

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Psoas Abscess Associated to Pubic Symphysis Osteomyelitis

Author: F. Garcia-Prieto, A. Casillas-Villamor

PII: S0002-9343(18)30309-7

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2018.03.028>

Reference: AJM 14612

To appear in: *The American Journal of Medicine*



Please cite this article as: F. Garcia-Prieto, A. Casillas-Villamor, Psoas Abscess Associated to Pubic Symphysis Osteomyelitis, *The American Journal of Medicine* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2018.03.028>.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Title Page:

- Title: Psoas abscess associated to pubic symphysis osteomyelitis
- Authors: F. Garcia-Prieto, MD, Hospital Universitario de Getafe, Autovía Madrid-Toledo Km 12.5, 28095, Getafe, Madrid. E-mail address: fgprieto@salud.madrid.org; A. Casillas-Villamor, MD, Hospital Universitario de Getafe, Autovía Madrid-Toledo Km 12.5, 28095, Getafe, Madrid. E-mail address: angeleugenio.casillas@salud.madrid.org ;
- Funding source: none
- Conflict of interest: none
- We verify that all authors had access to the data and a role in writing the manuscript.
- Article type: Communications to the Editor (CCE)
- Key words: psoas abscess; osteomyelitis
- Acknowledgements: G. Díaz-Ibero, MD, Division of Radiology, Hospital Universitario de Getafe. Madrid.

Focus:*To the Editor:*

Infectious osteitis pubis is often diagnosed as sterile osteitis pubis, so that this diagnosis requires a high degree of suspicion.

The following case is about a 56-year-old woman with a personal history of Mellitus Diabetes and secondary complications related to her illness, due to poor glycemic control. The patient went to the Emergency Services as a result of a three-month history of coxalgia. The pain did not respond to major opioids and even increased, precluding preventing the woman from walking. In the physical examination, the patient presented great pain with passive and active

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/11022897>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/11022897>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)