

Imaging of retained surgical items: A pictorial review including new innovations

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Abstract

With the advent of newer imaging modalities retained surgical items are now easily diagnosed by their characteristic imaging appearances. A combination of complementary imaging modalities helps to arrive at the diagnosis of this relatively rare complication. Factors contributing to their imaging features include the timing of diagnosis and imaging, presence of secondary infection, communication of the retained item with hollow viscus or external skin wound, and type of imaging modality used. A high index of suspicion is necessary for diagnosis before labeling it as a retained surgical item. In parallel with recent advances in surgery, it is essential that there is increasing awareness among radiologists regarding the newer types of retained surgical items.

Key words: Calcified; computed tomography; differential diagnosis; gossypiboma; imaging; magnetic resonance imaging; PET CT; retained surgical items; USG

Introduction

The term gossypiboma is derived from the Latin word "gossypium" meaning cotton wool, the suffix -oma meaning mass. Some authors also suggest that the latter part comes from the Swahili word "boma" which means concealment;^[1] the reference to the source is not clarified. Other terms used are "textiloma," "gauzoma," "muslinoma." A suitable example of a gossypiboma would be a mass-like reaction to surgical sponges that are accidentally left inside the patient during surgery. With the introduction of a newer and broader term "retained surgical items" (RSI), additional materials such as needles, broken instruments, irrigation sets, and rubber materials have been included in the conventional list.^[2]

ICD-10 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems) classifies retained foreign bodies/objects and related complications in blocks from T81.5 to T81.6.^[3]

The incidence of RSI is difficult to estimate as patients may be asymptomatic as well as due to under-reporting of cases. The reported incidence varies between 1 per 1000 and 1 per 3000 procedures.^[4] The wide variation in the incidence depends on the type of procedure, experience of the surgeon and operation theatre personnel, hospital policies, frequency of reporting of adverse incidences, among other factors. Even though it is impossible to eliminate the factor of human error completely, the incidence of this rare but serious complication can be significantly reduced by following the

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10.4103/ijri.IJRI_31_17

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Cite this article as: Kumar GV, Ramani S, Mahajan A, Jain N, Sequeira R, Thakur M. Imaging of retained surgical items: A pictorial review including new innovations. Indian J Radiol Imaging 2017;27:354-61.

recommended perioperative guidelines and checklists.^[5] There are very few reported publications on gossypiboma/RSI due to medicolegal implications. Awareness among surgeons and radiologists can lead to early diagnosis and intervention, thus preventing further complications. In this article, different imaging appearances of gossypiboma/RSI are presented including examples of newer RSI.

Pathophysiology

Any foreign body elicits a reaction in the human body. If the foreign body harbors microorganisms, it can introduce infection. The foreign body can also get secondarily infected. The type of reaction elicited depends on antigenicity (depending on the content of the retained item) and the presence of secondary infection. Two reactions classically described with RSI are exudative and fibrinous. The schematic flow chart of natural history of gossypibomas is showing in Figure 1.^[6,7] The exudative inflammatory reaction presents early, with or without secondary infection. Once the exudative reaction is initiated, it progresses with cytokine and white blood cell interactions, acute and chronic inflammation, and end-stage fibrous capsule development.^[7] The second reaction is fibrotic/fibrinous, which is characterized by a foreign body granuloma, adhesions, and encapsulation. Between the two reactions, the exudative reaction presents early with symptoms, facilitating early detection and surgical removal.

Natural history of RSI, depends on either of the above reactions, with some cases presenting in the early postoperative period. Some patients may be asymptomatic for a long time. In a few cases, retained sponges may erode the walls of viscera and migrate into the intestinal lumen due to pressure necrosis and granuloma formation and may be further propelled by peristalsis.^[8] Several reported cases of spontaneous transmural migration of gossypibomas and expulsion by defecations have been published.^[9]

Clinical Presentations

Surgical items can be accidentally left after any type of surgical procedure, with the most common site being

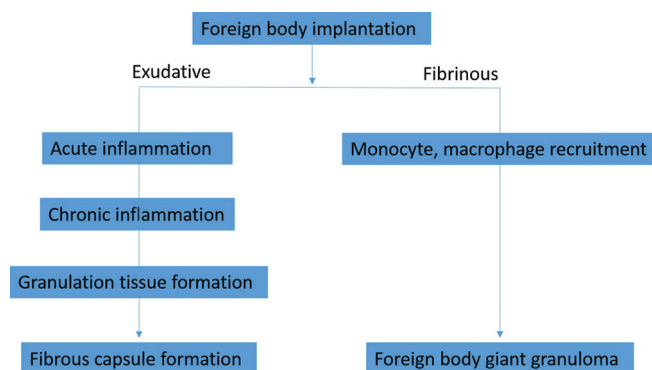


Figure 1: Flow chart of natural history of gossypibomas

abdomen and pelvis.^[10-13] Other sites include skull, neck, thorax, breast, axilla, vagina, and paraspinal region. Clinical presentation depends on the site of gossypiboma/RSI and the time of presentation. Clinical presentation of abdominal gossypiboma/RSI varies from asymptomatic to emergency presentation usually in the form of abdominal pain. In acute manifestations, the patient usually presents with nonspecific abdominal pain, fever, vague abdominal lump, nausea, vomiting, abdominal wound discharge, or sepsis.^[10]

Patients can also present with complications arising from gossypiboma such as intestinal obstruction, perforation, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, peritonitis, or septic shock.^[8]

Subacute to chronic presentation includes vague chronic pain, anorexia, weight loss, or an abdominal mass, which can be misdiagnosed as a malignant tumor. Gossypibomas of other sites such as intrathoracic cavity, paraspinal area, cranium, breast, and neck present as symptoms related to location—chronic cough, back pain, mass effect, and discharging sinus. Sometimes gossypiboma/RSI may be unnoticed for years and are detected incidentally on imaging studies.

Risk Factors

Failure to adhere to AORN (Association of perioperative registered nurses) guidelines in counting the swabs and surgical items in open surgeries is one of the risk factors, not exclusive for RSI.^[14]

Studies have indicated that females are more prone to the adverse event of retained surgical items.^[15] RSI is more frequent with emergency surgeries due to sudden deviations in the plan of surgery or improper swab count. Higher body mass index is also believed to be a contributing factor due to increased technical difficulty, increased stress to the surgeon, and increased surgically exposed area.^[16] A recent meta-analysis published in 2014 challenged the contribution of the abovementioned factors to increased incidence by showing no significant statistical difference in incidence with changes in nursing staff, emergency surgery, body mass index, and operation “after hours.”^[17]

Imaging Features

Imaging features depend on the time since surgery, the presence of secondary infection, communication of the gossypiboma with hollow viscus or external skin wound, and the modality of the radiological investigation. A high index of suspicion is needed for diagnosing RSI. Image-guided biopsy or surgical or endoscopic retrieval are confirmatory for retained surgical gauze.^[18]

Radiography

Radiographs are the most commonly used modality to detect gossypibomas.^[19,20] Abdominal radiographs are

commonly done postoperatively in patients with pain and abdominal symptoms. Common appearance of retained surgical gauge includes fine linear radio-opacity and associated mottled air or mass effect or density over adjacent soft tissues [Figures 2-4].^[21] The radiopaque marker thread may not always be present as it may slip off or get distorted, twisted, or disintegrated over time.^[22] The diagnosis is, however, difficult using only plain radiographs.^[23-25] Radiographs can also detect complications such as concurrent intestinal obstruction or perforation.^[21] In the presence of a fistula, a contrast study may reveal the location and extent.^[26] Other metallic surgical items can be easily identified by their density and shape.

Computed tomography

Computed tomography (CT) is a sensitive method for detecting gossypibomas/RSI and is the next imaging

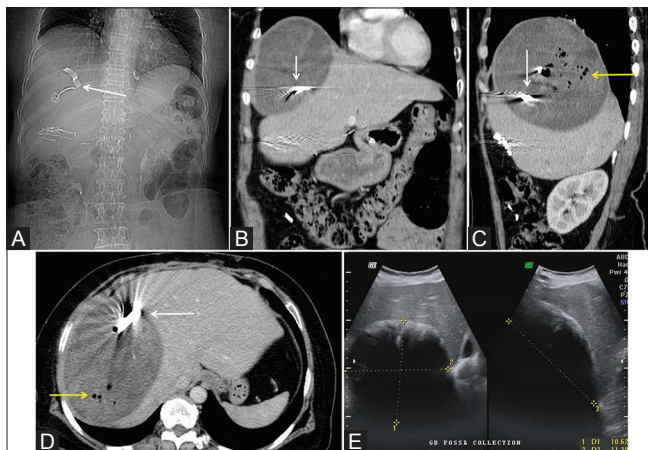


Figure 2 (A-E): Gossypiboma of the abdomen. (A) CT topogram showing a linear hyperdense structure in right hypochondrium. (B-D) coronal, sagittal and axial images of contrast-enhanced CT showing large subphrenic fluid collection with mottled air (yellow arrow head) and a hyperdense structure giving streak artifacts (white arrows). (E) On Ultrasonography, the fluid collection showing echogenic anterior strip with posterior acoustic shadowing

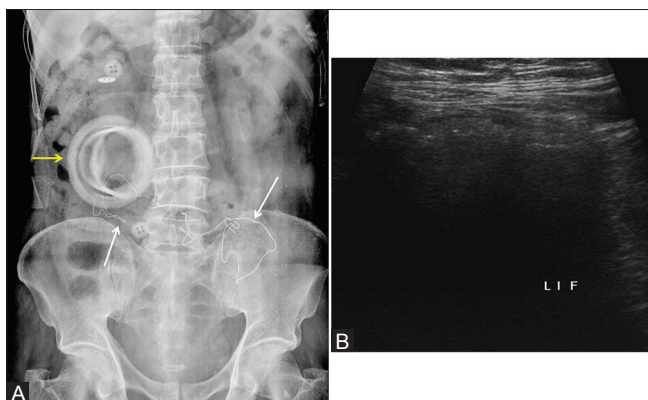


Figure 4 (A and B): (A) Post colectomy abdomen radiograph showing few linear structures in the lower abdomen (white arrows). Ring shadow of the ileostomy bag is shown by the yellow arrow. (B) Targeted Ultrasonography showing an ill-defined mass with non-dependant air foci (arrowheads). Continued in figure 5

modality of choice if radiographs are negative.^[27] The typical imaging appearance in CT is a spongiform pattern with a radiodense linear structure [Figures 2, 3, 5 and 6]. Peripheral rind of calcification around a reticular mass, as a characteristic feature of gossypiboma, was described in a report by Lu *et al.*^[28] They found that the “calcified reticulate rind” sign was helpful in identifying the retained gauze piece in chronic cases where the gas bubbles within are gradually absorbed. Another characteristic appearance described is of an inhomogeneous, low-density mass with a thin high-density capsule showing marked enhancement in postcontrast studies.

Intrathoracic retained surgical swabs demonstrate well-defined smoothly contoured mass showing peripheral enhancement. As with intra-abdominal gossypiboma, central areas can be heterogeneous due to gas, calcification, and radiopaque markers.^[29] Resorption of gas over time is usually seen with gossypibomas in the pleural cavity. Eventually,

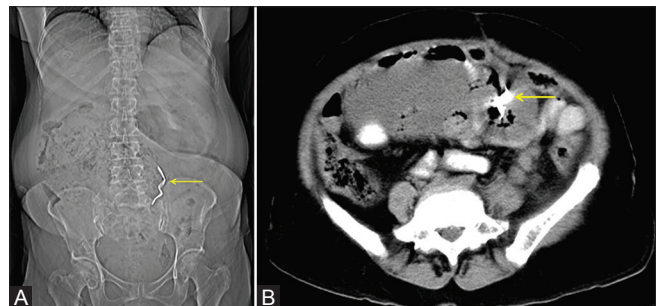


Figure 3 (A and B): A case of carcinoma ovary, post-operative abdominal radiograph showing a linear hyperdense structure in the lower abdomen (A). The axial sections of the CT showing poorly defined fluid collection between bowel loops and a hyperdense structure within (B)

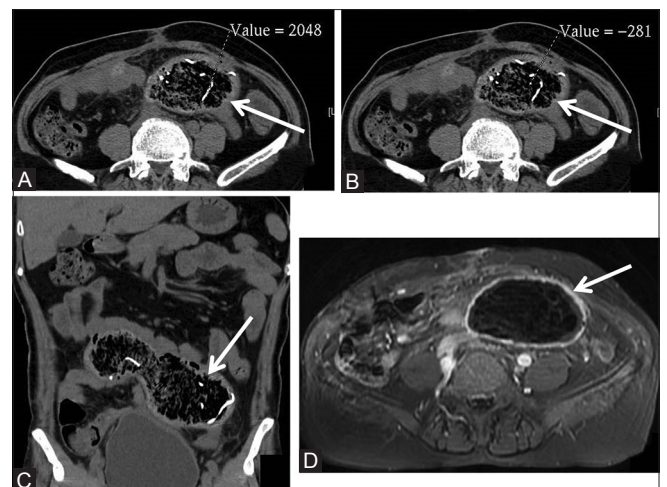


Figure 5 (A-D): (Continued from Figure 5). (A-C) The axial and coronal CT scan images showing areas of mottled air surrounded by thick walls. The HU values of internal contents are ranging from -281 to 2048 suggestive of a combination of gauze material, fluid, and air. (D) Contrast-enhanced MRI showing central region of hypointensity with smooth enhancing walls

these appear as pleural-based masses showing atypical calcifications, with the thick, irregular inflammatory walls mimicking chronic infections, granulomatous processes, or neoplasms.^[29,30]

Small metallic or metal containing RSI can be readily identified and are demonstrated better with maximum intensity projections (MIP) [Figures 7 and 8].

Ultrasonography

The sonographic imaging appearances of retained sponge/gauge are classified as three types [Figures 2, 4, 6, 9A-C and 10].^[31]

- Poorly defined echogenic area/echogenic anterior strip with intense posterior acoustic shadowing,

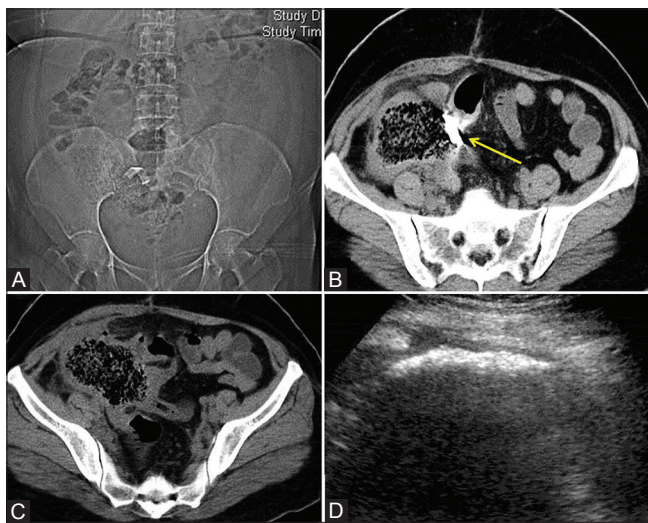


Figure 6 (A-D): Pelvic gossypiboma. CT topogram showing a linear radiodense structure. The axial CT scan images showing the classical appearance of spongiform pattern with thick walls (C). The hyperdense structure causing minimal streak artifacts is seen within the 'wall' of the gossypiboma (B- yellow arrow). The corresponding ultrasonography image is showing an ill-defined cystic structure with an echogenic anterior strip and post acoustic shadowing (D)

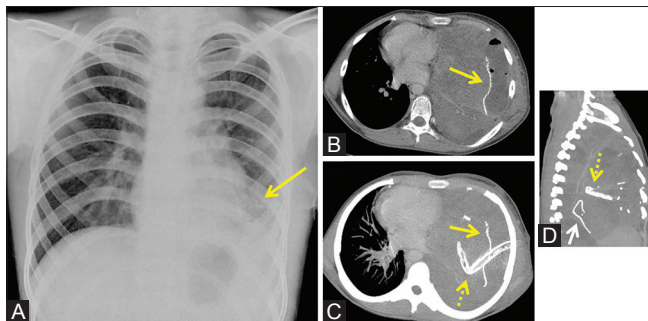


Figure 8 (A-D): Intrathoracic retained surgical gauze. (A) Frontal chest radiograph showing an ill-defined opacity in left lower zone. After several days, the patient underwent chest CT scan for increased symptoms. (B) Axial images of CT scan showing a linear radiodensity within the area of consolidation. (C and D) MIP images in axial and sagittal reformation. (yellow arrows are showing the hyperdense material of the surgical gauze and the dotted yellow arrows are showing the intercostal drainage tube)

- A well-circumscribed cystic mass containing internal mottled contents,
- Nonspecific pattern stimulating a complex mass. The posterior acoustic pattern is a consistent finding due to a combination of gauze material, air foci, and calcified regions.

Magnetic resonance imaging

On magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), a combination of cotton, water, edema due to the inflammatory and

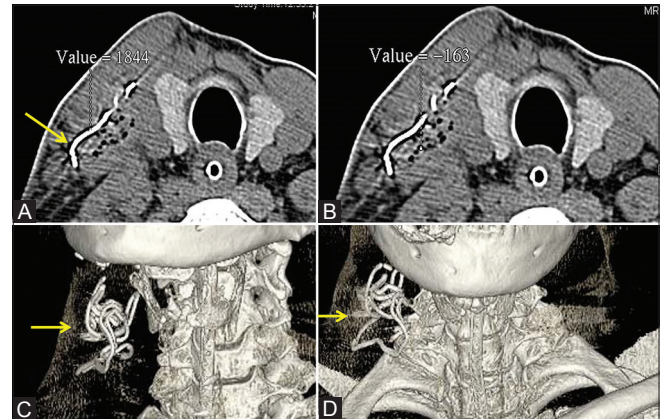


Figure 7 (A-D): A case of retained surgical swab in the neck. (A and B) axial CT scan images showing heterogeneous area with air densities and a linear high density representing the radiodense marker of gauze. (Figure A) The HU value of the radiodense material is 1844 and (Figure B) the HU value of the mottled dark area is -163; higher than expected HU value of air (-1000) due to partial volume effect. (C and D) Shaded surface display showing whorled coil of the radiodense marker

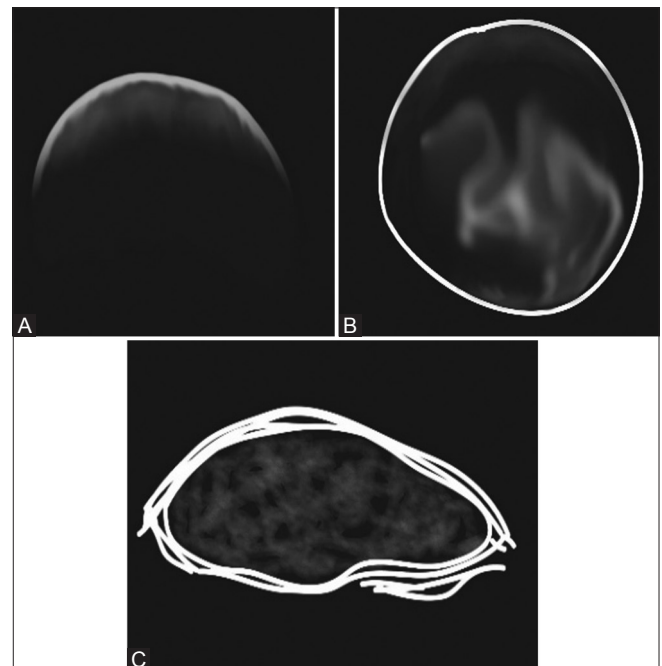


Figure 9 (A-C): Illustrative diagrams showing the different appearances of gossypiboma on sonography. (A) Poorly defined echogenic area/ echogenic anterior strip with intense posterior acoustic shadowing, (B) A well-circumscribed cystic mass containing internal mottled contents. (C) Non-specific pattern stimulating a complex mass. The posterior acoustic pattern is a consistent finding due to a combination of gauze material, air foci, and calcified regions

fibrous reaction, results in a retained sponge/gauze appearing as a soft-tissue mass with a thick well-defined capsule, having a whorled internal configuration on T2-weighted images. The peripheral calcifications are seen on T1 and T2-weighted images. A complex mass with mixed signal intensity is less commonly seen. Depending on the amount of water content, the signal intensity on T2-weighted images varies from low to high signal intensities. Postcontrast imaging shows peripheral enhancement [Figures 5 and 11].^[32]

Nuclear medicine

With increasing clinical use of PET/CT, few case of imaging appearance has been reported.^[33,34] In reported gossypibomas, low central radiotracer uptake with high

peripheral uptake corresponding to active inflammatory reaction near fibrotic capsule has been demonstrated. Low-grade tracer uptake is attributed to inflammatory reaction around the foreign body [Figure 11].

A bone scan with technetium-99m-methylene diphosphonate may show extraosseous accumulation of tracer in sites corresponding to the inflammatory granuloma of RSI.^[35]

Mammography

A retained sponge on mammography appears as high-density mass with varying appearance. The characteristic twisted radiodense marker clinches the diagnosis.^[36] Skin thickening and retraction of skin and

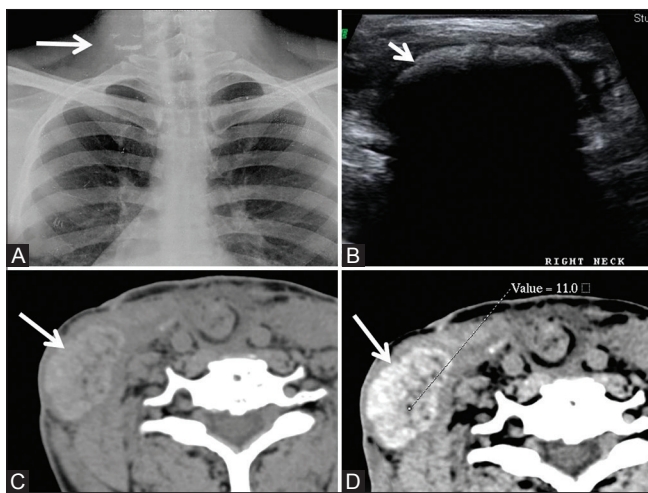


Figure 10 (A-D): Another case of retained surgical swab in the lower neck, post neck dissection. (A) Radiograph showing irregular linear and specks of densities (white arrow). (B) Sonography image showing cavity showing highly reflective contents with posterior acoustic shadowing. (C and D) Plain and contrast-enhanced axial CT scan images show hyperdense well-defined mass showing intense but heterogeneous contrast enhancement. The central area shows negative HU due to the presence of gas. Note non-visualization of the radiodense marker

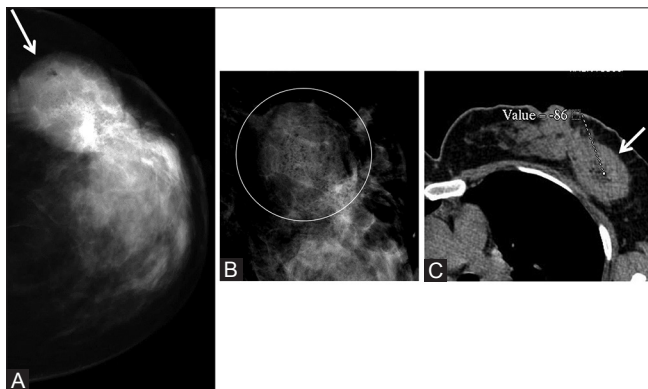


Figure 12 (A-C): A case of retained surgical gauze in breast post surgery. The mammography image showing a high density mass (A). The magnified view shows a few lucent specks (B within the white circle). follow up CT scan showing a mass with low central low HU area in the left breast (C). Continued in Figure 13

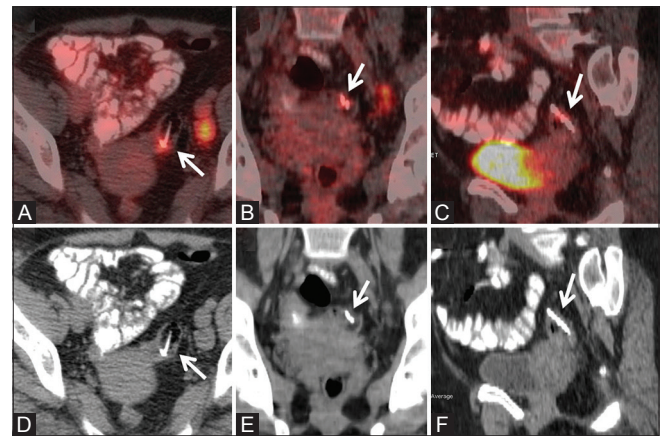


Figure 11 (A-F): Migrated Copper T in pelvis seen on PET-CT. The axial, coronal and sagittal reformatted images of fused PETCT (A-C) and CT images (D-F) showing an FDG uptake around the foreign body which corresponds to inflammatory changes

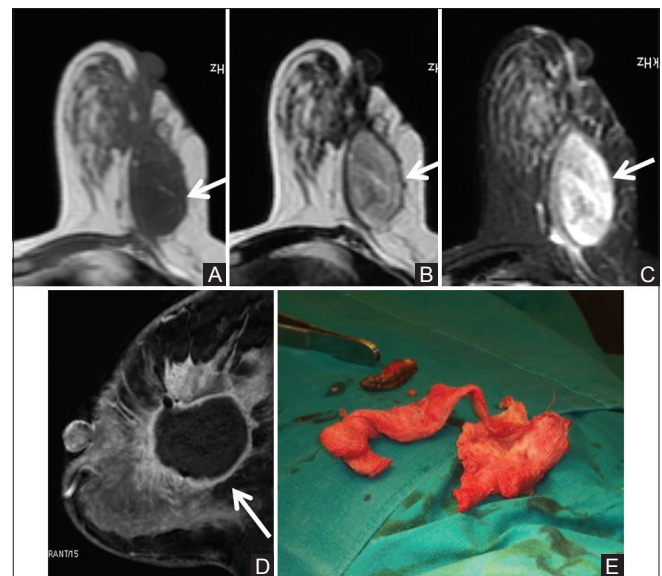


Figure 13 (A-E): (continued from previous Figure 12). MR images of the breast mass are showing isointensity on T1W images, hyperintensity on T2W and T2 fat sat images (A-C respectively). Post contrast fast T1 image showing smooth peripheral enhancement which is merging with the adjacent post-operative changes (D). Subsequent re-exploration revealed retained gauze (E)

nipple may be seen as sequelae to non healing wound and chronic fibrosis [Figures 12 and 13].

Differential Diagnosis

Presented in Table 1.

Newer retained surgical items

Recent advances in biomedical engineering and robotics have considerably improved the techniques of surgery such as minimally invasive procedures, laparoscopic, endoscopic surgeries, and current robotic surgeries. With these, the incidence of retained small and complex surgical instruments such as broken plastic parts, guidewires, clips, trochar, and other miscellaneous items has increased. Contributing factors for these errors amount to a narrow window of surgical access, improper size of instrument used, and difficulty in handling small and complex instruments.

Most of the newer RSI are not limited to only sponges and towels but also radiolucent items plastic and silicone which pose a challenge in identifying on conventional imaging. CT and USG may help in these situations if there is a strong suspicion.

Innovations for Reducing the Incidences

New technologies such as “Electronic Computer Assisted Sponge Counting System” and Radio-Frequency identification sponges (RFID) aim to reduce the incidence with the reasoning that technological error is smaller than human error. A randomized control trial by Greenberg *et al.* in 2008 concluded that the use of automated counting using barcoded surgical sponges improved the detection of miscounted and misplaced sponges.^[37] The effectiveness of radiofrequency detection systems has also been demonstrated in some studies.^[38,39]

The barcode-assisted system includes individual surgical sponges bearing two-dimensional barcodes which are read

by a scanner before and after surgery. The count is tracked by a computer and displayed on a screen.

The RFID works on the same principle, however, here the scanning of the sponge does not require optical scanning. Instead, the radiofrequency scanner can detect the RFID bearing sponges, even if it is in the patient’s body. The RFID machine consists of a front panel scanner, digital display, out-sponge bucket with a radiofrequency sensor, and a wand to scan the patient’s body. Before surgery, all the sponges are counted on a front panel of the machine, and after that, the final count is made by counting the unused sponges and sponges thrown into the radiofrequency sensor bucket. Any sponge left inside the patient body is finally scanned with the wand.

An analysis by Regenbogen *et al.* in 2008 comparing the six strategies of prevention of RSI including traditional intraoperative radiography and novel technologies showed that the newer technologies, especially the barcode system, was more cost effective than intraoperative radiography in making retained sponges as a “Never-Event.”^[40]

Use of intraoperative imaging such as intraoperative radiography, fluoroscopy, and ultrasonography also helps in identifying missing instruments. Intraoperative ultrasound is cost effective in localizing and helps in retrieving lost surgical items.^[5] However, not many studies have elaborated the effectiveness of ultrasound as compared to other modalities.

Conclusion

Due to the varied appearances of RSI, it is difficult to diagnose them on radiographs. Clinical information, coupled with a high index of suspicion, is mandatory for diagnosis. In dubious cases, confirmation with a second imaging modality can be helpful. Radiologists play a key role in diagnosing retained surgical materials. A reasonable knowledge of this entity with its common

Table 1: Differential diagnosis

Diagnosis	Radiography	Ultrasonography	CT scan	MRI
Gossypiboma	Ill-defined radioopaque mass	Poorly defined echogenic area or well-defined cystic area with mottled internal contents or complex mass	Radiodense structure of gauze is better detected Well-defined area with central mottled air Peripheral capsule showing enhancement ± Calcific rind	A soft-tissue mass with a thick well-defined capsule and as whorled internal contents Calcification of rim as T1 and T2 hypointense rim Internal signal varies with water content Peripheral enhancement
Abscess	Similar to above without radiopaque material	Well-defined or ill-defined area with air foci	Thick-walled fluid density lesion showing peripheral enhancement	T2 hyperintense lesion ± T1 hyperintense rim Peripheral smooth enhancement Restricted diffusion
Lymphocele		Well-defined cystic fluid collection with posterior acoustic enhancement	Fluid density collection with smooth walls	Well-defined T2 hyperintense structure
Neoplasm	Mass effect	Heterogeneous mass, Doppler study show internal color flow	Mass lesion showing infiltration, encasement Enhancement pattern can show heterogenous, necrosis, etc	Same as CT scan

presentations should be possessed by all radiologists. In fact, RSI should be considered in the differential diagnoses of a mass or nonspecific imaging findings in a postoperative patient.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank Dr. Sneha Zanje for help and support in drafting this article.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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