

Abdominal actinomycosis Actinomicosis abdominal.

Bannura,

Actinomycosis is a non opportunistic chronic infection caused by a superior bacteria that forms grains in the pus or affected organs. Fifty four cases have been reported in the last 50 years in the chilean literature, 51% were abdominal actinomycoses, 25.5% pelvic and 18.5% pulmonary. Fourteen cases have been treated in the last 9 years at San Borja Arriaran. Of these 7 were abdominal (1 parietal and 6 visceral forms) and four involved the rectosigmoid; two were ileocecal and occurred after an appendicectomy. The presenting picture was of a giant abdominal mass in two cases (one with a colocutaneous fistula), rectal stricture in one case, tubo-ovarian abscess with colonic involvement in one case, parietal mass in one case and a fistula after an appendicectomy in two cases. *Actinomyces Israelli* was found in the histopathological study in three cases and in the bacteriological study in two. All visceral forms were treated with penicillin plus tetracycline or amoxicillin during 6 to 12 mo