

Image of the Month

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A 49-YEAR-OLD WOMAN PRESENTED TO THE emergency department with a 2-day history of epigastric pain and malfunctioning of her peritoneal dialysis (PD) catheter. Her medical history was significant for sarcoidosis, end-stage renal disease secondary to focal segmental glomerulosclerosis associated with sarcoidosis, and hypertension. Her surgical history included a failed live-donor renal transplant and open and laparoscopic PD catheter placements. She had been on continuous ambulatory PD (CAPD) without any complications for a year since her last catheter had been placed. Her daily medications included prednisone, metoprolol succinate, nifedipine, clonidine hydrochloride, and multivitamins. Physical examination revealed a well-healed hockey stick scar in the right lower quadrant from her previous renal transplant, a well-healed

infraumbilical scar from her laparoscopic PD catheter placement, and an obvious defect in the right paramedian portion of her upper abdomen underlying a previous incision, containing a mass and a palpated cordlike structure. Laboratory tests showed elevated levels of serum creatinine (9.9 mg/dL; reference range, 0.5-1.2 mg/dL; to convert to micromoles per liter, multiply by 88.4) and blood urea nitrogen (52 mg/dL; reference range, 7-22 mg/dL; to convert to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.357). Computed tomography with intravenous contrast demonstrated a 3.1 × 2.0-cm right paramedian hernia (**Figure 1**).

What Is the Diagnosis?

- A. Hernia adjacent to PD inner cuff site
- B. Hernia containing PD catheter
- C. Hernia containing omentum and right gastroepiploic artery
- D. Hernia containing foreign body from previous surgery

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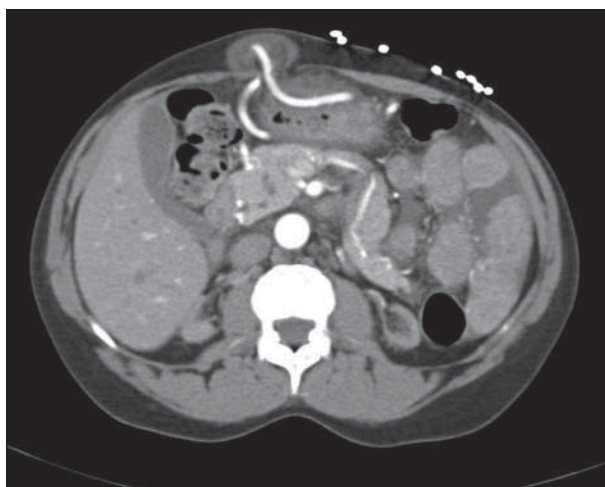


Figure 1. Contrast-enhanced axial computed tomographic slice demonstrating a right paramedian hernia.