 2022

Revisado: 26 Junio 2022

Aprobación: 28 Junio 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15388/Amed.2022.29.2.8>

Redalyc: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=694073040011>

Abstract: Acute pericarditis is the most common inflammatory disorder of the pericardium, responsible for approximately 5% of visits to the emergency departments, concerning chest pain without myocardial infarction. We report a case of a 41-year-old man who presented to our hospital, complaining about retrosternal and epigastrium pain. The transthoracic echocardiogram showed pericardial effusion while the electrocardiogram and laboratory findings revealed acute pericarditis. An abdominal ultrasound revealed gallbladder edema. The pericardial effusion was treated with pericardial catheter insertion, diuretics, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. This case shows that acute pericarditis can be clinically presented with many ways, one of them being gallbladder edema. Furthermore, in this case-based review we present all cases of simultaneous appearance of pericarditis and acalculous cholecystitis or gallbladder edema.

Keywords: pericarditis, pericardial effusion, heart failure, gallbladder edema, acalculous cholecystitis.

Summary: Ūminis perikarditas yra dažniausias uždegiminis širdiplėvės sutrikimas, nustatomas maždaug 5 proc. atvejų, pacientams patekus į skubios pagalbos skyrių, kai jaučiamas krūtinės skausmas, tačiau nenustatoma miokardo infarkto. Pateikiame

41 metų vyro, atvežto į mūsų ligoninę, atveji. Jis skundėsi retrosterniniu ir epigastriiniu skausmu. Perstemplinės echokardiografijos tyrimas atskleidė perikardo efuziją, o elektrokardiograma ir laboratoriniai tyrimai rodė esant ūminį perikarditą. Abdominaliniu ultragarso tyrimu nustatyta tulžies pūslės edema. Perikardo efuzija buvo gydoma į perikardo ertmę įkišus kateterį, diuretikais ir nesteroidiniais vaistais nuo uždegimo. Šis atvejis atskleidžia, kad ūminis perikarditas gali kliniškai reikštis įvairiais būdais, vienas iš kurių yra tulžies pūslės edema. Be to, kartu su šia konkrečia atvejo analize pristatome visus atvejus, kai vienu metu pasireiškė ir perikarditas, ir cholecistitas arba tulžies pūslės edema.

Keywords: perikarditas, perikardo efuzija, širdies nepakankamumas, tulžies pūslės edema, cholecistitas.

Introduction

Acute pericarditis is considered the most common inflammatory disorder of the pericardium, although its true prevalence remains unknown [1, 2]. It is estimated that 5% of visits to the emergency departments concerning chest pain without myocardial infarction are due to pericarditis [3]. The median age of pericarditis development is 51 years old, with a ratio of men to women of 2:1. Female gender is related to a worse prognosis [4].

As far as the clinical presentation is concerned, the patients complain of precordial or retrosternal chest pain, which may radiate to various sites, including the neck, jaw, and shoulder. Additionally, symptoms such as cough and shortness of breath may appear. The most diagnostic clinical sign is the pericardial friction rub [5]. However, this sign is not always present during clinical examination. More than half of the patients present with a pericardial effusion on an echocardiogram [2]. The most important complication of acute pericarditis is the cardiac tamponade, which can be diagnosed by pulsus paradoxus, hypotension, and jugular distention [6]. The diffuse elevation of the ST segment is the typical electrocardiographic sign, although its existence reveals injury to the myocardium since the pericardium is avascular [7].

The imaging methods used for the detection of pericarditis initially include chest X-ray, which can be either normal or reveal an increased cardiothoracic ratio [1]. Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) is regarded as the most important imaging technique, which can detect both fluid and abnormal cardiac function. The use of computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is restricted to specific causes of pericarditis, including tuberculosis and malignancies, when myocarditis is suspected [7]. Nevertheless, both CT and MRI can be vital in doubtful cases, as any abnormal pericardial thickening and contrast enhancement are highly suggestive of acute pericarditis.

Blood markers, such as erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), white blood cell (WBC) count and C-reactive protein (CRP), are usually elevated [1, 2]. The liver function tests can also be affected [7]. The troponin level may be slightly elevated, whereas its marked elevation reveals myocarditis [1, 2, 7]. In addition, serological tests for viruses and autoantibody screening, including anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA)

and rheumatoid factor (RF), may be conducted since viruses and rheumatological disorders can cause this disease [7].

As aforementioned, the causes of pericarditis are various and can be divided into idiopathic, infectious, inflammatory, and autoimmune [8-11]. The treatment and management of this disease is defined by its underlying etiology [7].

Herein, we report a rare case of acute pericarditis mimicking acalculous cholecystitis as it was presented with signs and symptoms of gallbladder edema. In addition, we present all the cases reported in the literature of pericarditis presenting as gallbladder edema or mimicking acalculous cholecystitis.

Case presentation

A 41-year-old male patient was referred to our emergency department with complaints of malaise, cough, retrosternal chest pain and epigastrium pain lasting one month. For this reason, he had undergone a gastroscopy one month earlier, without any abnormal findings, and an abdominal ultrasound (US) which, at that time, had revealed a gallbladder edema. The US could not be interpreted adequately though, as it was performed in a nonfasting state and the gallbladder was contracted. He also reported an upper respiratory infection treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) 6 weeks ago. He had no significant past medical history, and no substance abuse or travelling abroad was mentioned.

On admission, his blood pressure was within the normal range (135/82 mmHg), he had a heart rate of 95 bpm, respiratory frequency of 17 breaths/min and temperature of 37.2°C. His oxygen saturation was 98% on room air. The physical examination revealed mild epigastrium tenderness without the presence of Murphy's sign nor palpable liver. In addition, the respiratory sounds were slightly diminished on the left lung. As far as the heart sounds are concerned, no abnormalities were noticed and no signs of heart failure, such as distention of jugular vein or peripheral edema, were observed.

A complete blood count demonstrated WBC 11700/ μ L (normal 4000–11000/ μ L) with 68.7% neutrophils. The biochemistry tests showed a CRP of 8.6 mg/dL (normal <0.5mg/dL), aspartate transaminase (AST) 99 IU/L (normal 14–20 IU/L), alanine transaminase (ALT) 152 IU/L (normal 10–40 IU/L), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) 275 IU/L (normal 0–70 IU/L) and total bilirubin 0.76 mg/dL (normal 0.2–0.8mg/dL). Two blood cultures were obtained which proved sterile.

The chest X-ray revealed cardiomegaly and increased cardiothoracic ratio (CTR), Figure 1. In addition, an abdominal US was conducted, which showed gallbladder edema without gallstones, extra- nor intra-hepatic dilations nor pericholecystic fluid and a dilated inferior vena cava

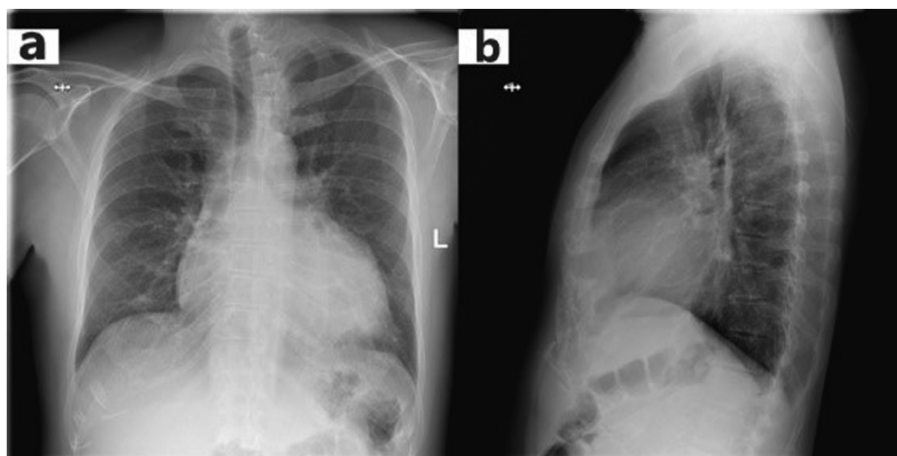


Figure 1
The chest X-Ray revealing cardiomegaly and increased cardiothoracic ratio (CTR). a: Face; b: Profile.

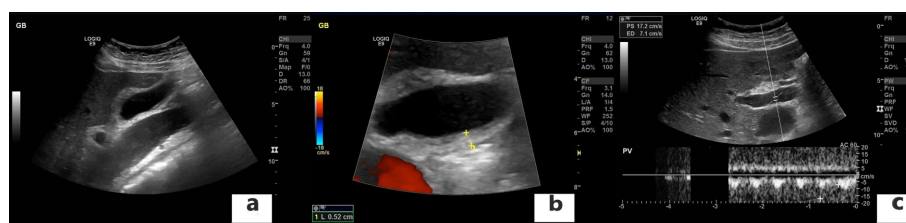


Figure 2
Abdominal ultrasound (US) findings. a, b: Gallbladder edema without gallstones, extra- or intra-hepatic dilations nor pericholecystic fluid and a dilated inferior vena cava; c: Color doppler sonography demonstrated also reduced blood flow to the inferior vena cava.

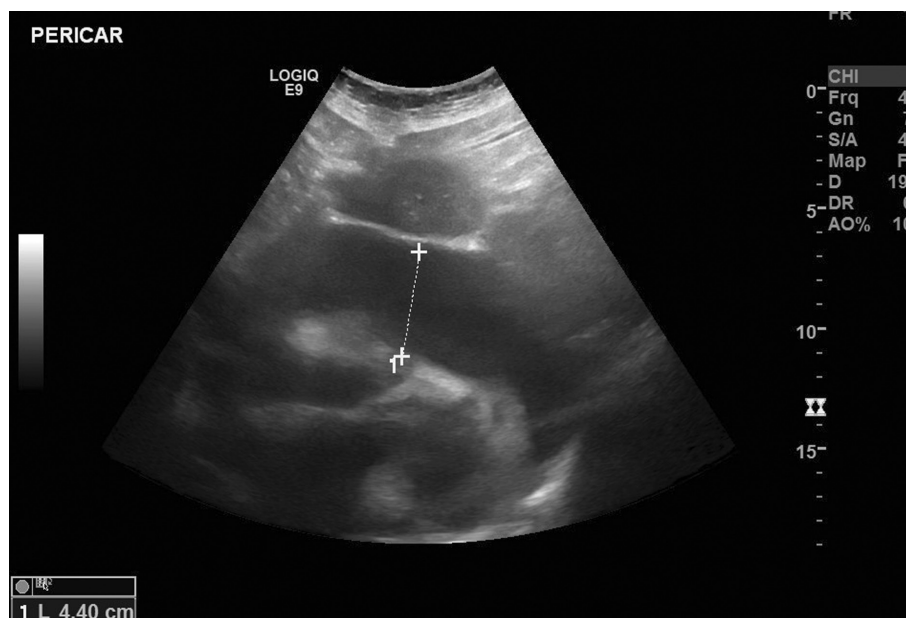


Figure 3
Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) revealing a large circumferential pericardial effusion creating an echo-free space of 4,6 cm and a swinging heart.

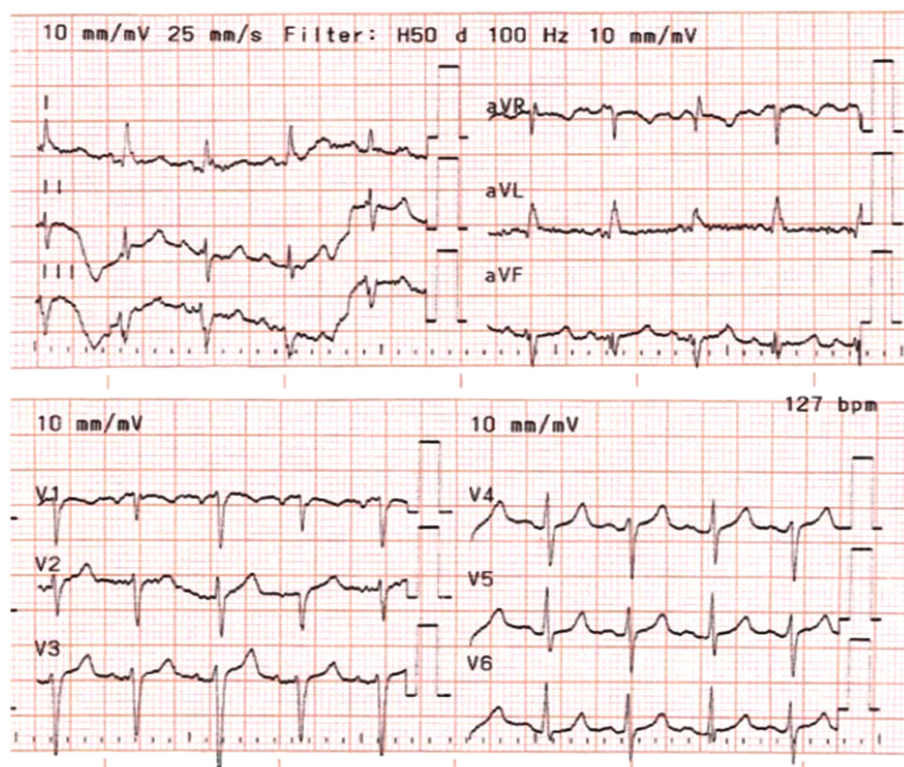


Figure 4

Echocardiogram (ECG) revealing sinus rhythm and diffuse ST segment elevation.



Figure 5

Abdominal computed tomography (CT) revealing gallbladder edema without gallstones and pericholecystic fluid.

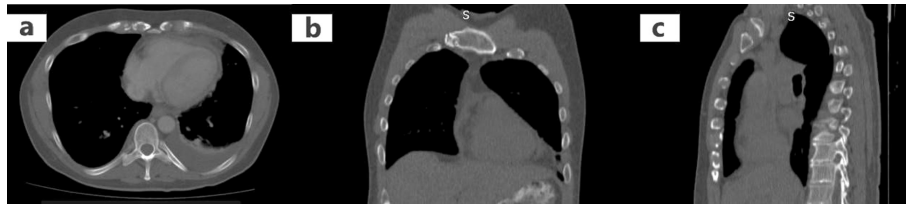


Figure 6

Chest computed tomography (CT) revealing a pericardial effusion and a small left pleural effusion. a: Transverse section; b: Coronal section; c: Sagittal section.

(Figure 2a, b). Color Doppler sonography demonstrated also reduced blood flow to the inferior vena cava (Figure 2c). Therefore, a TTE was performed which revealed a large circumferential pericardial effusion creating an echo-free space of 4.6 cm and a swinging heart (Figure 3). No signs of diminished cardiac wall motion or valvular dysfunction was noticed. Only early mild right ventricular wall diastolic collapse with slightly increased respiratory variation in transvalvular flow velocities were observed while the ejection fraction was 60%. An electrocardiogram was performed afterwards, which showed sinus rhythm and diffuse ST segment elevation compatible with acute pericarditis (Figure 4). More blood tests were conducted, which revealed that the creatine phosphokinase (CPK) level was elevated (240 IU/L) (normal 22-198 IU/L) while troponin test was negative. The B-type natriuretic peptide was normal. Subsequently, these findings were consistent with acute pericarditis and the gallbladder edema was a result of venous congestion due to starting right cardiac failure.

Further imaging evaluation with abdominal (Figure 5) and chest CT (Figure 6a-c) was performed, which showed additionally to pericardial effusion a small left pleural effusion. Finally, a pericardial catheter under ultrasound guidance was inserted, due to high risk of cardiac tamponade. Additionally, diuretics and NSAIDs were administered. The pericardial fluid was transudative and both the bacterial staining and cultures were negative. Testing for ANA and RF, and diagnostic virology tests were negative. After 20 days, both the gallbladder edema and the pericardial effusion had vanished, the liver function returned to normal, and the patient presented no symptoms.

Discussion

This case is worth mentioning since only a few cases of pericarditis in the literature are presented with gallbladder edema that could also be misdiagnosed as acalculous cholecystitis (Table 1) [12, 13]. In 1991, Donnelly *et al.* presented two cases of purulent pericarditis in children, in which the initial manifestation was acute abdomen and the imaging findings revealed gallbladder wall thickening without cholecystitis [12]. These patients were managed with pericardiocentesis and antibiotic administration. These cases differ from our case since their cause is bacterial, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Neisseria meningitidis*.

In 2018, Zenda *et al.* reported a case of a 29-year-old man suffering from acute peri-myocarditis [13]. The US revealed extensive gallbladder edema combined with pericardial effusion. No specific treatment was administered to the patient [7].

It is of paramount importance to distinguish acute acalculous cholecystitis from gallbladder edema. The edema constitutes an imaging finding, which can be explained from various pathophysiological mechanisms such as congestive heart failure. On the contrary, acute acalculous cholecystitis constitutes a necrotic inflammatory process with a poor prognosis. It is associated with empyema and gangrene and other severe complications [14]. It is a rare cause of acute cholecystitis, and the clinical presentation is atypical since it mainly includes pain, fever, and leukocytosis [15]. In our case, the gallbladder edema that was a result of congestive hepatopathy due to starting right heart failure [16]. Hepatic veins blood congestion leads to hepatocellular damage due to diminished hepatic oxygenation. This explains the high levels of AST and ALT in our patient. Furthermore, the elevation of cholestatic enzymes is attributed to the bile duct compression [16, 17]. Gradual accumulation of pericardial fluid did not result in evident signs and symptoms of right heart failure.

The existence of gallbladder edema without evidence of acalculous cholecystitis is crucial for the differential diagnosis. The simultaneous existence of acalculous cholecystitis and pericardial effusion or pericarditis can reveal underlying diseases, causing these lesions (Table 2). These underlying

Table 1
Studies indicating the coexistence of pericarditis and gallbladder edema

Study	N	Sex	Age	Symptoms or signs	Method of diagnosis	Etiology	Treatment
1. Donnelly <i>et al.</i> , 1999 [12]	2	F	3.5-4	Abdominal distension, fever and signs of sepsis	Chest X-ray, abdominal CT, pericardial fluid culture	Empyema and pericarditis	Antibiotics and pericardiocentesis
2. Zenda <i>et al.</i> , 2018 [13]	1	M	29 y	Right upper quadrant pain, fever and malaise	Chest X-ray, US, echocardiography during laparoscopy, pericardial fluid culture	Pericarditis	No treatment
3. Current study	1	M	41 y	Epigastric and pericardial pain	Chest X-ray, US, echocardiography, electrocardiogram, abdominal and chest CT, blood tests, pericardial fluid culture	Pericarditis	Flucloxacillin, non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs and pericardiocentesis

N: Number of patients; F: Female; y: Years; CT: Computed tomography; M: Male; US: Ultrasonography.

Table 2
Studies indicating the coexistence of pericarditis and acalculous cholecystitis

Study	Etiology	N
1. Albaladejo M <i>et al.</i> , 1995 [23]	Malignancy	1
2. Barrera-Ramirez CF <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [20]	Rheumatological disorder	1
3. Kaji K <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [22]	Infection	1
4. Lenders G <i>et al.</i> , 2011 [18]	Rheumatological disorder	1
5. Santos VM <i>et al.</i> , 2014 [21]	Infection	1
6. Obreja EL <i>et al.</i> , 2019 [19]	Rheumatological disorder	1

N: Number of patients.

diseases include rheumatological disorders such as lupus erythematosus or Churg–Strauss syndrome [18-20]. In addition, bacterial or parasitic

infections, such as *Leptospira* or *Ascaris*, are reported in the literature [21, 22]. A case of pulmonary carcinoma, with simultaneous appearance of acalculous cholecystitis and cardiac tamponade, is also reported in the literature [23].

Regarding the treatment, the catheter insertion was performed since there was a significant pericardial effusion with high risk of cardiac tamponade [1, 2]. The medical therapy included NSAIDs and diuretics. The aim of therapy against acute pericarditis is the diminution of inflammatory process, symptomatic relief, and prevention of recurrence [7]. We assumed that the cause of our case is viral because the fluid was transudative, the cultures were negative, and his past medical history reports a recent upper respiratory tract infection. For that reason, we avoided the use of corticosteroids [24]. The use of colchicine is applied mostly against the appearance of recurrences [7].

Conclusion

In conclusion, pericarditis is a common cardiological disorder which can be manifested in many ways, including acute cholecystitis and gallbladder edema. Thus, our case highlights the need for high clinical suspicion when there is a possible diagnosis of acute cholecystitis. Our case-based review is worthwhile mentioning since the simultaneous appearance of pericardial effusion and gallbladder edema can be caused by various diseases, making its investigation and appropriate treatment a challenging issue.

References

1. Adler, Y, Charron, P, Imazio, M, et al. ESC Scientific Document Group. 2015 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of pericardial diseases: The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Management of Pericardial Diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Endorsed by: The European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS). *Eur Heart J*. 2015;36:2921-2964. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv318.
2. Imazio, M, Gaita, F. Diagnosis and treatment of pericarditis. *Heart*. 2015;101:1159-1168. doi: 10.1136/heartjnl-2014-306362.
3. Lilly, LS. Treatment of acute and recurrent idiopathic pericarditis. *Circulation*. 2013;127:1723-1726. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.111.066365.
4. Kytö, V, Sipilä, J, Rautava, P. Clinical profile and influences on outcomes in patients hospitalized for acute pericarditis. *Circulation*. 2014;130(18):1601-1606. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.114.010376.
5. Lange, RA, Hillis, LD. Clinical practice. Acute pericarditis. *N Engl J Med*. 2004;351:2195-2202. doi: 10.1056/NEJMc041997.
6. Imazio, M, Trinchero, R. Clinical management of acute pericardial disease: A review of results and outcomes. *Ital Heart J*. 2004;5:803-817.
7. Doctor, NS, Shah, AB, Coplan, N, Kronzon, I. Acute pericarditis. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis*. 2017;59:349-359. doi: 10.1016/j.pcad.2016.12.001.

8. Soler-Soler, J, Permanyer-Miraldà, G, Sagristà-Sauleda, J. A systematic diagnostic approach to primary acute pericardial disease. The Barcelona experience. *Cardiol Clin*. 1990;8:609-620.
9. Friman, G, Fohlman, J. The epidemiology of viral heart disease. *Scand J Infect Dis*. 1993;88:7-10.
10. Feinstein, Y, Falup-Pecurariu, O, Mitrică, M, et al. Acute pericarditis caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in young infants and children: Three case reports and a literature review. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2010;14:e175-178. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2009.03.033.
11. Voskuyl, AE. The heart and cardiovascular manifestations in rheumatoid arthritis. *Rheumatology (Oxford)*. 2006;45:iv4-7. doi: 10.1093/rheumatology/kel313.
12. Donnelly, LF, Kimball, TR, Barr, LL. Purulent pericarditis presenting as acute abdomen in children: Abdominal imaging findings. *Clin Radiol*. 1999;54:691-693. doi: 10.1016/s0009-9260(99)91094-2.
13. Zenda, T, Araki, I, Nakamiya, O, et al. Acute peri-myocarditis with an unusual initial manifestation of gallbladder edema and a profound eosinophilic surge during convalescence. *Fukushima J Med Sci*. 2018;64:95-102. doi: 10.5387/fms.2018-08.
14. Theodorou, P, Maurer, CA, Spanholtz, TA, et al. Acalculous cholecystitis in severely burned patients: Incidence and predisposing factors. *Burns*. 2009;35:405-411. doi: 10.1016/j.burns.2008.08.003.
15. Huffman, JL, Schenker, S. Acute acalculous cholecystitis: A review. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2010;8:15-22. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2009.08.034.
16. Nikolaou, M, Parisis, J, Yilmaz, MB, et al. Liver function abnormalities, clinical profile, and outcome in acute decompensated heart failure. *Eur Heart J*. 2013;34:742-749. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehs332.
17. van Deursen, VM, Damman, K, Hillege, HL, et al. Abnormal liver function in relation to hemodynamic profile in heart failure patients. *J Card Fail*. 2010;16:84-90. doi: 10.1016/j.cardfail.2009.08.002.
18. Lenders, G, Goethals, M, Verstreken, S, et al. Acalculous cholecystitis and tamponade: An unusual combination? *Acta Cardiol*. 2011;66:383-385. doi: 10.1080/ac.66.3.2114142.
19. Obreja, EL, Salazar, C, Torres, DG. Polyserositis and acute acalculous cholecystitis: An uncommon manifestation of undiagnosed systemic lupus erythematosus. *Cureus*. 2019;11:e4899. doi:10.7759/cureus.4899.
20. Barrera-Ramirez, CF, Pineda-Pompa, LR, Melo, M, et al. Hemorrhagic pericarditis and cardiac tamponade in systemic lupus erythematosus. A case report. *Arch Cardiol Mex*. 2005;75:96-99.
21. Santos, VM, Santos, UM, Gebrin, DG, et al. Anicteric leptospirosis with pneumonitis, pericarditis and acalculous cholecystitis. *Infez Med*. 2014;22:236-240. doi: 10.1002/ccr3.1173.
22. Kaji, K, Yoshiji, H, Yoshikawa, M, et al. Eosinophilic cholecystitis along with pericarditis caused by *Ascaris lumbricoides*: A case report. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2007;13:3760-3762. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v13.i27.3760.
23. Albaladejo, M, Barnes Sosa, M, Tejedor Cabrera, L, et al. Acute acalculous cholecystitis complicating the presentation of cardiac tamponade as the initial manifestation of a pulmonary carcinoma. *An Med Interna*. 1995;12:82-84.

24. Imazio, M, Bobbio, M, Cecchi, E, et al. Colchicine in addition to conventional therapy for acute pericarditis: Results of the COLchicine for acute PERicarditis (COPE) trial. *Circulation*. 2005;112:2012-2016. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.

Notas de autor

- * Corresponding author: Vasiliki E. Georgakopoulou, Department of Pulmonology, Laiko General Hospital, 11527, Athens, Greece. Tel number: +00306938103639. E-mail: vaso_georgakopoulou@hotmail.com.

Información adicional

Written Consent: Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this Case report and any accompanying images.