

Congenital appendiceal inversion - a rare finding on colonoscopy. A case report and literature review

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About the Study

Appendiceal inversion (AI) refers to the presence of an appendix, or its remnant post appendectomy, into the lumen of the caecum. It is a rare finding on colonoscopy, with an incidence of about 0.01.¹ It is found predominantly in females, in their fourth decades of life.² AI has been reported in patients with appendiceal intussusception or in those who had a previous history of open appendectomy.³ However, only a few congenital AI have been reported in the literature.⁴⁻⁶ Although appendiceal inversion is often an incidental finding in asymptomatic patients, its significance lies in the fact that it can mimic other pathological conditions in the caecum on colonoscopy. It can lead to unnecessary investigations and cause potential harm. It is therefore important to recognise this rare entity when evaluating lesions in the caecum.

We report a case of congenital appendiceal inversion in a 50-year old female without intussusception nor any previous history of intraabdominal surgery. The current literature will also be reviewed

present the social practices of resilience of individuals with a work addiction according to the social representation of this addiction. According to our results, the social representation of work addiction is shaped by individual experience and work organization. This addiction is represented as a generally positive phenomenon in the workplace and problematic in all other spheres of life. Our study also identified 6 resilience practices of people with a work addiction aiming for a balanced life. These resilience practices testify to the empowerment capacity of these people.

Keywords: social representation, work addiction, behavioral addiction, definition, organizational conditions, social practices of resilience, empowerment, well-being.

Biography:

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